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MEMORIAL CYCLOPEDIA

OF

NEW JERSEY

V.1

UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF

MARY DEPUE OGDEN

FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE WOMAN'S BRANCH OF
THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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VOLUME I.

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THE LANDING OF CARTERET

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FOREWORD

NEW JERSEY'S history is singularly replete with personal incident. It needs little explanation to convince any thoughtful person that no history can be more graphic, authentic or more entertaining than that told in the acts and lives of those who made it. A vividness and humanness is imparted by this treatment that can be gotten in no other way.

Every age in the State's history, from the earliest times, bears many shining names. Even when New Jersey was a practically unknown wilderness, from the Hudson to the Delaware, there were Indian Chieftains of remarkable attainments, including old Oraton, famed throughout the region for his wisdom and uprightness. Some of the Dutch rulers who were personally concerned in the earliest Dutch settlements were most interesting characters.

There were men of force during the regime of the Lord's Proprietors, but among the Lords themselves (including none other than William Penn himself) and among the people who often opposed the Lords with courage and shrewdness, preparing the way, unconsciously, for the War for Independence. Then there were the Royal Governors, from 1700 to 1776, some strange personalities, indeed, reflecting in their conduct of affairs the ruinous and shortsighted policy of the home government, down to the very last of them, the cultured but misguided William Franklin, son of Benjamin Franklin.

From the very beginning of the Province of New Jersey, one finds towers of strength among the men of the people, and it is the story of their lives that makes all that long period before and after the War for Independence singularly fascinating. Scores of names rise in the mind as an inspiration and serve as an explanation of why New Jersey has behind her the glorious history that she possesses.

The object of this Memorial Cyclopedia is to present in durable form complete, accurate and carefully prepared memoirs of citizens of reputation and usefulness, who during their lifetime have contributed to the advancement of the intellectual, moral and material welfare of the commonwealth.

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The group of Jerseymen who have taken a large and vital part in the making of the nation will be found much larger than most persons realize. Her soldiers and sailors of note are many. Her eminent statesmen, lawyers, preachers, physicians, inventors, scientists; her financiers, authors, artists, merchants, manufacturers—are a long and impressive list.

The aim of the work, told through the medium of biography, is to record and perpetuate in the broadest sense the life histories of many of these men and women who by their deeds are entitled to a place of honor in the pages of this memorial, and it contains many portraits of the persons whose life stories are told in it.

The editor and publishers would express their great appreciation of the cordial co-operation of the several members of the Advisory Board whose names appear upon the title page, and of many other friends. It is confidently believed that the work will prove a real addition to the mass of genealogical and personal literature concerning the people of the historic region under consideration, and that, without it, much valuable information therein contained would be irretrievably lost, owing to the passing away of many custodians of family records, and the disappearance of such material.

CYCLOPEDIA OF NEW JERSEY

CARTERET, Philip,

First Colonial Governor.

Philip Carteret was born in 1639, on the Island of Jersey. He was eldest son of Helier de Carteret, Attorney General of Jersey, and Rachel his wife; and grandson of Peter de Carteret, Jurat of the Royal Court of Jersey. By inheritance Philip Carteret was Seigneur of the Manor of La Hougue, Parish of Saint Peter, Jersey, but these honors did not prevent his leaving his native land to assume the government of a province in the new world. It was a wild land, for we are told that when Philip Carteret landed at Achter Coll, a few primitive houses marked the site of Elizabethtown; the rest of Nova Caesarea was a trackless wild.

Brought up on the Island of Jersey, where the spirit of feudalism lingered longer than in more traveled parts, loyal to the house of Stuart and high in favor at court, the training of Captain Carteret hardly fitted him to govern a people in whom the seeds of liberty and self-government seemed already sown.

In 1664, the Duke of York had granted to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret all land between Hudson's river and the Delaware river, and in 1665 Philip Carteret received his appointment to settle the province and act as governor under the authority of the Lord Proprietors.

On July 29th of that year the good ship "Philip" arrived at New York bearing the new governor, and a party of thirty settlers, including eighteen male servants, part French, and probably from Jersey. Governor Carteret allowed but a few days to elapse before taking possession. He and his party landed without ceremony at Achter Coll, and proceeded to lay his credentials before John Ogden and others who had settled there the year before, under a grant from Governor Nichols of New York.

Until the grant of the Lord Proprietors, New Jersey had been included with New York and Maine in the territory governed by Colonel Richard Nichols, who had already granted two patents—one the site of Elizabethtown; the other, where Shrewsbury and Middletown were founded in 1666 by Quakers and others from the western end of Long Island. Although the Duke of York repudiated the grants of Governor Nichols as without his authority, Carteret saw fit to confirm them, at least by inference, and sent word far and wide through the colonies that New Jersey was open for settlement under the protection of a governor. In response to this notice, a company of Puritans from Connecticut obtained a grant on the Passaic river from Carteret, and other small settlements were made. For two years all went smoothly. The people were pleased to have the governor and seat of government at Elizabethtown. Carteret bought land and established a residence.

Anxious for the growth of the new province, the Governor was lenient in enforcing the terms of the Concessions, and allowed the Hempstead Code of Laws to stand. The colony prospered. Ships came and went, bringing settlers and their goods. In April, 1668, the Governor issued his first call for a General Assembly to meet at Elizabethtown, May 25, 1668—"For the making and constituting such wholesome laws as shall be most needful and necessary for the good government of the said Province, and the

maintaining of a religious communion, and civil society, one with the others, as becometh Christians without which it is impossible for any Body Politic to prosper or subsist." The legislature was in session five days, and enacted the "Elizabethtown Code of Laws," just and moderate, and very like the Hempstead Code formulated in 1664 at Hempstead, Long Island.

There were differences almost at once between the Governor and the delegates, who were prone to take their own way without consulting any one. The first Monday in November was appointed the regular date of meeting, and the members adjourned until that day. Meeting on November 3, conditions between Carteret and the delegates were so strained that the Governor abruptly dissolved the Assembly on the 8th, and for two years refused to call another session, carrying on the government with the aid of his council.

In the meantime, both the Lord Proprietors—Berkeley and Carteret—were in financial difficulties in England, and for some time were in danger of disgrace for dishonest practices. Governor Carteret, uneasy lest their downfall might involve him, was only too anxious that affairs in his colony should run smoothly, and the people seeing the end of his term of office, let matters go in a degree.

Governor Nichols, of New York, seized this opportunity to attempt the recovery of the New Jersey grant, and seems to have influenced the Duke of York to lay claim to it. Berkeley and Sir George Carteret were however able to reinstate themselves in royal favor, and New Jersey remained a separate province.

Emboldened by the stability of the position of the Lord Proprietors at home, Carteret attempted to enforce the provision of the Royal Concessions providing for an annual rent or tax of a half-penny per acre to be paid the proprietors from March 25, 1670. This proved a most unpopular move. People holding lands by previous purchase ignored the Governor's demand, and purchasers who had not taken out patents from Carteret's government would not do so nor would they pay rent.

The settlers of Newark offered to pay in wheat. People divided themselves into two parties, one siding with the Governor, the other against him. The Governor's opponents characterized his acts as arbitrary, and threatening public rights. His claim to preside at town meetings in person or by proxy by virtue of his office and the rewarding of his servants with town lands, added to his unpopularity. Matters came to a distinct head when Carteret appointed his menial servant, Richard Mitchell, a freeholder—a step only to be taken by the people in town meeting.

Feeling was so strong that a riot ensued, resulting in the destruction of Mitchell's fence, and damage to his house and garden. Although the perpetrators were known, and warrants issued for their arrest, the Governor was powerless to combat public opinion, and the matter was dropped. Later, the rioters were brought to trial, but fines imposed could never be collected, nor were the rioters ever imprisoned. The people were too strongly on their side.

During the heat of all this controversy, appeared James Carteret, a son of Sir George Carteret, recently appointed a Landgrave of one of the counties of Carolina. He seems to have interfered in the quarrel between the Governor and the people, and widened the breech to such an extent that in March, 1672, following a new outbreak of controversy between the Governor and the House of Assembly, then in session, Philip Carteret removed in haste to Bergen and, calling his council, issued a proclamation accusing the Assembly of mutiny and rebellion, and giving them ten days to submit. This meant a complete break between the Governor and the people.

Failing to bring the people to terms, on the advice of his council, Carteret returned to England early in July, 1672, to consult

Sir George Carteret, appointing Captain Berry of his council, Deputy Governor. Berry remained in Bergen and Captain James Carteret occupied Government House in Elizabethtown, practically usurping all authority.

Bollen, Parllon and Moore, of Carteret's council, accompanied him to England. They returned early in May, 1673, with authority from the King, Duke of York and Lore Proprietors, upholding the Governor, and a letter from Sir George Carteret to his son James directing him to leave New Jersey at once and proceed to Carolina.

James Carteret, a disturbing element eliminated, Deputy Governor Berry asserted his authority and ordered all who desired to be considered freeholders to obtain new patents from the Proprietors, upon pain of forfeiture. Far from settling matters, the people were angry and considered sending a petition themselves to Sir George Carteret. Just at this juncture, in July, 1673, New York surrendered to the Dutch, and in September of that year the people of New Jersey submitted to Dutch rule. Following the assumption of authority in New Jersey, the Dutch ordered an inventory taken of the estate of the late Governor Carteret. This step was resented by John Singletary and Robert Lapriere, two of Carteret's associates, with the result that Singletary was fined, and Lapriere vanished from the province.

In November, 1674, the English again took possession of the colonies, and Philip Carteret returned newly accredited as Governor of East Jersey. Accompanying him on the same ship was his kinsman, Sir Edmund Andros, the New Governor of New York.

Time had softened the animosity of the people and the resentment of the Governor, and Carteret was warmly welcomed by his people, who met to hear His Majesty's letter, the Governor's commission, and the letters of instruction and orders brought over by the returning governor.

Life in England at the court of the Stuarts had confirmed Carteret in his opinions, and the lenient Dutch rule had strengthened the spirit of freedom in the people, and the same disagreements arose almost at once. Not content to let old grievances drop, Carteret revived the old question of land patents and other matters of former dissensions. The people offered a compromise whereby a payment of twenty pounds annually should leave them in undisturbed possession of their township, confirmed by charter to them and their heirs forever. Governor Carteret, however, refused to recede from his position, and the people were obliged to yield. A season of comparative peace followed, and the Province developed under Carteret's rule.

In March, 1680, Governor Andros, hearing of the death of Sir George Carteret, determined to press a long dormant claim to jurisdiction over New Jersey. Finding Carteret unwilling to yield his authority peacefully, Andros resorted to violence, and on the night of April 30 kidnapped the governor of New Jersey. Andros' men treated Carteret roughly, throwing him unclothed into a canoe to convey him to New York, where he was imprisoned.

He was brought to trial on May 27 of the same year, on the charge of usurping authority. After hearing the evidence, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. Reinstructed by the judge, they were three times sent back to reconsider, always with the same result. However, the court declared it their opinion that if "the said Captain Carteret shall go to New Jersey, he should give security or engagement not to assume any authority or jurisdiction there civil or military."

Practically deposed, after sending an appeal to the home government, Carteret settled down quietly in Elizabethtown to improve his property and lead the life of a private citizen.

Andros claimed his rights from the people of East Jersey, in which they tacitly

acquiesed pending an opinion from England, claiming, however, the right to retain their own laws and declining the Hempstead Code offered them by Andros.

During this period of leisure, Carteret met and married Elizabeth Smith, widow of William Lawrence, and a daughter of Richard Smith, of Long Island. This gentle lady was the mother of seven children and a stepson.

In March, 1681, on receipt of letters from England, Governor Carteret resumed office by proclamation, and took up the controversy with the people. The question of the value of the old grants prior to Governor Carteret's coming, remained a matter of litigation until the Revolution intervened.

In November, 1682, Carteret was superceded by Deputy Governor Rudyard, representing Robert Barclay, as a result of the sale of East Jersey by the heirs of Sir George Carteret.

Carteret died on Demember 10, 1682, in his forty-fourth year. His death was undoubtedly hastened by the exposure and ill treatment at the time of his arrest by Andros.

Carteret was an honorable man, of good character, and sincerely tried to govern his people well according to his lights. Unfortunately he was a Royalist, believing in the Divine right of kings, and could have had little sympathy with Puritan religion and roundhead politics. Taken as a whole his governorship cannot be considered a failure. He was a man of good moral character, firmness, even temper and simplicity. East Jersey developed under his rule without check or failure. He showed possibly a lack of adaptability but he came to the colonies to rule, not to be ruled by those under his authority.

In none of the contentions of those in opposition was he ever accused of dishonesty of purpose. The only criticism seems to have been a certain arbitrariness which was a painful reminder to the Puritan settlers of all they had left England to avoid.

LAWRIE, Gawen,

Provincial Governor.

Gawen Lawrie, who was a merchant of London, England, became one of the twenty-four Proprietors, owners of East Jersey. He took a very prominent place in the province, was essentially a man of peace, and his influence was most salutary. He was one of the assignees of Edward Billinge, who had conveyed his interest in West Jersey to William Penn, Nicholas Lucas and Gawen Lawrie as assignees, for the benefit of his creditors, of whom Lawrie was one. He was appointed deputy governor, and bringing with him his family, took up his residence in Elizabethtown and entered upon his duties with zeal and discretion. A staunch Quaker, he settled many colonies of Friends in his domain, and satisfied both those over whom he ruled and those whose servant he was, the other Proprietors. Very soon after his coming, the Proprietors strenuously urged him to remove from Elizabethtown to Perth Amboy; this he as steadfastly refused. At the same time he took a deep interest in the last named place, and may be regarded as one of its founders. Elizabethtown had grown to be a place of some pretensions, while Perth Amboy was just entering upon its existence. It is therefore not astonishing that Lawrie preferred Elizabethtown, where he could secure for himself and family more of the comforts of civilized life than he could possibly hope for in the newer settlement. Very little is known about him, although his prominence in the colony and his administration of affairs tended greatly to its growth. He was appointed to his deputy-governorship in July, 1683, but did not reach his province until the early part of the following year. He is recorded as having brought with him a party of eight persons, but whether they were all members of his family is not now ascertainable. He certainly had some children, among whom was a son James. He was succeeded in 1686 by Lord Neill Campbell.

Lewis Morris

MORRIS, Lewis,

Colonial Governor.

Lewis Morris, the first important figure in an important family, was born in New York City, in 1671, son of Richard and Sarah (Cole) Morris. His father, who was an officer in Cromwell's army, came from England at the time of the Restoration, going first to the West Indies, and coming thence to New York; he purchased from the Indians a tract of three thousand acres, a part of which became Morrisania.

Lewis Morris was one of the prominent lawyers of his day, practicing in New York. He was judge of the Superior Court of New York and New Jersey in 1692, and became a member of the Governor's Council and of the Assembly, in which body he strongly antagonized Governor Cornbury, drew up the complaint against him, and personally presented it to Queen Anne. He was chief justice of New York and New Jersey from 1710 to 1738, and acting governor in 1731. He effected the division between New York and New Jersey in 1738, was that year chosen governor of the latter colony, and held the office until 1746, in which year he died, in Kingsbury, New Jersey, May 21. He married Isabella Graham.

BELCHER, Jonathan,

Provincial Governor.

Jonathan Belcher was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 8, 1682, son of Andrew Belcher, a man of wealth and a provincial councilor, and a grandson of Andrew Belcher of Cambridge, 1646.

Jonathan Belcher was graduated from Harvard College in his seventeenth year, and soon afterward sailed for Europe, where he stayed for six years. During this period he was received at the court of Hanover, where he made the acquaintance of the Princess Sophia, and her son, who subsequently became George I. of England, and this laid the foundation for his future honors. Returning to Boston, he became a merchant and a provincial councilor. In 1729 he visited England as agent of the colony, but current statements credit the appointment to discreditable methods. He returned as governor of Massachusetts, to succeed Governor Burnet, and filled the office for eleven years. He was a man of the world, a consummate politician, inclining to intrigue and tortuous methods. He came into disrepute with the people, and such a clamor ensued that he was removed by the home government. He vindicated himself there, however, and was appointed governor of the province of New Jersey. He entered upon that office in 1747, and continued in it until his death, August 31, 1757, at Elizabethtown, New Jersey. His administration was successful, and he left permanent influences for good. He was the chief patron of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton), extended its charter, and left to it a fine library.

FRANKLIN, William,

Last Royal Governor.

William Franklin was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, about 1731, a son of Benjamin Franklin, the distinguished patriot, statesman and philosopher.

Like his talented father, he was in childhood greatly inclined to books, and in disposition was enterprising and adventuresome. In his sixteenth year, during the progress of the French war, he attempted to ship in a privateer. Failing in this, he procured a commission in the Pennsylvania forces serving on the Canadian frontier, and before he was twenty-one had attained to a captaincy. After returning home the influence of his father obtained for him respectable employment. From 1754 to 1756 he was comptroller of the General Post Office, and during a part of the same time was clerk of the Provincial Assembly. In 1757 he accompanied his father to Lon-

don, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar the following year. In 1762, while yet in Europe, he was appointed governor of New Jersey, and this brought him home early the next year. Unlike his father, he adhered to the crown during the Revolutionary struggle. Several of his letters, containing strong expressions of Tory views, were intercepted, and a guard was placed over him in January, 1776, to prevent his escape from Perth Amboy. He gained immunity by giving his parole that he would not leave the province, but in June of the same year, as governor, he issued a proclamation summoning a meeting of the Assembly, which had been abrogated by the Revolutionary authorities. For this he was placed under arrest by the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, and sent to Burlington as a prisoner. Shortly afterward he was removed to Connecticut, where he was held under strict guard for more than two years. After his liberation he remained in New York until August, 1782, when he went to England, where he resided the remainder of his life, the British government, in compensation for his losses, having made him a grant of 1800 pounds and an annuity of 800 pounds. He had been estranged from his father on account of his adherence to the royal cause, and in 1784 he made advances looking to a reconciliation. His father replied that he was willing to forget as much of the past as was possible, yet in 1788, in a letter to Dr. Byles, he referred to still existing misunderstandings, and in his will he recites: "The part he (the son) acted against me in the late war, which is of public notoriety, will account for my leaving him no more of an estate he endeavored to deprive me of."

William Franklin owed his appointment to the governorship of Jersey mainly to the friendship and kindly influence of the Earl of Bute, who had strongly recommended him to Lord Halifax as a deserving subject and one worthy of confidence in the troublous hour of riot and rebellion. He died in England, November 17, 1813, aged eighty-two years.

LIVINGSTON, William,

First Governor Under Constitution.

William Livingston, whose name adorns some of the brightest pages of American history, was born in Albany, New York, in 1723. He was a grandson of Robert Livingston, a very distinguished clergyman of the Established Church of Scotland, who, after the accession of Charles II., fled to Holland, thence coming to America in 1675 and locating in Albany, New York, where he married the widow of Nicholas Van Rensselaer. To Robert Livingston was granted the manor and lordship of Livingston, and confirmed by royal authority, the second of the five great manors granted in what is now the State of New York, and comprising nearly 150,000 acres. Philip, father of Governor William Livingston, second son of Robert, succeeded to the manorial estate, the elder brother having died. He married Catherine Van Brugh, of a respected Dutch family.

William Livingston graduated from Yale College in 1741, at the head of his class. As illustrative of the educational conditions in his day, it may be said that, besides himself and three elder brothers, there were in all New York only six other persons, excepting those in holy orders, who had received a collegiate education. William Livingston studied law under James Alexander, a distinguished lawyer of New York City. He was admitted to the bar in 1748, and soon attained to the front rank of his profession, being retained in most of the important litigation not only in New York but in New Jersey. Among other notable engagements, he was in 1752 of counsel for the defendants in the great suit in chancery between the Proprietors of East Jersey and some of the settlers, which case, while never brought to a final decision, has been much referred to in respect of the title to a con-

siderable portion of East Jersey. He was an ardent patriot, and during that period wrote articles for the "Weekly Post Boy" in strong denunciation of the Stamp Act. Brought up in the Dutch Reformed Church, he earnestly engaged in the controversies with the Episcopalians with reference to an established religion, and in large measure it was due to these discussions that resistance was afterward made to the attempted imposition of taxes on the colonies by the British ministry, with the result that such resistance received the almost unanimous support of the colonies.

Livingston removed to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1772, where he bought a handsome estate and erected a beautiful residence. He gave little attention to his profession, being soon drawn into public life. In 1774 he was made a delegate to the Continental Congress by the committee which met in New Brunswick, and in the former body became a member of the committee appointed to prepare an address to the people of Great Britain. He signed the non-consumption and non-importation pledges. In January, 1775, he was re-elected to Congress, and served on some of its most important committees: and the following year labored in the same committees with Adams, Jefferson and Lee. In June, 1776, he left his seat to accept a commission as brigadier-general of New Jersey militia. While among the foremost in advancing the cause of the colonists, he at this time doubted the expediency of adopting a declaration of independence. Almost immediately after receiving his military commission, at the desire of Congress he took command of militia destined for New York, and established his headquarters at Elizabethtown Point. There is good reason to believe that he would have preferred retaining his seat in Congress, in which event there is no doubt, from his change of opinion as to expediency, he would have signed the Declaration of Independence. However, he was soon recalled to civil life. In August, 1776, only two months after he had taken a military command, a new constitution having been adopted and a legislature chosen, which convened at Princeton, he was called to a position where his abilities were to prove of far greater value to the country. Proposed for governor, a secret vote resulted in a tie between himself and Richard Stockton. Next day, by arrangement, Livingston was chosen, Stockton being named as chief justice. For a time, Governor Livingston, under the authority of the legislature, used his own seal as the Great Seal of the State. This was soon supplanted by a seal of silver, engraved in Philadelphia, and bearing the devices yet in use.

Governor Livingston's first address to the legislature was a masterly paper. After setting forth the political purposes to be effected, he made a strong plea for "a spirit of economy, industry and patriotism, and that public integrity and righteousness that cannot fail to exalt a nation, setting our faces *like a flint* against that dissoluteness of manner and political corruptness that will ever be a reproach to any people." The italicized words in the last sentence attached to him the name of "Doctor Flint," which clung to him for some time. He was re-elected from year to year while he lived, occupying the combined offices of governor and chancellor nearly fourteen years. During his first two years his task was onerous, and not without personal danger. The State suffered more from military operations than all others; until the victories at Trenton and Princeton everything was in jeopardy, and many who were sanguine before, despaired and sought British protection. The legislature was a wandering body, meeting at Trenton, Princeton, Pittstown and Haddonfield. The courage of the governor was unconquerable. He labored unremittingly for the firm establishment of the new government and for efficient militia laws. Among the salutary measures which he favored and which were adopted

were: Providing for the taking of an oath renouncing allegiance to the British crown, and of allegiance to the new government; for punishing traitors and the disaffected, and those who sought in any way to uphold British authority; and appointing a committee of safety with almost unlimited powers. So determined and able an official as Governor Livingston was in imminent and continual danger. His family residence was despoiled. He was bitterly denounced by "Riverton's Gazette," the British organ in New York. As an offset to this, a patriotic paper was started, the "New Jersey Gazette," printed by Isaac Collins, at times in Trenton and then in Burlington, and to which the governor was a frequent contributor, many of his articles having a broad influence. However, this journal, on the eve of his re-election in 1779, contained a virulent attack upon him, over a fictitious signature. The following day a resolution was adopted in council, reciting that the article was an undue reflection upon the governor, "the seminary of learning in this State," and the legislature, and requiring the printer (Isaac Collins) to disclose the name of the author. This resolution was rejected by the assembly, whereupon the council passed a resolution requiring Collins to furnish the information. Collins declined to make any answer, and the matter was dropped; the governor, however, for some time ceased his communications to the paper. Livingston was re-elected by a vote of twenty-nine, to nine for Philemon Dickinson. Throughout his various administrations his conduct was patriotic, wise and strictly just. An instance of his strict adherence to what he conceived to be right is seen in his attitude with regard to the Continental currency, always of uncertain value, and ultimately of none whatever. Whenever appealed to in regard to the enforcement of the State laws making it a legal tender, he always sustained such legislation, notwithstanding he always opposed such enactments, and studiously refused to take advantage of them himself.

After the restoration of peace, Governor Livingston left Trenton, returning to his home in Elizabethtown. In June, 1785, Congress appointed him Minister to the Court of Holland; at first he was disposed to accept, but eventually he declined. The next year he became a member of a society for promoting the emancipation of slaves, and he manumitted the two he owned. In May, 1787, the legislature appointed him a delegate to the convention that framed the national constitution, and in a subsequent message to the legislature he expressed his gratitude to God that he had lived to witness its approval and adoption by the States. Yale College the next year conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. He was a man of strong literary inclinations and excellent taste; throughout his life he wrote frequently on political topics, and also indulged in poetical effusions at times. He published, in conjunction with William Smith, Jr., "A Digest of the Laws of New York," 1691-1792 (2 vols.). He was author of: "Philosophic Solitude, or the Choice of a Rural Life," (1747); "A Review of Military Operations in North America," (1757); "Observations on Government," (1787). He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

He married, in 1745, Susannah French, whose father had been a large land proprietor in New Jersey: she died in 1789, and he on June 25th of the following year. Of his thirteen children, six died before him. One son, Brockholst Livingston, became a distinquished lawyer in New York, sat for several years on the supreme bench of the State, and in 1807 was elevated to that of the United States, occupying his seat thereon until his death, in 1823.

STOCKTON, Richard,

Distinguished Statesman.

Richard Stockton, first of the New Jersey signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born at "Morven," near Princeton, in that State, October 1, 1730, son of John Stockton, and descended from Richard Stockton, who came to America before 1670, settled on Long Island, and was one of the founders of the settlement near Princeton, New Jersey, and which became the family home. His father was for several years Chief Judge of the Somerset County Court of Common Pleas.

Richard Stockton was a pupil of the noted Rev. Dr. Samuel Finley, afterward attended the West Nottingham Academy, and then entered the College of New Jersey, from which he graduated with the first class, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1748, and that of Master of Arts in 1751. He studied law under the preceptorship of Judge David Ogden, of Newark, was admitted to the bar in 1754, became counsellor in 1758, and entered upon practice in Princeton. He visited England and Scotland in 1766-1777, and was instrumental in persuading Dr. John Witherspoon to withdraw his declination of the presidency of the College of New Jersey, and for which service he was officially thanked by the trustees of that institution.

He entered upon his public career in 1768, when he was chosen to the Provincial Council of New Jersey, serving until 1784, in which year he was made judge of the Supreme Court of the province. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, 1776-1777, and gave his signature to the Declaration of Independence. In 1776 he was a candidate for Governor, and was defeated by William Livingston. He was subsequently elected Chief Justice, but declined the position. Meantime he had been serving as inspector of the Northern army, and was taken prisoner by the loyalists on November 30, 1776, and confined in the common prison in New York. Shortly afterward he was exchanged, but never entirely recovered from the effects of his imprisonment. During the same period his estate, including his valuable library, had been destroyed by the British, and this loss, with the great depreciation of the currency of the day, improverished him to such a degree that he was for a time dependent upon the assistance of friends. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1757-1781, and serving as secretary of the board, 1757-1763. He published "An Expedient for the Settlement of American Disputes," addressed to Lord Dartmouth, December 12, 1774. He died at the family estate, February 28, 1781.

He married Annis, daughter of Elias and Catharine (Williams) Boudinot, and sister of Dr. Elias Boudinot. She was a woman of talent, author of a poem addressed to Washington after the surrender of Yorktown; of "Welcome mighty chief, once more," and various contributions to periodicals.

WITHERSPOON, Rev. John,

Clergyman, Educator, Patriot.

This distinguished man was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, February 5, 1722, the son of a minister, and on the maternal side a lineal descendant of the great reformer John Knox.

At the age of fourteen he entered the University of Edinburgh, remaining there until nearly twenty-one, when he was licensed to preach. At the age of twenty-three he was settled as minister at Beith, Scotland. He witnessed the battle of Falkirk, was seized as a prisoner, and imprisoned for two weeks, and during this short time he endured such discomforts as to permanently impair his health. After regaining his liberty he published various pamphlets bearing on religious and kindred topics, and which attracted wide attention and involved him in some controversy.

1757 he became minister of the Low Church at Paisley, were he labored usefully, yet not without drawing upon himself the ire of the presbytery for his liberality of views. In 1764 he went to London, where he published three volumes of "Essays on Important Subjects." Growing in fame, he was invited to churches in Dundee, Dublin and Rotterdam, and in 1766 was called to the presidency of the Princeton (New Jersey) College, rendered vacant by the death of President Finley; at first he declined, but afterward accepted.

Dr. Witherspoon reached Princeton, with his family, in August, 1768, His fame had preceded him, and his name brought a great accession of students to the college, and greatly enhanced the reputation of the institution. He largely increased the funds of the college by subscriptions, served both as president and as professor of divinity, and also acted as pastor of the Princeton church during his entire career as president. The Revolution compelled the closing of the college, and Dr. Witherspoon found a new field for his great talents. Sent to the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, he showed himself to be as great a leader of men as he had been profound as a divine and philosopher. He aided in formulating the constitution, served on the various committees and in the various conventions, gaining in influence, and in 1776 was made a representative to the Continental Congress. May 17th of that year being designated by Congress as a fast day, he preached a sermon on "The Dominion of Providence over the Passions of Men."—an elaborate discussion of the great political questions of the day. During his seven years service in Congress he was entrusted with the drafting of many important state papers, and in far reaching insight and sagacity in planning for the future, it may be truthfully said that he had not his superior in that famous body. Of the fifty-six delegates who signed the Declaration of Independence, he was the only clergyman. His signature is also affixed to the Articles of Confederation adopted at the close of the war. During all these years he preached almost constantly, and in scores of churches.

After the restoration of peace, the college was reopened under the temporary charge of Vice-President Smith, while Dr. Witherspoon, at the urgent solicitation of the trustees, went to Great Britain to endeavor to secure aid for the enfeebled institution. It was too soon after the war, and he not only utterly failed in his mission, but was subjected to most humiliating embarrassments. Returning home, he devoted himself to the duties of the college presidency and to preaching. His last years were embittered by financial want and impaired eyesight, and his last two years he was totally blind. During this latter period he was frequently led to the pulpit, and for a time he preached with his accustomed clearness and energy. However, he became more and more feeble, and died on his farm, near Princeton, September 15, 1794, in his seventy-third year.

Dr. Witherspoon left a permanent impress not only upon his college, but upon the character of his State. As college president he rendered literary inquiries more liberal, extensive and profound, and was the means of introducing an important revolution in educational methods. He extended the study of mathematical science, and it is believed that he was first in America to teach the substance of those doctrines of the philosophy of the mind which afterward were developed with great success by Dr. Reid. He possessed a fund of refined humor and delicate satire, and his wit was at times directed against certain corruptions in principle and practice in the Church of Scotland. His influence upon the literature of the young nation was highly beneficial.

In the centennial year of the nation which he was instrumental in founding, a fitting memorial of the distinguished patriot, divine and scholar was unveiled in Fairmount

Park, Philadelphia—a bronze statue, of heroic size, erected by the Presbyterians of the United States.

HOPKINSON, Francis,

Patriot, Statesman, Author.

A great emergency is prolific of great men. At the time of our struggle for liberty, many came to the fore and did their share and more towards the founding of this great republic. Among the great although perhaps not the most famous is Francis Hopkinson, deserving of honor from the state of his adoption. Lawyer, poet, musician, scientist, statesman, artist and author, few men have proved so successful in so many pursuits.

Francis Hopkinson was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1737, the son of Thomas Hopkinson, a lawyer who emigrated from England in 1731. His mother was a Miss Johnson, niece of the Bishop of Worcester. The atmosphere of his home was conducive to the highest order of intellect. Mr. Thomas Hopkinson was a man of brilliant attainments, a friend of Benjamin Franklin, whose interest in scientific experiments he shared. Mrs. Hopkinson, unusually cultivated for a woman of that age, helped to guide her son's fine mind to the opening of a successful career.

Francis Hopkinson received his education at the College of Philadelphia, and entered the law office of Benjamin Chew to complete his studies, being admitted to the bar in 1761. His first public office was secretary of a commission to negotiate a treaty with the Indians in 1761—the inspiration for a poem called "The Treaty," afterwards published. From February, 1764, to May, 1765, he acted as librarian and secretary of the Philadelphia Library.

Not the least of Hopkinson's attainments was his proficiency in music. At the time when he was attaining maturity, interest in music was acquiring a firm footing among the cultivated people of Philadelphia. Francis Hopkinson shared this taste with his parents. While receiving his education in other branches he learned to play the harpsichord with proficiency and early began to compose airs for the psalms and for his own verses.

He was the first native poet composer of the United States, although James Lyon, of Newark, was a close second. While secretary of the vestry of Christ church and Saint Peter's in Philadelphia, he wrote and composed hymns. His "Ode to Music" was written at seventeen.

In May, 1766, Hopkinson sailed for Europe—a tour usually taken by the young men of that time as a finish to their education. The money for this trip was the result of the translation of the Psalms of David to be used by the Reformed Dutch Church of New York. After a few weeks in Ireland and a visit to his uncle, the Bishop, at Hartlebury Castle, Hopkinson spent the remainder of his year in London, where he formed friendships with such men as John Penn, Benjamin West and Lord North, and brought influence to bear on the English government for an appointment as collector of customs in North America, which he finally received in March, 1772, for Newcastle.

Returning to Philadelphia, he resumed the practice of law and kept a store. From 1771 to 1773, he was a member of the American Philosophic Society of Philadelphia, and a director of the Library. In 1768 he married Ann Borden, of Bordentown, and in 1774 made his home there thus becoming identified with New Jersey. He became a member of the Provincial Council of New Jersey but resigned all office under the crown in 1776 to sit as delegate in the first Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee to draft articles of federation, voted for independence, and was one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence for New Jersey. During these times of stress and danger, Hopkinson wrote clever satires very

helpful to the cause of freedom. His "Battle of the Kegs," written in 1778, was a humorous account of an attempt to injure British shipping at Philadelphia by floating down the Delaware river kegs filled with gun powder with lighted fuses. This created great consternation among the British who in excitement fired at anything floating past the wharves. He took an active interest in naval affairs as head of the Navy Department and was treasurer of the Continental Loan Office. His published writings contained many exquisite poems, clever, satiric and amusing prose—a sketch of an imaginary trip from Philadelphia to New York speaks of "passing unhurt over the imminent dangers of Passayack and Hackensack rivers and the yet more tremendous horror of Pawlus Hook Ferry." The idea of kindergarten and nature study is presented in an essay on "A Scheme to blend the *Utile* with the *Dulce* in Education" entitled "An Improved Plan of Education" in which knowledge practical and impracticai is imparted by games; for example teaching logic by a large boy representing the major proposition, a small boy the minor proposition and a middle-sized boy the conclusion, and letting them play "hide and seek." In his essays on the "Old Bachelor," which might easily have been the inspiration of Ike Marvel, he disserts on the happy care-free life of an oyster, wishing "he were an oyster that he should have propagated his species without the plagues and expenses of a female assistant." Another clever and ingenious sketch is a suppositious college examination where the student is examined in metaphysics, logic, natural philosophy, mathematics, anatomy, surgery and the practice of physic and chemistry, the subject of all being a saltbox.

Other published writings were, "The Ambiguity of the English Language," "A Political Catechism on the Subject of War," written in 1777, "Some Account of a Newly Discovered and most commodius method of writing," "The Hermitage," a poem, "Verses on the Capture of Quebec," prologues and epilogues for various plays, "Ode on the Accession of George III.," "Science," a poem, "A Toast to Washington," and "Prologue in Praise of Music."

Hopkinson's knowledge and skill as a musician would have been enough to raise him above the multitude. Longacre says he was a "musician of high grade in his performances on the harpsichord." His library contained collected manuscript books of songs and instrumental music representing a fair musical library for the day. During his residence in Philadelphia, Hopkinson was active in arranging subscription concerts, vocal and instrumental, at which he himself played the harpsichord. Some of his songs printed for the public were "My days have been so wondrous free," 1759, "The Garland," "Oh come to Masonborough's Grove," "With pleasure I have passed my days," "The Twenty-third Psalm," "An Anthem from the 114th Psalm," 1760, "Washington's March in G. Major" in ascribed to him by some authorities.

Francis Hopkinson died May 9, 1791, of a stroke of apoplexy. "He shone in virtue, science, taste and wit." (From the poem in the "Columbian Parnassiad" published at the time of his death.)

HART, John,

Signer of Declaration of Independence.

John Hart was born in Hopewell, Mercer county, New Jersey, in 1708, son of Captain Edward Hart, who organized a company and joined the "Jersey Blues," served at Quebec in 1759, and in the French War.

Reared upon a farm, John Hart was a plain man, with moderate education, of peaceable temper, progressive views, and admirable character, and was known by his neighbors as "honest John Hart." During a long and useful legislative service he promoted laws for the founding of schools, the

improvement of roads, the administration of justice, and in 1765 he aided in selecting delegates to the Colonial Congress held in New York. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and member of the Council of Safety of New Jersey, 1777-1778, and his activities brought upon him many hardships at the hands of the British. For some time the section in which he resided was the camping ground of the enemy's troops, and he was sought after day and night. His farm was ravaged, his timber burned off, his cattle butchered, and he himself was driven from one refuge to another, often in want of food, until the successes at Trenton and Princeton cleared New Jersey of the invaders. Meanwhile his wife (said to have been a Scudder), died. Collecting his children, who had also been refugees, and now well advanced in years, he returned to his ruined farm, but the privations he had undergone had made such inroads upon his health that he never recovered, and he died at Hopewell, New Jersey, May 11, 1779. A monument in his honor, erected by the State, was unveiled July 4, 1865, and Governor Joel Parker, who delivered the oration on that occasion, said: "I am of opinion, after a careful examination of the history of New Jersey, during and immediately after the Revolutionary War, that John Hart had greater experience in the colonial and State legislation of that day than any of his contemporaries, and that no man exercised greater influence in giving direction to the public opinion which culminated in independence." Mr. Hart is said to have been tall and well proportioned, with black hair and blue eyes, affectionate in his disposition, and wise in his judgments.

CLARK, Abraham,

Signer of Declaration of Independence.

Abraham Clark was born near Elizabethtown, New Jersey, February 25, 1726. He was reared on the home farm, became a surveyor and real estate agent, and did much office business in drawing deeds and mortgages. He mastered the rudiments of law, and although never admitted to the bar, became a general legal adviser, and with such ability and integrity that he was known as "the poor man's counselor." Under the crown he served as sheriff of Essex county, and clerk of the General Assembly. When the troubles with Great Britain arose, he became at once a pronounced patriot, served on the Committee of Safety, and in 1776 was sent to Congress, and signed the Declaration of Independence. He continued in Congress until 1778, and again from 1780 until the end of the war. His two sons served in the patriot army, were taken prisoners and endured the sufferings of confinement in the Jersey Prison Ship. Their hardships and the effects upon the health of the sons made a deep and permanent impression upon the mind of the father. He was one of the most efficient members of the Legislature from 1783 to 1787, and at home he was reputed to be author of all its enactments during that period, without reference to whether or not he had favored them. In 1786 he was sent to the Annapolis Convention, and was later elected to that convention which framed the United States Constitution, but is said to have been ill at that time, and probably did not sit with it. He was again a member of Congress during its last two sessions, 1787-1788; a commissioner to settle the accounts of New Jersey with the new federal government in 1789, and a member of the Second and Third Congresses, 1791-1794. Embittered by loss of property and the suffering endured by his sons during the war, early in 1794 he introduced in Congress a resolution for the suspension of all relations with England until every provision of the treaty of 1783 should be carried into effect; this was passed by the House, but in the Senate

was defeated by a small majority. He died from sunstroke, in Rahway, September 15, 1794.

TRENT, William,

Colonist, Founder of Trenton.

William Trent, a native of Scotland, born about 1655, emigrated to America about 1682, landing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and settling on a portion of the William Penn estate. As a shipowner he was intimately associated with Penn, and, a man of excellent judgment and methodical in business, he became a successful merchant. He was an important figure in public life, being a member of the Provincial Council at periods between 1703 and 1721; was a member of the Assembly in 1710, 1715 and 1719, and during his last term served as speaker of the house. In all these various positions he enjoyed an enviable reputation. His great ability is emphasized by the fact that, while not a lawyer, he was called to the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

His connection with New Jersey history dates from 1714, when he bought several hundred acres of land upon which the State capital now stands. Seven years later he settled there, and the place came to be known after him—Trent's Town, which was subsequently shortened to Trenton. At that time the settlement was a mere hamlet, containing only three or four houses. Mr. Trent was elected to the Assembly, and in September, 1723, became speaker of the house. In November of the same year he was appointed Chief Justice and took his seat on the bench in the following March, but died suddenly of apoplexy on the following December 24th. Governor Burnet, shortly after his appointment, wrote to the Lords of Trade saying: "The present Chief Justice, Mr. William Trent, is universally beloved, as your Lordships may observe by his being chosen their speaker, and I doubt not will answer my expectations in executing the office."

The town, Trent's Town, which as Trenton became the capital of New Jersey in 1790, and was laid out by Mr. Trent, did not contain more than three or four houses at the time of his death. The Courts of Hunterdon county were first held in 1719, and the site of the first court house, where now stands the banking house of the Trenton Banking Company, was presented to the town by Mr. Trent.

MERCER, Hugh,

Distinguished Revolutionary Soldier.

General Hugh Mercer, for whom the county of Mercer is named, was a member of a distinguished Scottish family which had furnished, particularly to the kirk, men famous in public life. His great-grandfather, John Mercer, was a minister of the church in Kinnellan, Aberdeenshire, from 1650 to 1676, from which pastorate he resigned a year before his death.

The grandfather of Hugh Mercer was Thomas Mercer, whose son William was educated for the ministry and was in charge of the Manse at Pittsligo, Aberdeenshire, from 1720 to 1748; he married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Munro, of Foulis, who was killed while commanding the British troops at Falkirk in 1746.

Hugh Mercer, son of Rev. William Mercer, was born probably in 1725, as he was baptized in January, 1726. Of his boyhood life little is known. As was the case with many Scottish lads, he entered college when about fifteen years of age, matriculating in the School of Medicine, Marshall College, in 1740, graduating in 1744. Moved by the loyal spirit of his ancestors, he joined the army of Prince Charlie, the "Young Pretender," and appears as assistant surgeon upon the ill-starred field of Culloden. In the autumn of 1746 he set sail from Leith, remained a short time in Philadelphia, and

General Hugh Mercer

settled at Greencastle, Pennsylvania, now Mercersburg, then upon the frontier of new world civilization. Practicing his profession in the wilds of the "Indian country," Hugh Mercer does not appear prominently until the year 1755, when in the Braddock expedition he appears as a captain of militia. Following Braddock's humiliating defeat, Hugh Mercer, although wounded, walked many miles through the wilderness to his home. Early in the spring of 1756 he was selected as captain of the local militia, having supervision over a wide district, with McDowell's Ferry (Bridgeport) as headquarters, and acting as physician and surgeon to the garrison. For these and other patriotic services the corporation of Philadelphia presented him a vote of thanks and a medal.

In 1757, Mercer was in command of the militia stationed at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, being appointed major in December, 1757, with command of all provincial forces stationed west of the Susquehanna. In 1758 Major Mercer was in command of a portion of the Forbes expedition against Fort DuQuesne. It was during this period that he met Colonel George Washington, whose military fame had spread beyond the confines of the Great Northern Neck of Virginia. Between the two men a friendship was established that led Mercer to remove from Pennsylvania to Virginia, taking up his residence in Fredericksburg, famed as the home of Washington's mother. There General Mercer attended meetings of Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, of which George Washington was a member.

Throughout the period of constitutional agitation preceding the Revolution, Dr. Mercer devoted himself to his practice and to the delights of those social relationships for which Fredericksburg was and is noted. In 1775, the royal governor, Dunmore, at Williamsburg, transferred a portion of the colonial store of powder from the magazine to the ship "Magdalen." It was this crowning act of executive incompetency to deal with local phases of the general revolutionary problem that led to the organization of the Whig regiments. On September 12, 1775, Mercer was appointed colonel of minute-men for the counties of Caroline, Stafford, King George and Spottsylvania. Stimulating the spirit of the committees of safety, and sustaining the enthusiastic but untrained provincials, Mercer wrote to the Virginia Convention: "Hugh Mercer will serve his adopted country in the cause of liberty in any rank or station to which he may be assigned." At this critical juncture three regiments of Virginia provincials were organized, and for the command of the first of these Hugh Mercer was defeated by Patrick Henry by one vote. Subsequently, Mercer was elected colonel of the third, and at Williamsburg drilled the volunteers and levies.

A wider field of duty demanded Mercer's services. In recognition of his popularity and military skill, on June 5, 1776, the rank of brigadier-general in the Continental army was conferred upon the gallant Virginian. Within a few weeks General Washington, returning from Massachusetts to New York, selected General Mercer to take command of the troops engaged in the fortification of Paulus Hook, now known as the old downtown residence section of Jersey City. Besides discharging his duties there, he was placed in command of the "Flying Camp" of ten thousand men stationed at and near Perth Amboy. Events between the rout of the patriotic army at Brooklyn and the retreat through the Jerseys moved rapidly, nor can the military details of the crossing of the Delaware and the attack upon Trenton be repeated here. Historians have credited General Mercer with suggesting the change of Washington's Fabian policy, and of his working out the details of the movement that altered the fate of an empire. This much is sure that upon the Christmas night of 1776 no one of Washington's galaxy of leaders was more trusted

than was Mercer, and no one shared greater fruits of victory. Upon the recrossing of the Delaware, it was at General Mercer's headquarters on the night of January 2, 1777, that the plan to break camp and leave the camp fires burning upon the south bank of the Assunpink creek was formulated. Thence it was that General Mercer went to his doom. The story of the surprise at Princeton on the morning of the 3rd; of the clash upon the frost covered ground between Mercer's men and the British regiments; of the fight about the Clark house; of the peril of Washington; and of Mercer's leaping from his horse and rallying his men—have often been told. Infuriated by the turn of the fortunes of war, General Mercer, while in the very act of leading his men to victory, was attacked by several British soldiers. Repeatedly stabbed, he was beaten upon the head with the butt ends of muskets, and, refusing to surrender, was left for dead. The retreating British soon gave place to the Continental soldiers, who tenderly carried their general into the Clark house, where he was nursed by the devoted Quaker women of that family. By his side, in attendance, were Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia: Dr. Archibald Alexander, of Virginia, and Major George Lewis, nephew of General Washington. Lingering in agony for nine days, General Hugh Mercer died in the arms of Major Lewis.

The death of Mercer created a profound impression throughout the nation. His body was removed to Philadelphia under military escort, was exposed in state, and it is said thirty thousand people attended the funeral. It was upon the south side of Christ Church, Philadelphia, that his body, interred with military and civic honors, was placed beneath a slab upon which was cut: "In memory of Gen'l Hugh Mercer, who fell at Princeton, January 3rd, 1777." Moved by a sense of patriotic duty, Congress, upon April 9, 1777, directed that monuments be erected to the honor of General Mercer at Fredericksburg, and of General Warren at Boston. Upon the 28th of June, 1902, one hundred and twenty-five years thereafter, the Fredericksburg monument was erected, bearing upon its face the inscription ordered to be placed by the resolution of 1777. With that singular perversity that seems to afflict mankind, a succeeding generation refused to permit General Mercer's bones to remain undisturbed. The St. Andrew's Society removed his body to Laurel Hill Cemetery, then upon the edge of the city of Philadelphia, and November 26, 1840, dedicated a monument to his memory. Of this society General Mercer was a member, and the monument was properly inscribed.

Besides the name of one of New Jersey's twenty-one counties, there are in the State of New Jersey two memorials to Mercer. One is the old fort at Red Bank, Gloucester county, where at Fort Mercer, in 1778, a gallant defense of Philadelphia was made by General Greene and the navy upon the Delaware. The other memorial is in Princeton, and consists of a bronze tablet unveiled October 1, 1897, the gift of Mercer Engine Company, No. 3.

ALEXANDER, William,

(Lord Stirling), Patriot, Soldier.

William Alexander, better known as Lord Stirling, was born in New York City, in 1726. His father, James Alexander, a Scotsman, on account of his adherence to the Pretender, came to America when his cause had failed, and rose to eminence as a lawyer; he also enjoyed political prominence, serving as Attorney General and as Secretary of the Province of New York. He married the widow of David Provost, of New York. Their son,

William Alexander received a thorough education, and was given to mercantile pursuits. He engaged in the provision business in New York City, and his business abilities brought him appointment as a commissary in the French and

LORD STERLING

Indian War. He subsequently became aide-de-camp and secretary to General Shirley, and when that officer was brought to trial for alleged neglect of duty, Alexander went to England to testify in his behalf, and while there published a pamphlet entitled "The Conduct of Major General Shirley, briefly stated." During his stay in Great Britain he also prosecuted before the House of Lords his claim to the earldom of Stirling, but this was disallowed.

Returning to America, in 1761 he attained a position of prominence in New York, becoming Surveyor General and a member of the Provincial Congress. When the Revolution began he was residing in Baskingridge, New Jersey, and at once entered into the patriot cause with marked enthusiam. In October, 1775, he was appointed colonel of the East New Jersey Battalion, and with this command, in January following, he surprised and captured the British transport "Blue Mountain Valley," off Sandy Hook, and conveyed it to Perth Amboy. This exploit bringing him the thanks of Congress and promotion to brigadier-general. When General Lee left New York in March, the command of the troops left behind devolved upon General Alexander until the arrival of General Thompson. His conduct during this brief period was marked with great decision; he continued Lee's policy in repression of Toryism, stopped all communication between the inhabitants of Staten Island and Long Island, and constructed barracks for soon expected troops. In May he performed a work which had an enduring value—the ultimate institution of the West Point Military Academy. Sent by Washington to inspect the Highland fortifications, he recommended the construction of a redoubt at West Point, "not only for the preservation of Fort Constitution, but for its own importance." In August he commanded a force of fifteen hundred men detached by General Putnam to oppose the march of General Grant on Brooklyn, and which was marked by some desultory skirmishing. As a brigade commander he began the battle of Long Island, and, being the first to discover that the enemy had turned the American flank, he briskly attacked Cornwallis, but suffered repulse, his brigade being badly cut up, and he himself taken prisoner; he had, however, performed an important work in facilitating the retreat of the American army and making possible its escape to New York, and ultimately to New Jersey. Being exchanged and rejoining the army, he was promoted to major-general in February, 1777. After experiencing a reverse at Metuchen, June 24 following, he fought under Washington at Brandywine and Germantown, being in command of the reserves at the latter place. In 1778 he commanded a division under Washington at the battle of Monmouth, distinguishing himself by the admirable way in which he handled a light artillery battery. In the following year, with twenty-five hundred men, he undertook to attack the British station on Staten Island; this was unsuccessful, and was his last important service during the war; he was afterwards stationed at Albany, remaining until the cessation of hostilities. He did an excellent service for Washington in discovering to him the duplicity of Conway and Gates, having happened to hear of it through Wilkinson.

General Alexander was the first president of King's (now Columbia) College. He was ardently devoted to the study of astronomy, and published an account of the comet of June and July, 1770. He married, in 1761, a daughter of Philip Livingston. He died in Albany, New York, January 15, 1783. In 1847 his grandson, William Alexander Duer, published a "Life of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling," in the Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society.

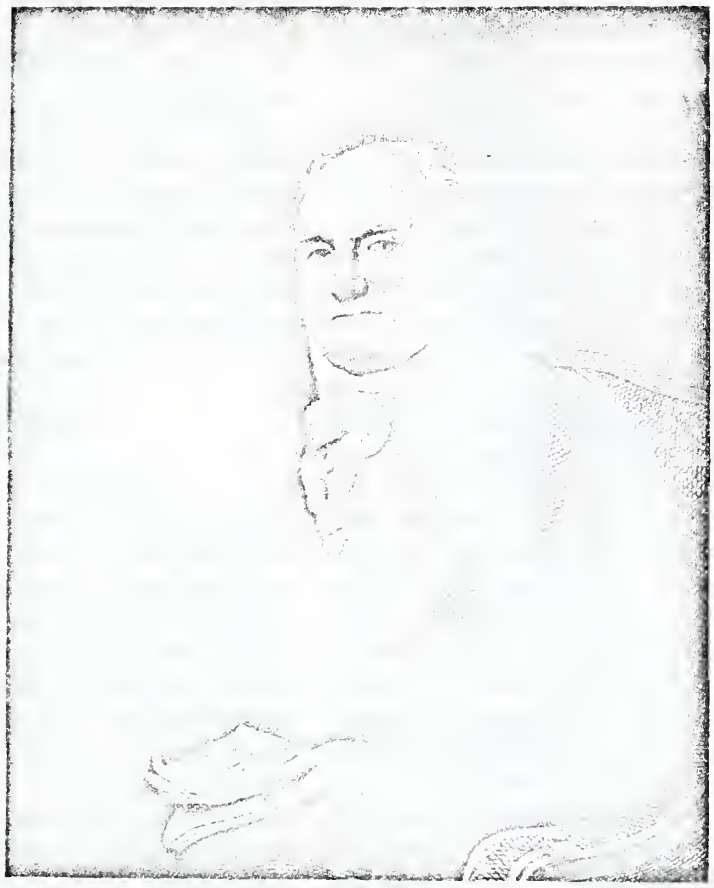
BOUDINOT, Elias,

Patriot, Eminent Citizen.

This distinguished man was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Philadelphia, May 2, 1740. He came from French Huguenot ancestors who emigrated to America shortly after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

After receiving a classical education he entered upon the study of law in the office of the elder Richard Stockton, of New Jersey. In due course of time he was admitted to the bar, and his professional equipment, practical qualities, agreeable manners and fluency as a speaker early opened his way to a lucrative practice. He had the further advantages of his marriage with a sister of his law preceptor and also of the marriage of Mr. Stockton with the sister of Mr. Boudinot. However, the events of the Revolution disturbed law administration, and afforded opportunity to Mr. Boudinot to devote himself mainly to the cause nearest his heart—the cause of American independence—in association with his brother Elisha, with his wife's family relations, the Stocktons. In 1777 he was appointed Commissary General of Prisoners, a post for which he was peculiarly fitted by reason of his humanity and sympathetic disposition, an inflexible sense of justice, and full knowledge of the treatment administered to patriot prisoners by the British. In the same year he was made a member of the Continental Congress, in 1782 became president of that body, and in 1783 gave his signature to the treaty of peace with Great Britain. There was yet useful work for him, and to which he devoted his best abilities. With many of the most intelligent men of that day, he had fully appreciated the inadequacy of the then existing governmental methods. Besides, he was on terms of intimate personal friendship with Alexander Hamilton, and he was intent upon exerting his efforts in behalf of a more efficient system of government. From the first attempt to improve upon the Articles of Confederation, he was a warm advocate of Hamilton's views, and culminating in the adoption of the National Constitution. This, indeed, was not as broad or as strong as he had hoped for and labored for, but he gave it his earnest support when he discovered that a stronger measure was beyond the possibility of acceptance. He was elected to the first Congress of the United States under the new constitution, and was re-elected. However, while serving in that office he had built a handsome residence in Philadelphia. This change of residence made him ineligible as a congressman from New Jersey, and in 1796 President Washington appointed him Director of the Mint, an office which he held until 1805. Washington held him in high esteem for his ability and integrity, and the same appreciation was manifested by President Jefferson, and Mr. Boudinot was among the very few of Washington's appointees whom Jefferson manifested no disposition to remove. But Mr. Boudinot decided upon returning to private life; he was in advanced years, and had been in public life for three decades; besides, he had been deeply affected by the death of his accomplished son-in-law, Mr. Bradford, in the very bloom of life, and with brilliant prospects before him. He therefore determined to take up his permanent residence in Burlington, which presented many attractions, being then distinguished as the home of many of the foremost men of the day—the Rev. Dr. Wharton, William Griffith, William Coxe, Joseph McIlvaine, Joseph Bloomfield, Joshua M. Wallace; Lawrence, the naval hero; Fenimore Cooper, the litterateur; and others. He there built a noble mansion, laying out the surrounding ten acres of ground in the most elaborate ornamental gardening work, and in this elegant home, with his wife and daughter, he devoted himself to literary and benevolent pursuits, meanwhile dispensing a generous hospitality to hosts of friends.

Mr. Boudinot was an active member of



Otto Bondroth

the board of trustees of Princeton College from 1772, and he endowed that institution with a cabinet of natural history. In 1812 he was a member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. In 1816 he was made the first president of the American Bible Society, a body in which he took a deep interest, and to which he contributed at one time $10,000 a princely gift for those days. Both he and his wife were reared in the Presbyterian faith, but, there being no church of that denomination in Burlington, they attended St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal, with which they devoutly communed, and which Mr. Boudinot liberally supported. He died October 24, 1821, and his remains, with those of his family, rest in the graveyard of the church before named.

DICKINSON Philemon,

Soldier, U. S. Senator.

Among those adventurous spirits whose enterprise induced them to seek homes in the New World, still given up wholly to impenetrable wilderness, were the Dickerson brothers, young Englishmen, who following in the train of the early explorers, came to Massachusetts in 1638 and were admitted as freemen of Salem by that hardy community in 1641. They and their descendants were admirable representatives of the sturdy British stock which trained by the stern conditions of life in the new continent, produced so many of the great and good men whose foresight and wisdom have given to the United States the proud position she holds among nations. Still lured in his search for fortune by the promise of new lands, Philemon Dickerson, one of the brothers, left the Massachusetts colony and settled in 1672 on Long Island.

It was after this, his great-grandfather, that General Philemon Dickinson (as the name had come to be spelled), soldier and statesman, was called, and with the name he seemed to imbibe all of his forbear's courage and enterprise. When only about five years of age, his family, including his father and three uncles, had removed from Long Island and settled in Morris county, New Jersey, and it is from these brothers that the Dickerson and Dickinson families of that State are descended. General Dickinson's birth was in 1740, and he may be said to have fairly grown up with the Revolution. When still a youth he began to take a vital interest in the questions which were even then stirring men's hearts and minds, and he soon became known as one who deeply sympathized with the cause of the oppressed colonies, and was willing to risk all he possessed in the conflict which threatened. During the time of preparation for the coming struggle, when the minds of all were oppressed by doubt and apprehension, he was one of the strong men who never flinched in their determination to face whatever peril and loss should be involved in the war for freedom and human rights. He was active in the effort to properly organize and train the militia of New Jersey, and the beginning of hostilities found him an officer of the same. He was soon raised to the rank of brigadier-general, and at the head of his men took part in several important engagements. Among these were Trenton and Monmouth, in both of which battles Dickinson and his detachment behaved in creditable fashion, and in the latter actually opened the engagement by taking part in the first preliminary skirmish of the day.

At the close of the war, in which he had risked not only his life but family fortune, Dickinson returned to the retirement of private life for a time, but later was called upon by an appreciative community to represent it in the United States Senate, from 1790 to 1793. He was the third man so chosen from his State, those preceding him being William Paterson, the great jurist, and Jonathan Elmer. It was to fill the vacancy left by the former, who had been elected Governor of New Jersey, that Dick-

inson was called, and for three years he held his honorable post with a wisdom not less than his courage on the field of battle. The last twelve or fifteen years of his life were spent in retirement on his country estate near Trenton, and here on February 4, 1809, he died, honored and loved by the whole community.

PATERSON, William,

Lawyer, Jurist, Governor

William Paterson, whose brilliant name is commemorated in that of the important manufacturing city of Paterson, near the Falls of the Passaic river, was a native of the North of Ireland, born about 1745, and was but two years old when his parents came to America. The family first located at Trenton, then at Princeton, and finally at Raritan (now Somerville), where the father died in 1781.

William Paterson was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1763. He read law under Richard Stockton, and was admitted to the bar in 1769. He first practiced in Bromley, in Hunterdon county, removing thence to Princeton, where he was associated with his father and brother in a mercantile business. His public career began in 1775, when he was made a delegate in the Provincial Congress; he was its secretary at both of its two sessions, and he was also a member and secretary of the congress which met at Burlington in 1776. The same year, at the organization of the State government, he became attorney general—a position extremely hazardous, as, being obliged to attend the courts in the various counties, he was at nearly all times liable to capture by British soldiers. He was at the same time a member of the council. In 1780, while still serving as attorney-general, he was named as a delegate to the Continental Congress, but declined, pleading inability to properly perform the duties of both positions.

On the resoration of peace, he took up his residence in New Brunswick and resumed his law practice. In 1787 he was a member of the convention which met in Philadelphia to frame the Federal Constitution. Two plans were presented—one by Paterson, the other by Edmond Randolph, of Virginia; the former plan was favored by the smaller States, the latter by the large States, and the result was a compromise plan for a government partly federal and partly national. After the ratification of the constitution, William Paterson and Jonathan Elmer were elected to the United States Senate by the State legislature. Paterson held his seat a single year, being elected governor to succeed Livingston, deceased. His administration was eminently successful, and he was re-elected with slight opposition.

For six years his leisure time was industriously occupied with important labors committed to him under a law enacted in 1792—the codification of all the statutes of Great Britain which prior to the Revolution were in force in New Jersey; together with those enacted by State legislature before and after the separation from the mother country. The work, when completed, was to be laid before the legislature, but Paterson requiring so long a time to perform it, the legislature deemed it more convenient that it should act upon the statutes as they came from the hands of Livingston from time to time, rather than wait until completion and pass upon all during a single session. The volume as finally produced has long been recognized as the most complete assemblage of statute law produced in any State of the Union. For this monumental work, Governor Paterson received the beggarly pittance of $2,500.

While engaged as above narrated, Governor Paterson was appointed by President Washington as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and which office he held the remainder of his life. He sat on many notable cases, among them the trials under treason indictments

of persons engaged in the notorious "whiskey insurrection" in Western Pennsylvania; and also that of Lyon for violation of the sedition law. His last judicial act was to preside in the United States Circuit Court in New York in April, 1806, on the trials of Ogden and Smith for violation of the neutrality laws in aiding Miranda to carry on a revolution in some of the South American states. As the case progressed, he found himself at disagreement with the associate judge (Talmadge), and he left the bench, his colleague concluding the trial. His health was now visibly declining, and he withdrew from all active concerns, and died September 9, 1806.

Governor and Judge Paterson left a record of great usefulness and spotless integrity. He was an able statesman, an upright judge, and a faithful friend of his country. He was a Presbyterian, and a trustee of Princeton College from 1787 to 1802.

HOWELL, Richard,

Lawyer, Soldier, Governor.

Richard Howell was born (twin with his brother Lewis), in Newark, Newcastle county, Delaware, October 25, 1754, sons of Ebenezer Howell, the father being a son of the founder of the American branch of the family, an emigrant from Wales, who came to this country in 1729 and settled in Delaware.

The two brothers, Richard and Lewis, grew up together, and were intimately associated until an advanced period in the Revolutionary War. They received their education in Newcastle, Delaware, and when twenty years old removed to Cumberland county, New Jersey, near Bridgeton, whither the father had preceded them. The young men were intensely patriotic, and were active spirits among those who in the disguise of Indians, in November, 1774, broke open a store house in Greenwich which contained a cargo of tea from the brig "Greyhound," and burned it. The feeling of the times is further discerned in the fact that the owners lodged a complaint, and that, while the royalist judge charged the jury to return a true bill, the charge was of no effect, the jury ignoring the complaint. The secret lay in the sympathy of the sheriff, who had taken pains to summon a jury of the same ilk as the accused.

Richard Howell had begun the study of law, but the opening of the Revolution impelled him to lay his books aside. He enlisted in a company of light infantry, in which he was chosen a subaltern officer. In December of the same year (1775) he was commissioned captain in Colonel Maxwell's regiment, 2d Line, which entered upon the Canada campaign, and suffered repulse at Quebec. For his gallantry on this occasion and his general officerlike conduct, Howell was promoted to major, and when Colonel Maxwell was made brigadier-general of Jersey troops, Richard Howell was advanced to the position of brigade-major, and with this rank participated in the battle of Brandywine. His brother Lewis was also present, serving as surgeon, was taken prisoner, escaped, but died from fever some days later, on the eve of the battle of Monmouth, without being able to again see his brother Richard, who was with his command, preparing for the approaching battle. After that battle, Richard Howell resigned, at the particular desire of Washington, who assigned him to the transaction of certain duties which he could not undertake while holding a commission in the army. It has always been the understanding that today such duties would come under the head of secret service.

After the close of the war, in 1779, Richard Howell was admitted to the bar, and for several years he practiced in Cumberland county. Early in 1788 he removed to Trenton, and shortly afterward was made clerk of the Supreme Court. He served in the latter position until 1793, when Governor Paterson was appointed to a seat in the United States Supreme Court, and Mr.

Howell was chosen by the legislature to fill out the remainder of Paterson's gubernatorial term. He acquitted himself so well that he was annually re-elected, with little opposition, until 1801, when the Republicans (the Jefferson party) elected Joseph Bloomfield. In 1794, during the "whiskey insurrection," and while he was governor, Howell was assigned by Washington to the command of a body of troops sent into the disaffected territory, but the insurrectionists were overawed before a conflict took place, and the forces were disbanded. After retiring from the governor's chair, Governor Howell resumed the practice of law, maintaining his residence in Trenton, where he died, May 5, 1903.

Governor Howell married, in November, 1779, a daughter of Joseph Burr, of Burlington county. A son Richard, born in 1794, was a lieutenant of infantry during the War of 1812, and was aide-de-camp to General Pike when he was killed at the blowing-up of Fort George, in Canada. Another son, William, was a lieutenant of marines; and another, Franklin, a lieutenant in the navy, was killed by the explosion of the great gun "Peacemaker," on board the U. S. frigate "President."

BLOOMFIELD, Joseph,

Lawyer, Soldier, Governor.

Joseph Bloomfield was born in 1755, at Woodbridge, Middlesex county, New Jersey, son of Dr. Moses Bloomfield, and a descendant of Thomas Bloomfield, who was a resident of Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1638, afterward removing to New Jersey.

Joseph Bloomfield was educated at a classical school at Deerfield, Cumberland county, New Jersey, under the instruction of Rev. Enoch Green, a famous teacher of that day. He studied law under Cortlandt Skinner, in 1775 was admitted to the bar, and entered upon practice in Bridgton, but his work was speedily interrupted by the war. In February, 1776, he was commissioned captain of the 3rd New Jersey Regiment, with which he at once marched to Canada. On his departure he was ordered to halt at Perth Amboy and arrest Cortlandt Skinner, who had been his law preceptor, and was a notorious Tory, but Skinner had taken alarm and gone aboard a British man-of-war. Having reached Albany, the regiment learned of the Continental repulse at Quebec, and was sent to the Mohawk Valley to overawe the Indians. In the following November it was marched to Ticonderoga, and there Captain Bloomfield was appointed judge advocate. He was subsequently promoted to major, and in 1778 resigned his commission.

His political and official life began with his return from the army. In 1778 he was made clerk of the Assembly, and about the same time register of the Admiralty Court, which position he held several years. In 1794, as brigadier-general of militia, he aided in the suppression of the whiskey rebellion in Pennsylvania. In 1792, as a New Jersey presidential elector, he voted for Washington and Adams for president and vice-president respectively, but came to be an opponent of Adams, and was for that reason debarred as an elector in 1796. He came to be friendly with Jefferson, the leader of the Republicans (Democrats), and was elected governor of New Jersey, succeeding Howell. At the succeeding election he and Stockton were the opposing candidates; repeated ballotings resulted in a tie, and the office of governor was vacant for a year, and its duties being performed by the vice-president of the Council. In 1803 he was re-elected, and each succeeding year until 1812, when, on the breaking out of the war with Great Britain, President Madison commissioned him a brigadier-general in the army. Early in 1813 his brigade reached Sacketts Harbor, but General Bloomfield was soon transferred to the command of a military district with headquarters at Philadelphia, and where he remained until the restoration of peace. Returning home, he

resumed his law practice. In 1816 as a Democrat he was elected to Congress and was returned for a second term. He was chairman of the committee on Revolutionary Pensions, and introduced and procured the enactment of bills granting pensions to Revolutionary war soldiers and their widows. While serving as governor, he was *ex officio* president of the board of trustees of Princeton College; in 1819 he was elected a trustee, and served as such until the close of his life. He was for many years an active member and president of the New Jersey Society for the Abolition of Slavery —a unique organization not to be confounded with the ordinary "abolition" society. It was for the purpose of protecting slaves from abuse, and to aid them in obtaining their liberty through strictly legal means.

Governor Bloomfield married, about 1779, Mary, daughter of Dr. William McIlvaine, of Burlington; she died in 1808, and he married a second time, his wife surviving him. He died in Burlington, October 3, 1825. His tombstone is inscribed: "A Soldier of the Revolution; late Governor of New Jersey."

FORMAN, General David,

Distinguished Revolutionary Soldier.

General David Forman's family Bible contains the record of his birth, probably copied from his father's Bible: "Sunday November the 3d 1745 three o'Clock in the Morning was Born our Son. . . . David." In the "Monmouth Democrat" during the seventies appeared an article entitled "Incidents in the Life of General David Forman," compiled by Miss Anna M. Woodhull. In it is contained a sketch written by Miss Malvina Forman, which is as follows:

"My dear father was born in New Jersey, Nov. 3, 1745. His parents were Joseph Forman and Elizabeth Lee. His father was a wealthy shipping merchant of New York, afterwards retired from business, and settled on one of his farms in Monmouth Co., N. J. My father was educated at Princeton College; my mother was born in Maryland, Dec. 3, 1751. On the 28th of February, 1767, my father was married to Miss Ann Marsh (daughter of Thomas Marsh, Esq., of Md.) by the Rev. William Tennent. In consequence of my grandmother's death [Mrs. Thomas Marsh], my parents were married in Princeton, at the house of Ezekiel Forman, Esq., the elder brother of my father, who married my mother's elder and only sister. I think my father left Monmouth, where he resided during the Revolution, on the 5th of February, 1794, and removed to Chestertown, Md. Gen. Forman left his own house in Chestertown, Sept. 10, 1796, in order to attend to a large landed estate which he owned at Natchez, Miss. On the 19th of March, 1797, while at Natchez, he had a stroke of apoplexy, and for three days continued in a state of perfect insensibility. This terminated in apoplexy [paralysis?] by which his left side was deprived of all power of motion. In this situation he continued till Aug. 12, when finding his health and strength considerably improved, he went to New Orleans to take passage home. Finding a vessel bound for New York he sailed on Aug. 20. His anxiety once more to embrace his family appeared to give supernatural strength both to mind and body. Fondly cherishing the hope of having his wishes gratified, he was proceeding homeward, when the vessel was taken by a British privateer, and sent into New Providence [Bahama Islands]. As soon as the vessel was taken General Forman abandoned the hope of again meeting his family, thinking from his then very feeble and debilitated state, he should be unable to bear the fatigue of so long and circuitous a route. This anxiety and disappointment proved too much for his languid frame, and on the 12th of September, 1797, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, he surrendered his life into the hands of Him who gave it, in the prime of his manhood, aged 52."

General David Forman's services in the Revolutionary War were important, and have never been adequately recounted. In June, 1776, a brigade of New Jersey militia was sent to reinforce Washington's army at New York. Joseph Reed was chosen brigadier-general but declined the office, whereupon Colonel Nathaniel Heard, who commanded the Monmouth and Middlesex battalion, became brigadier, and David For-

man, who was lieutenant-colonel under Heard, succeeded to the colonelcy. The term of service of these troops was limited to December 1, 1776. After the disastrous battle of Long Island and the subsequent operations, General Washington detached Colonel Forman's battalion and sent it to suppress a Tory rising in Monmouth, November 24, 1776.

Congress having authorized in December, 1776, the raising of sixteen regiments at large from the States, the command of one of them was offered by Washington to David Forman in January, 1777. General Stryker states in his published Roster that "Forman's regiment,"—though it contained some Jerseymen, was recruited principally from Maryland, and was never completely organized. Such part as was organized, however, undoubtedly was in service, and some time in 1778 or 1779 it was distributed among other commands. Heitman's "Officers' Register" gives July 1, 1778, as the date of its disbandment, and says that officers and men were transferred mainly to the New Jersey line. But the date given by Heitman is hardly consistent with the date of a return of December, 1778, showing but 68 men from New Jersey in the regiment, mentioned in General Stryker's Roster. General Stryker says also that General David Forman of the militia resigned to accept the command of a regiment organized under the auspices of Congress. In this statement General Stryker is undoubtedly in error, for on March 5, 1777, David Forman was chosen brigadier-general in the New Jersey militia; therefore he did not become general in the New Jersey forces until after he had accepted the Continental colonelcy.

In the summer of 1777 General Forman was engaged in watching and reporting to Congress the movements of Lord Howe's fleet as it conveyed the British troops from New York to the Delaware river. Some time before the battle of Germantown, General Forman joined Washington's army with his brigade of New Jersey militia. Together with Smallwood's Maryland division, he was ordered to advance down the old York road and attack the enemy's right flank. The guides misdirected the troops, so that they reached the objective point too late, and the flanking movement failed as did most of the American movements on that day, and the battle of Germantown, though perhaps not a defeat, was not a victory for the Americans. The battle was fought October 4, 1777. A number of General Forman's relations and connections were engaged in the battle, many of them belonging to his brigade. After the battle of Germantown, General Forman marched his brigade home, by Washington's order, and came back with other troops which he had collected—some of his Continental regiment and some mounted militia.

Early in November, 1777, David Forman resigned his commission as general in consequence of a difference with the New Jersey Assembly. Up to that date he had apparently held the Continental colonelcy and the New Jersey generalship simultaneously, it being a common practice at the time for the same person to hold several offices. The cause of his resignation is explained in a letter to Washington written at Princeton on November 7, 1777. It seems the Assembly wished to investigate the election of himself and other gentlemen (probably the election as brigadier-general at the session of the previous spring is re-referred to) and General Forman very naturally wished to be present when the proposed investigation was to be held. At the same time he was equally desirous of attending to his military duties. Though he told them this, and asked that the matter be postponed for a few days until the militia were assembled and put in some order, the request was denied, and he was confronted with the alternative of having the investigation conducted behind his back or of resigning. He chose the latter. The matter is not fully explained in the letter,

and he tells Washington that he will explain fully and that the step will meet Washington's approval. Governor Livingston tried to persuade General Forman to withdraw his resignation, but he persisted in resigning.

On January 1, 1778, General Forman sent to Washington a memorial applying for a contract to supply the army with salt. He and his partners had invested £10,000 in the works which were situated at Barnegat. He was authorized to detain sixty men, two subalterns and a captain, out of the detachment of his regiment then in Monmouth, to guard the works, but late in March of 1778, the guard was withdrawn, as the Council of State opposed the continuance of the guard, which was sent to join Colonel Shreve's regiment. It may be noted here that at the time of Sullivan's expedition against the Indians in the following year, the 11th Company of "Spencer's regiment" was formerly part of "Forman's." Precisely when General Forman gave up his Continental regiment the present writer has not ascertained.

At the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, General David Forman was present, though apparently holding no military command. (Mr. F. D. Stone writes in Winsor's History, vol. 6: "The Jersey militia had turned out in a spirited manner, and under Dickinson and Forman were doing all in their power to retard Clinton's advance. They destroyed the bridges as they retired from Haddonfield to Mount Holly, and filled up the wells so that the enemy could not obtain water.") He was directed to accompany General Charles Lee, who commanded the advance, and among Washington's papers is a dispatch from General Forman written by Lee's direction at a quarter past six on the morning of the battle. We may suppose from this that General Forman acted as a kind of special aide-de-camp to Lee. From a paper drawn up after the battle by General Forman, in which he criticized Lee's dispositions, and from his testimony at the Lee court martial (printed in the New York Historical Society publications), it appears that the two officers got on badly together. General Forman offered Lee his advice as to certain military movements, which advice was not heeded. As we know, when Washington arrived on the field, he was very indignant at the turn affairs had taken and called Lee sharply to task. Besides the court-martial, the matter resulted in a duel between General Lee and Colonel John Laurens of Washington's staff.

From June, 1780, till late in 1782, General Forman rendered very important service in giving reports of the movements of the British ships near New York. There were months during that period when no reports were made, but when important movements were on foot, General Forman would send dispatches to Washington four or five times a month. In June, 1780, he had established posts for upwards of fifty miles along the New Jersey coast, so that it was impossible for any number of ships to be off the coast without his being immediately informed of it. It seems strange that while performing these duties he held the title of general by courtesy only, but if he ever was re-chosen general after resigning in 1777, the writer has not discovered it.

Not only was General Forman ready at all hours to forward news, but also to mount his horse and ride out to some high point to make observations personally. The zeal and fidelity of his work can be appreciated only by an examination of his letters to Washington (eventually to be printed by the Colonial Dames in their series of letters to Washington). The letters are full of the most minute details as to the movements and positions of ships in the waters adjacent to New York.

In the preceding July, when the arrival of DeGrasse was expected, some militia cavalrymen were taken into pay and stationed at such distances that dispatches

could travel from Monmouth to headquarters at Dobbs Ferry in twelve or fifteen hours. After the army started south the letters were directed to be sent to a designated officer who reforwarded them to Washington. The express-riders were taken off toward the close of 1781, but beginning in August, 1782, and for some months thereafter, General Forman sent information by Washington's request as to the enemy's naval strength.

Besides sending information to Washington, General Forman took a leading part in the troubled history of Monmouth county of the period. He was very active against the Tories and refugees, and the desperadoes known as Pine Robbers. By the Tories he was much hated, and was called by them "Devil David." As to the charge of undue severity often brought against General Forman, it is difficult to judge without a complete examination of the evidence. Certainly the pillaging and burning raids of the Tories invited severe repression. As to the sobriquet "Black David," it is said that it properly belongs to General Forman's cousin, who had the same name and became sheriff, and was of swarthy complexion. The two are often confused by writers. They were intimate friends.

The celebrated Huddy affair and the events leading up to it should be mentioned on account of General Forman's connection with it. We learn from General Stryker that early in the war, Colonel George Taylor of Middletown "refused to qualify and deserted." He was to have been colonel in the militia, but instead became active on the Tory side. Barber & Howe's "New Jersey Historical Collections" tell us that a young man named Stephen Edwards, at a date not specified except that it was in the latter part of the war, left his home at Shrewsbury and joined the Loyalists at New York. He was sent by Colonel Taylor to Monmouth with written instructions to ascertain the force of the Americans. He was arrested Saturday at midnight at his father's house, taken to the court house and tried by court-martial on the following day, and executed as a spy at 10 o'clock the Monday following. General Forman was one of the judges who presided at Edward's trial; Captain Joshua Huddy was another of the judges (testimony of William Courlies at the court-martial of Lippincott, quoted in "Old Times in Old Monmouth," page 66). Huddy was taken prisoner at Toms river on April 2, 1782, and was hanged by the Tories on Middletown Heights ten days afterwards, in retaliation for the death of Philip White, who had been shot in attempting to escape while being conveyed to jail. The reason for selecting Captain Huddy as the victim was his having been concerned in Edward's trial (Ramsey's "American Revolution," quoted in the Journal by R. Lamb, ex-sergeant in the British army). General Forman took the leading part in obtaining evidence (see "Old Times in Old Monmouth") as to the facts of White's death, concerning which false reports had been spread, and laid the matter before Washington by advice of the American Commissioners for the exchange of prisoners, to whom the matter had been first submitted. Redress having been sought at the hands of the British in vain—Lippincott, who was court-martialed for having hanged Captain Huddy, pleaded instructions from Governor Franklin and got off on that plea—it was determined to retaliate upon one of the British prisoners. A very youthful officer, Captain Asgill of the Guards (later Sir Charles Asgill), was selected by lot, but his family were influential, and his mother having appealed to the French government to intercede in her son's behalf, Congress finally ordered the young man's release.

In concluding the account of General Forman's services in the Revolution, it should be stated that his friend, the Rev. Dr. John Woodhull of Freehold often remarked that General David Forman was worth more to Monmouth than five hundred

men. He was judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Monmouth, and justice of the peace. He was an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati in New Jersey from 1783 to 1787, and vice-president of the same 1791-1793.

The list of General David Forman's children is as follows, the names of those who died before him, six out of eleven, being printed in italics:—1. *Joseph.* 2. Sarah Marsh. 3. *Elizabeth Lee.* 4. Ann. 5. *David Lee.* 6. *Augustine* (a dau.). 7. Emma. 8. *Eliza.* 9. Malvina. 10. Rivine. 11. *Alfred.* Sarah M. married her first cousin, Major William Gordon Forman; Ann married Dr. Jonathan Longstreet; Emma married Robert Cumming. Miss Malvina Forman, whose sketch of her father's life has been quoted, lived to an advanced age and died in Fauquier county, Virginia. Rivine, the youngest daughter, married James Neilson, son of General John Neilson, and died leaving an only daughter, who married the Rev. George Griffin. Mrs. Robert Edmonds, of Fauquier county, Virginia, is a daughter of the last named, and hence a great-granddaughter of General Forman.

General Forman was possessed of ample means and left a good estate. The tradition is that he used to go to church in Monmouth—the old Tennent church—in a carriage drawn by four horses, and with outriders. His kindness to his slaves is shown by Major Samuel S. Forman, who relates in his memoirs ("Narrative of a Journey down the Ohio and Mississippi") that when about sixty of the negroes were sent to Natchez in 1789, "General Forman purchased some more, who had intermarried with his own, so as not to separate families. They were all well fed and well clothed."

NOTE.—The foregoing is condensed from a narrative by Mr. Charles Forman, of New Orleans, 1902.

FRELINGHUYSEN, Frederick,

Lawyer, Soldier, Statesman.

His honored ancestry, distinguished for piety, eloquence and patriotism, traces back, in direct line, to the Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, who was born in Holland and was there educated and ordained to the ministry of the Reformed Dutch Church. In the year 1720, this ancestor emigrated to America, in obedience to a call from the Dutch churches of America to the Classis of Amsterdam. In his ministry in this country he occupied almost the entire county of Somerset, with parts of Middlesex and Hunterdon, as the field of his missionary labors. He was laborious, devoted and successful. His motto, found inscribed upon a small collection of his sermons printed in 1773, was—*Laudem non quero; culpam non timeo* (I do not ask praise; I fear not blame.) In a successful ministry of more than a quarter of a century he stamped upon the religious faith and character of the Holland inhabitants of Somerset county an impress which is traceable to the generations of the present day.

His undaunted attitude toward the colonial courts of magistracy regarding the encroachments of the Church of England upon the Reformed Dutch faith and polity was characteristic of the deep spirit of religious freedom with which he was inspired, and which he transmitted to his descendants. He had five sons ordained to the ministry and two daughters who married ministers.

The second of the five sons was Rev. John Frelinghuysen, who was educated and ordained in Holland and succeeded to the labors of his father in 1750, having his residence in Somerville. He established a preparatory and divinity school, which became the nucleus of a college and from which, through one of his pupils, the Rev. Dr. Hardenburg, was evolved Queen's College, now Rutgers, of which Dr. Hardenburg became the first president.

The Rev. John Frelinghuysen was a man of brilliant gifts, and was popular and successful as a preacher. He died suddenly in 1754, leaving a wife, who was the daughter of a wealthy and distinguished East

India merchant residing at Amsterdam. Her name was Dinah Van Bergh. She was a very remarkable and highly gifted Christian woman and subsequently, as the wife of Dr. Hardenburg, was known in all the Dutch churches of Holland and America.

The son of Rev. John Frelinghuysen and Dinah Van Bergh was General Frederick Frelinghuysen, of Revolutionary fame, who was born in Somerville, April 13, 1753. He graduated at Princton in the class of 1770, and was a classmate of President James Madison and S. Stanhope Smith, D. D., LL. D., who later became president of Princeton. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, became a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, of the Committee of Safety, and was a member of the Continental Congress in 1775. From this office he resigned two years later and returned to his native town. There is in existence a very interesting letter from Frelinghuysen to Colonel Camp, with reference to his resignation, which explains the matter in a way most creditable to the young man. In this, as reason for surrendering so honorable a position, he pleads his extreme youth and unfamiliarity with the affairs of state, and urges that some older man better equipped for the work in hand be appointed in his place. Upon his return to Somerville he busied himself with the formation of an artillery corps of which he was chosen captain, and which offered its services to the Continental Congress in the hostilities then on the point of breaking out. Shortly after this, Captain Frelinghuysen was promoted to the rank of colonel of militia of New Jersey, and took part creditably in the battles of Trenton and Monmouth. The war over, Frelinghuysen retired temporarily to private life, but was in 1793 elected Senator from New Jersey to the United States Congress. Three years later he resigned because of personal bereavement and family claims, and retired finally to private life.

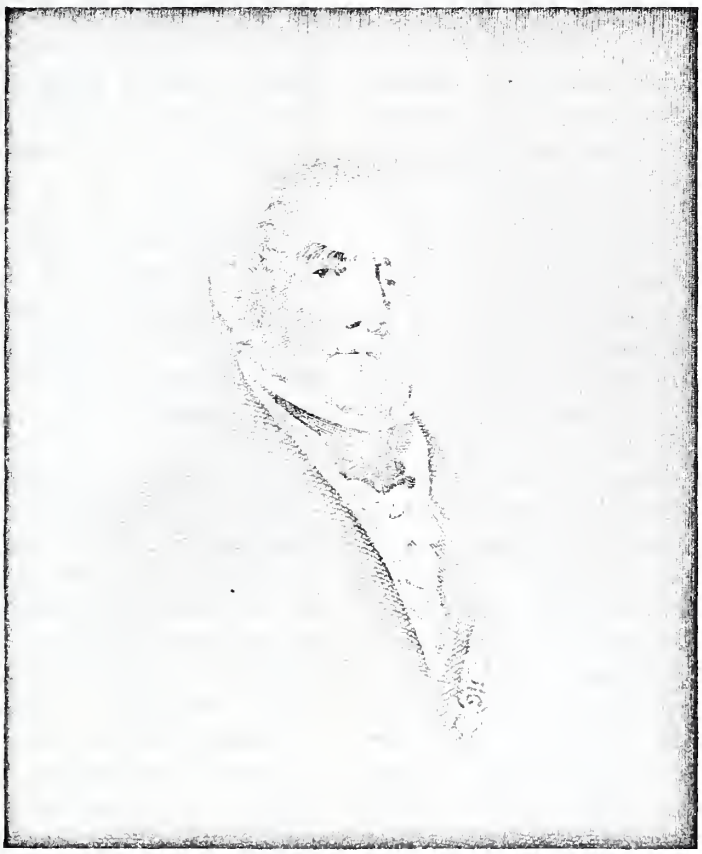
He died in 1804, on his fifty-first birthday, highly honored and eulogized. He left three sons, General John Frelinghuysen, Theodore Frelinghuysen, and Frederick Frelinghuysen,—all men of public distinction and high repute. General John Frelinghuysen was a graduate of Queen's College, was frequently a member of the State Council, and under the old constitution was popular in politics. Military in taste, he commanded a regiment at Sandy Hook in the War of 1812, and in the absence of the chaplain officiated as such himself. He was for years surrogate of the county of Somerset and held numerous private and public trusts.

OGDEN, Aaron,

Patriot, Soldier, Governor.

Aaron Ogden was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, December 3, 1756, son of Robert Ogden, and great-grandson of John Ogden, one of the original founders of Elizabethtown.

He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A. B., 1773, A. M., 1776, and was made assistant instructor in the grammar school. He served with the expedition under Lord Stirling that captured the British supply-ship, "Blue Mountain Valley," in New York harbor, in the winter of 1775-76. In 1777 he was commissioned captain in the First New Jersey Regiment, of which his brother Matthias was colonel. He took part in the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777; the battle of Monmouth, June 27, 1778, where he was brigadier-major of the advance corps of General Charles Lee, and assistant aide-de-camp to Lord Stirling; and the battle of Springfield, New Jersey, where his horse was shot under him June 23, 1780. He was among the officers who received the thanks of Congress. In 1779 he was entrusted by Washington with the official account of the trial of André, the decision of the court, and the letter addressed by André to his commander, which he delivered to the commandant at Paulus



Baron Ayden

Hook. When communication with Clinton was established, the offer of Washington (unofficial and confidential) to Sir Henry Clinton to exchange Major André for Benedict Arnold was proferred, but was declined, Sir Henry saying that his honor would not permit the surrender of Arnold. Aaron Ogden served in Virginia under Lafayette, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.

He returned to New Jersey upon the close of the war, and successfully practiced law. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Eleventh United States Infantry, January 8, 1799, and served as deputy quartermaster-general of the United States army from February 26 to June 5, 1800. He was elected to the United States Senate, September 28, 1801, to fill the unexpired term of James Schureman, resigned, February 6, and continued in office until March 4, 1803. He was a boundary commissioner, 1806. He succeeded Joseph Bloomfield as Governor of New Jersey by choice of the legislature, October 29, 1812, serving 1812-13. He refused the commission of major-general in the United States army in 1812. In 1813 he became interested in steamboating, and undertook the establishment of steamboat traffic between Elizabethtown and New York. This brought him into antagonism with Robert Fulton and the Livingstons, who had obtained exclusive rights to navigate the waters of New York State by steam for a term of years. As Ogden enjoyed similar rights in New Jersey waters, the result was a litigation in which Ogden was defeated, losing his entire fortune as a result. He removed to Jersey City, New Jersey, in 1829, where he occupied a position in the custom house. He was a charter member of the New Jersey branch of the Society of the Cincinnati in 1783, was its president 1824-29, and president-general, 1829-39. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1817-39, and the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by that institution in 1816.

He married, in October, 1787, Elizabeth, daughter of John Chetwood. He died in Jersey City, New Jersey, April 19, 1839.

PENNINGTON, William Sandford,

Soldier, Jurist, Governor.

William Sandford Pennington was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1757, son of Samuel and Mary (Sandford) Pennington, grandson of Judah Pennington, and great-grandson of Ephraim Pennington, who was of New Haven, Connecticut, 1643, and removed in 1667 to New Jersey, being one of the original settlers of the town of Newark.

But little is known concerning the youth of Governor Pennington beyond the fact that he was apprenticed to a maternal uncle, after whom he was named. The uncle was a firm royalist, while the nephew was an ardent revolutionist, and the latter, whose indentures were cancelled on that account, at once entered the patriot army. He first served in the New Jersey artillery as a non-commissioned officer, and attracted the attention of General Knox by his industrious work in loading and firing a fieldpiece, while entirely unsupported, and the General at once commissioned him a lieutenant of artillery, to take effect from September 12, 1778. It appears from his private journal that he was present at the execution of Major André, October 2, 1780. According to the same authority he was ordered with a detachment of troops, January 25, 1781, to assist in putting down a mutiny of Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops at Morristown, New Jersey. He was present at the siege of Yorktown, where he was wounded, and he was a captain when he left the army at the close of the war.

For a short time after returning from field service, he was engaged in business as a hatter, and in other pursuits, but was soon called to public life. In 1797 he was

elected to the General Assembly, and for three years was a member of that body. In 1801 he was elected to the Council, and re-elected the following year. Meantime he had studied law under Mr. Boudinot, and he was admitted to the bar in 1802. About this same time he was recognized as a leader in the Republican (Democratic) party, and he maintained his prestige as such during the remainder of his life. Notwithstanding his party fealty, he regarded John Quincy Adams as the true party successor of Presidents Jefferson and Madison.

In February, 1804, and before he could be appointed a counselor-at-law, he was elected an associate justice of the Supreme Court, and in 1806 was chosen reporter of the same. The latter office he acceptably filled until 1813, when he was elected governor, to succeed Governor Ogden, and was re-elected in 1814. In 1815 he was nominated by President Madison as judge of the United States District Court for New Jersey, and was at once confirmed by the Senate, succeeding Robert Morris, deceased, and he held this position until his death, September 17, 1826. He was esteemed as a good citizen, a faithful friend, and a just and unswerving jurist.

STOCKTON, Richard,

Lawyer, Statesman.

Richard Stockton, lawyer and statesman, was one of those men who seem to have been selected by fate for an honorable and eminent career. His very name to one of his ability was an heritage of worth, for to the newly born nation the names of those who had signed her bold and splendid declaration to the world were the very symbols of her pride, the objects upon which it was her boast to shower the best and highest honors within her gift.

Richard Stockton, son of Richard Stockton (signer of the Declaration of Independence), and Annis (Boudinot) Stockton, was born in Princeton, April 17, 1764, and early in his youth began to show signs of an unusual precocity. His record during the period of his education amply bore out this first impression, and he completed his classical studies and graduated from Princeton College before he was seventeen years of age. He then took up the study of law in the office of his uncle, Elisha Boudinot, in Newark, and was admitted to the bar in 1784, when just twenty years old. Owing probably to his extreme youth, his practice took some little time to build up, and his progress before the bar was somewhat slow at first. After a short time, however, he established himself in the opinion of his fellow barristers, and his unusual abilities carried him forward until he became deservedly the acknowledged leader of the bar in his State. His practice also became the largest in New Jersey, and his was the most important and most talked-of name in that region. He was one of the very few lawyers of the State who practiced before the Supreme Court of the United States, there being at that time but little litigation carried from New Jersey to that tribunal. Stockton, indeed, combined in his person most of the requisites of the perfect lawyer. He was a profound student, a clear thinker, and most eloquent of address. Possessing great powers of invective and retort, and a master in the use of sarcasm, he was one of the most effective court lawyers of his time, and his addresses to jurors were recognized as models of logical construction and persuasive eloquence. They had rarely been equalled, it was claimed, and yet by a piece of singular misfortune, scarcely a record of them has been preserved. One fine specimen, indeed, has come down to us through the accident of its being appended to the report of a commission which the State legislature ordered printed in 1828. This is an argument in favor of New Jersey's claim to the waters of the Hudson, and well bears out the reputation claimed for its author.

Stockton was a boy of twelve when the

Yours truly
P. T. Barnum

Revolution began, but his mature life fell upon times scarcely less critical in the history of his country. His career as a statesman, for which by nature and talents he was eminently fitted, was undoubtedly much curtailed by the fact that his politics were at that time out of favor. He was a Federalist of the Hamiltonian school, an ardent believer in the centralization of the powers of government, while for the time being the beliefs and influence of Jefferson were in the ascendant. In spite of this, however, he was elected United States Senator from New Jersey in 1796 to fill the place left vacant by the retirement of Senator Frelinghuysen, and held his seat until 1799, when he lost it to a Democrat. In 1813, during the war with Great Britain, he regained his seat in the Senate temporarily, and took a most active part in the proceedings, proving himself a worthy confrère of Webster, Calhoun and Clay. But while he thus, by virtue of his unusual gifts, won himself an honorable if transient place in the government, it is probable that his work of greatest value was performed through the medium of his private law practice. It was at about this time, or from 1818 until his death in 1828, that his leadership of the New Jersey bar was undisputed, and that he made many of those eloquent addresses which won him such well merited honor. His professional abilities commanded such respect that when Judge Pennington died, in 1826, it was the general expectation that he would succeed that distinguished jurist on the United States District Court bench; but the administration deemed his appointment unadvisable on account of his pronounced Federalistic views. Mr. Stockton took a lively and continuous interest in his *alma mater,* Princeton College, and from 1791 was one of its trustees. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Rutgers College and Union College. He died in Princeton, March 7, 1828.

Personally, Stockton typified all that we think of when we speak of a lawyer of the old school. Of a most imposing presence, with manners the most polished, a bearing so elegant that he won for himself in later life and among the junior members of the bar the sobriquet of "the old dude," he was nevertheless a most courteous and affable gentleman, easy of approach and of democratic instincts, combining thus within himself those qualities, the possession of which by so many of its earlier members, has given to the traditions of the American bar their dignity and worth.

STOCKTON, Robert Field,

Distinguished Naval Officer.

There is no name more intimately connected with the history of New Jersey than that of Stockton, no family which has contributed more eminent men than the Stocktons, to her courts, her councils and her armies. It is rare indeed that in unbroken sequence, three generations, father, son and grandson, should so distinguish themselves as to be counted among the leading citizens of the State and occupy some of the highest offices of trust within their community. Richard Stockton, one of the staunchest opponents of the pre-revolutionary tyranny of the British governors, member of the Continental Congress and Signer of the immortal Declaration of Independence, was the first of this illustrious trio, and Richard Stockton, the younger, jurist and statesman, was the second.

Robert Field Stockton, the third of the group, was born in Princeton in 1796 and began his education there. While he was a student in the College of New Jersey, the War of 1812 broke out with Great Britain, and Stockton, who had a decided bent for things military, left the college and enlisted in the navy as midshipman. His first cruise was made in the frigate "President," under the command of Commodore Rodgers, and while on this vessel he took part in a number of engagements with so much gallantry that he was mentioned in

the despatches which his commander sent to headquarters. He had not long to wait for recognition, but was commissioned as lieutenant in December, 1814. The war with Great Britain did not last long, but shortly afterwards the Algerine trouble came to a head and a fleet was despatched to the Mediterranean. With them sailed the "Guerriere," to which Stockton had been assigned. He was shortly transferred to the "Spitfire," as first lieutenant. In this position he distinguished himself by an act of bravery which drew the attention of all to him. Aided by but a single boat's crew, he surprised, boarded and captured an Algerine man-of-war. He was now transferred to the flag ship "Washington," and shortly after given his first command, the sloop-of-war "Erie," and returned to America in 1821. Not long after this he was appointed to aid the American Colonization Society in their efforts to secure territory for their proposed colony. This, after many delays, he was able to effect and the natives ceded a large tract, which became the Republic of Liberia. This business settled, he continued on the African coast for a time, capturing slavers, with which those waters swarmed. During his efforts to break up the nefarious traffic, he captured a Portugese privateer which he fitted with a prize crew and sent back to America. This incident was the cause of a long litigation between the two countries in the admiralty courts. It was finally concluded with a verdict exonerating Stockton of wrong doing, but the privateer was returned to Portugal. From the African coast Stockton proceeded to the West Indies, where he engaged in much the same kind of work, routing out the pirates and buccaneers of those waters. He finally returned to America, where he was granted a long furlough.

Stockton was greatly interested in the application of steam power to naval vessels and he strongly opposed the construction of warships with paddle-wheel propellers, noting that their disablement by the enemy would be a comparatively easy matter. He therefore drew plans for a vessel which should be propelled by screws and have her engines below the water line. As usual in the case of all improvements, the authorities on the subject advanced all sorts of reasons against the practicability of the plan, and it was only after long efforts that Stockton persuaded the naval authorities to consider the construction of an experimental vessel. At length he did succeed and the vessel was immediately a success.

Upon the outbreak of the Mexican War, Commodore Stockton was ordered to Pacific waters with his fleet. Here he soon perseived what a great advantage to the United States would be the occupation of the western coast of Mexico. He therefore upon his own initiative sailed thither and, landing with about six hundred marines and sailors, seized the territory and set up a provisional government. At the same time General Kearny had also been in the neighborhood and himself had set up a provisional government. Out of this simple state of affairs there grew a most unfortunate controversy between the navy and army, involving the old dispute over the question of authority. A court-martial was appointed which finally decided the matter.

In 1849 Stockton resigned his commission and returned to his native State, where, in 1851, he was elected by the State legislature to the United States Senate, where he remained until 1853, when he resigned. Illustrative of his humane instincts, is the fact that while Senator he introduced a bill into Congress abolishing flogging as a punishment in the navy. He also strongly opposed the petition of Kossuth to Congress for America to intervene between Austria and Hungary in the latter's struggle for freedom. In 1856 Stockton's many friends began an agitation in favor of presenting his name for the presidency, but the attempt was abortive and he retired entirely into private life. He suffered financial re-

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verses during the latter years of his life, which he spent at his home in Princeton. Here he died, October 7, 1866, in the seventieth year of his age.

DAYTON, Jonathan,

Soldier, Statesman.

The distinguished career of Jonathan Dayton, soldier and statesman, is one of the many in the Revolutionary period which illustrates with what success civilians, without special training of any kind, but possessed of genius and enterprise, can enter the activities of public life and take part in the affairs of state, or even such a specialized calling as the art of war. In the statement of this proposition there must not be forgotten the very essential factor of the civilian having brains, as in the case of Jonathan Dayton.

Born October 16, 1760, he had graduated from the College of New Jersey before he was sixteen years of age, and the same year (1776) entered the Continental army as paymaster of the Third Battalion of New Jersey, of which his father was commander. From this time on his experiences were of the most varied sort; he was moved about hither and thither and saw all sorts of campaigning, in which way he gained a profound insight into military affairs. He was soon placed on the staff of General Maxwell, commanding the New Jersey Brigade, and a little later was commissioned as major and aide-de-camp on General Sullivan's staff, going with that officer on his campaign against the western Indians. In 1780 he rejoined the New Jersey Brigade, Third Regiment, with a captain's commission, but the same year was taken prisoner with his uncle, General Matthias Ogden, by the British, at Elizabeth. He was fortunate in being soon exchanged, whereupon he joined the First New Jersey Regiment. In 1781 the New Jersey Brigade was engaged in the siege of Yorktown, and Dayton was given a command under General Lafayette. In this capacity he aided his general in the storming of a redoubt, in which affair he behaved with conspicuous bravery, and shortly after was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, October 19, 1781. During what remained of the war, he continued to distinguish himself, and took part in the repulse of the British attack on Elizabeth, whereby the enemy was forced to retire from Staten Island. At the close of the war he became one of the founders and original members of the Society of the Cincinnati, which has numbered so many famous names in its roster.

Although at the close of the war Dayton was a mere youth and in 1787 was still a very young man, he had so impressed the people of New Jersey with his courage and ability that in that year they selected him as one of their representatives to the Constitutional Convention about to meet in Philadelphia. Thither went Dayton and, despite his youth, took an active part in the deliberations, although he was not of precisely the same mind as his great confrère, William Paterson. When at length that monumental instrument was evolved, Dayton affixed his signature with the rest, being one of the youngest if not the very youngest man who so distinguished himself. He was repeatedly elected to the New Jersey legislature, and in 1790, made speaker of the House. He seemed to possess a sort of genius for parliamentary procedure, for after being elected representative to Congress in 1791, he was four years later chosen speaker of the United States House of Representatives, an office to which he was returned in 1797 by a vote of seventy-eight to two. It was during the following year that the unfortunate contretemps with France took place, which led to some talk of war sufficient to cause the government to begin preparations. In this connection President Adams, recalling Dayton's distinguished ability during the Revolution, commissioned him a brigadier-general in the regular army. The difficulty, however,

happily passed, and in 1799 Dayton was elected United States Senator from his State, occupying this position until 1805. The senatorship marked the zenith of a career which but for an unfortunate circumstance, might have gone, no one can say, how much further.

During his childhood and youth, Dayton knew and conceived a strong affection for Aaron Burr, an affection to which was added in manhood a lively admiration for Burr's undoubted powers. So strong were his feelings that he could never be brought to doubt his friend's intentions, and he gave evidence of this trust in many positive ways, lending him considerable sums of money, and even challenging DeWitt Clinton to a duel because of a fancied wrong done to Burr. Fortunately the difficulty was arranged without a hostile meeting. When at last Burr's downfall came, it involved many of his friends, though entirely innocent of his questionable designs, and among this number was Dayton. Nothing, indeed, was brought out at Burr's trial which in any way compromised either Dayton's actions or intentions, but his mere association with the fallen one was enough to destroy his standing in the popular opinion. This, together with the defeat of the Federal party and the accession to the presidency of Thomas Jefferson, effectually put an end to Dayton's hopes of political preferment, nor did he struggle against his fate. New Jersey did not, indeed, lose faith in him, and returned him for a number of terms to the United States Senate, but eventually he retired from public life, and spent his last years at home in the enjoyment of his considerable fortune. He was part owner of large tracts of land in Ohio, and it was in honor of his family that the town of Dayton, Ohio, was named. On the occasion of the Marquis de Lafayette's visit to the United States in 1824, Dayton received him and entertained him as his guest, taking part in many of the festivities given in the great Frenchman's honor. These proved to be his last public occasions, as he died October 9th of the same year.

Dayton was a man of impressive appearance and manners; a gentleman of the old school, who retained in his household and personal dress and behavior the formality of the world of Washington and Franklin. He was familiarly nicknamed "the last of the cocked hats."

BAINBRIDGE, William,

Distinguished Naval Officer.

A naval officer belongs to his country; but, by birth and education, New Jersey can claim Commodore William Bainbridge. Lacking perhaps the fire and dash of Captain James Lawrence, Bainbridge's solid attainments, his good judgment, quick decision in emergency, and immovable purpose, where the honor of his country was at stake, placed him in the front rank of officers at the time when our navy was establishing a reputation.

William Bainbridge, fourth son of Dr. Absalom Bainbridge and Mary Taylor, was born in May, 1774, at Princeton, New Jersey, where his father was practicing medicine. Later, moving to New York, Dr. Bainbridge sent his son to Middletown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, where he lived with his maternal grandfather, Squire John Taylor, while acquiring his education.

The ambition of Bainbridge to be a sailor was almost born in him, and at fifteen, with the consent of his parents, he shipped on a merchant vessel sailing from Philadelphia. The voyage lasted three years, and before his return Bainbridge had been promoted to first mate. His ability to command was early shown. During his first voyage, the crew mutinied and attempted to throw the captain overboard. Bainbridge interfered and, assisted by the second mate and one sailor, subdued the mutineers. At nineteen he commanded his first ship. A few years later he married Miss Hyleger, of St. Bartholomew, a lady of Dutch descent, whom

he met while on a cruise to the West Indies.

When our navy was first organized, as a result of difficulties with France, at the end of the eighteenth century, the reputation of Captain Bainbridge recommended him to the Secretary of War and Navy, and he was offered the command of the schooner "Retaliation," formerly "Le Croyable," a prize taken from the French by Captain Decatur. Love of country, always strong in his nature, coupled with ambition, led Bainbridge to accept, and in September, 1798, he was ordered to West Indian waters under Commodore Murray to protect American shipping from pirates and French privateers. In November the "Retaliation" was captured by the French under Commodore St. Lawrence, and Bainbridge, in company with his men was, imprisoned on the Island of Guadeloupe. While in captivity Captain Bainbridge, refusing a parole, assisted the other prisoners, and was honorably returned to the United States a few weeks later. As a result of the capture and imprisonment of the crew of the "Retaliation," Congress passed the "Retaliation Act," allowing the United States to punish any citizen of France for death or injury of an American citizen by order of the French Republic.

On his return to the United States, Bainbridge was given command of the brig-of-war "Norfolk," carrying eighteen guns, and ordered again to the West Indies, where on November 8, 1799, he captured the French lugger "Republican," of eight guns, convoying a prize. During the six months following, the "Norfolk" cruised about the West Indies, inflicting considerable damage on French shipping and protecting American commerce.

In May, 1800, Captain Bainbridge was given command of the frigate "George Washington," under orders to carry the annual tribute from the United States to the Regency of Algiers—a most unwilling service on the part of Bainbridge, for the spirit of freedom was strong in him. On arriving at Algiers and delivering the tribute, amounting to some $20,000, Captain Bainbridge was astounded at having his frigate commandeered by the Dey of Algiers to carry his Ambassador and gifts to the Sultan of Turkey. Obliged to yield, by threats of destruction to his ship, Bainbridge wrote home that he hoped if ever sent again "he might deliver tribute from the mouth of cannon." As further insult, the frigate was forced to fly the Algerian flag, but as soon as out of range of the forts, the Algerian flag was pulled down and the stars and stripes raised in its place by the ship's loyal commander.

After a voyage of fifty-nine days, the "George Washington" reached Constantinople, where Bainbridge was received with great honor by the Sultan, who was much interested in hearing of the United States of America, of whose existence he had been unaware. Bainbridge was entertained and treated with great respect by the Turkish officials, and when he sailed out of the harbor was accorded a salute fired from the forts—a compliment never given before to any foreign vessel.

Reaching Algiers again, Bainbridge found the French consul and fifty-six French residents in great danger. Touched at their plight, although the United States was then at war with France, he carried them to Alicant, sleeping on deck himself to make them comfortable, and feeding them at his own expense. Napoleon sent Captain Bainbridge a personal message, thanking him for the important services he had rendered the republic, and hoping he could reciprocate should occasion offer. Bainbridge was at this time twenty-six years of age. His good judgment and the dignity of his behavior made a very favorable impression at home.

Returning to the United States, Bainbridge was appointed to the command of the frigate "Essex," under Commodore Dale, and sailed again to the Mediterranean to protect American commerce from the

Barbary corsairs. The winter and spring of 1802 were spent in this duty.

Returning to New York for repairs, the "Essex" arrived June 22, 1802. On July 13, 1803, after leave of absence and shore duty, Bainbridge was ordered to command the frigate "Philadelphia," of forty-four guns, bound for the Mediterranean, under Commodore Preble, to seize all vessels of the Bashan of Tripoli, who had declared war against the United States. After cruising for several months in Mediterranean waters, checking Moors turned pirates, in November, 1803, the "Philadelphia" ran ashore while chasing a Tripolian cruiser, and Bainbridge was reluctantly obliged to strike his flag. Plundered by their captors, Bainbridge and his commander were taken ashore and imprisoned in the house of the late American consul to Tripoli. Among Bainbridge's associates were many men who later attained prominence in various ways. There were Commodore Jacob Jones and Commodore David Porter—both midshipmen on the "Philadelphia." Dr. Ridgely, of Annapolis, Maryland; Commodore Biddle, Commodore Renshaw, Barnard Henry, afterwards United States consul at Gibralter; and Judge Richard Jones.

During their imprisonment, which lasted nineteen months, Bainbridge communicated with Commodore Preble in cypher, and when that was suspected, conveyed valuable information in sympathetic ink. In this way Captain Bainbridge suggested a plan to blow up the captured frigate "Philadelphia," a plot successfully carried out on February 15, 1804, by Lieutenant Stephan Decatur and seventy man, with none killed and but four wounded. This catastrophe angered the Bashaw and the Americans were more closely imprisoned, making escape impossible. The treaty of peace was signed in June, 1805, and all prisoners released.

After a few months leave Bainbridge was appointed to the command of the New York Navy Yard, but finances not permitting he returned to the merchant service until March, 1808, when he took charge of the Portland Naval Station. The danger of war with England lessening, Bainbridge again returned to the Merchant service, sailing for St. Petersburg. On the way he was captured by Danish pirates, but released through the efforts of friends.

Captain Bainbridge remained in the merchant service until the autumn of 1811. War then threatening, he returned to the United States, reaching Boston in February, 1812, and reported for duty. He was detailed to command the Charlestown Navy Yard and used every influence to strengthen our navy for the approaching conflict. When war was declared, June 18, 1812, Bainbridge applied for active duty and was given command of the "Constitution," after her victory over the British frigate "Guerriere," with a small squadron under his command. David Porter—afterwards Admiral Porter—and Captain James Lawrence served under him.

After cruising among the West Indian Islands, the "Constitution" and the "Hornet," commanded by Captain James Lawrence, sailed down the eastern coast of South America. Leaving the "Hornet" off Bahia, blockading the British corvette "Bonne Citoyenne," Bainbridge put to sea, overtaking the British frigate "Java" off the coast of Brazil, December 29, 1812, and after an action lasting three hours and a half forced her to strike her flag. Bainbridge treated the officers of the captured ship with such consideration that Lieutenant-General Hislop, Governor of Bombay, a passenger on the "Java," presented him with a gold mounted sword as a token of appreciation.

The condition of the "Constitution" made it imperative to return home for repairs, and Bainbridge arrived in Boston on February 27, 1813, where he was received with acclamation and entertained at a public dinner in the Exchange Coffee House. Honors were showered upon him. The Presi-

Samuel L. Southard

dent commended him; Congress voted him a gold medal and a share of the fifty thousand dollars prize money. The legislatures of Massachusetts and New York voted him public thanks. He was made an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati in New York and Philadelphia, and the Common Council of New York presented him with the freedom of the city. His journey to Washington was fairly a triumphal progress. The Prince-Regent, afterwards George IV. of England, commented admiringly on his achievements.

In March, 1813, Bainbridge was appointed again to the Charlestown Navy Yard. On his urgent advice, on August 18 of that year the keel was laid for the "Independence," a "seventy-four," the first line-of-battle ship built in the United States.

Commodores Bainbridge, Decatur and Hull were appointed a board to prepare a new code of navy signals, the old code having been captured by the English. With Commodore Morris, Bainbridge arranged a code of rules and regulations for the use of navy stations.

Many ships were built at Charlestown during his incumbency, and he planned the fortifications for Boston, and organized the defence in 1814, when the city was threatened by the English.

During the conflict with England, Algiers declared war on the United States, and after peace with England was signed, the United States declared war on Algiers, March 2, 1815. The Boston squadron sailed under Bainbridge, but arriving there after the war was over, he was one of the commission to arrange terms of peace.

From 1815 to 1831, Commodore Bainbridge continued his honorable career at sea and on shore duty, always with one object in view,—the perfecting of every detail of the organization of the United States navy. In 1831 he was superceded as Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, following a controversy with the Secretary of the Navy over a small matter. Bainbridge expressed his mind perhaps too freely, and for a year was out of the navy. He was restored to duty in the autumn of 1832, but resigned the following March on account of his failing health. He died July 28, 1833, and was buried in Christ Church graveyard, Philadelphia. A wife and four daughters survived him, his only son dying shortly before his father.

Commodore Bainbridge was a man of whom New Jersey may well be proud, and his name should be enrolled among the great men of our early history.

SOUTHARD, Samuel L.,

Lawyer, Statesman.

This distinguished lawyer and statesman was a native of New Jersey, born in Baskingridge, June 7, 1787. His father, Henry Southard, was of Long Island, and in early youth came to New Jersey; he served in the legislature, and was for sixteen years a Member of Congress.

Samuel L. Southard was educated in a classical school in his native town, where he had among his classmates Theodore Frelinghuysen and Joseph R. Ingersoll, the latter of Philadelphia, and these three were also fellow students at Princeton College, from which young Southard graduated at the early age of seventeen. After leaving college he was for a time a school teacher at Mendham, Morris county, He subsequently met in Washington City, a friend of his father and a fellow congressman, Colonel John Taliaferro, of Virginia, who tendered him the tutorage of his sons and nephews. This offer he accepted, and proceeded to the home of Colonel Taliaferro, in Hagley, King George's county, Virginia, where he was treated as a member of the family. For five years he gave instrution to the youth of his patron's family, devoting his spare time to law studies, under the personal preceptorship of Judges Green and Brooks, of Fredericksburg. In 1809 he was admitted to the bar, and engaged in

practice. In 1811 he located in Flemington, New Jersey, where he rose to high rank in his profession. His public services began in 1814, when he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of Hunterdon county. He meanwhile had attracted wide and favorable attention by his argument before the General Assembly in opposition to a petition for the repeal of a law granting to Aaron Ogden and Daniel Dod the exclusive right to use steamboats plying in New Jersey waters between that State and New York, and this led to his election to the Assembly in the following year. His service in that body was but short, as he was almost immediately appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court of the State to succeed Governor Mahlon Dickerson, who had become governor. He removed to Trenton, when he was occupied for five years with judicial duties, being also selected as reporter of his own decisions. In 1820, in association with Charles Ewing, he was engaged with preparing and superintending the publication of the "Revised Statutes of the State." In the fall of the same year he was chosen a presidential elector, and cast his vote for his warm personal friend James Monroe, for the presidential office. In 1821 he was elected to the United States Senate, and he resigned his judgeship. Mr. Southard entered the Senate at a time when great excitement prevailed growing out of the slavery mission of Missouri to the Union. The House having voted against admission, at the instance of Henry Clay a joint committee of the Senate and House was appointed to consider the matter, and a remarkable meeting occurred—that of Hon. Henry Southard, a member of the House, and his son Henry L., of the Senate, as members of a conference body to take into consideration one of the weightiest questions in the history of the Nation. The resolutions which were adopted were from the pen of the junior Southard, but, at the instance of Clay, they were passed to the House, there to have their first public introduction, and on this account Mr. Clay received the credit for their origin, and Mr. Southard was comparatively unknown in the matter. Mr. Southard remained in the Senate until 1823, when he succeeded Hon. Smith Thompson as Secretary of the Navy. He remained in this position during the remainder of President Monroe's term, and he was retained by President John Quincy Adams. During this period he also filled for short periods the positions of Acting Secretary of the Treasury and also of the War Department. In 1829 he was defeated for re-election to the United States Senate through the adoption in the legislature of a resolution declaring him ineligible on the ground of non-residency. A month later he was elected Attorney General to succeed Theodore Frelinghuysen, who had been elected to the Senate. Mr. Southard now took up his residence in Trenton, and resumed his law practice. In 1823 he was elected Governor, but only served for three months, being elected again to the Senate. His brief gubernatorial term was marked by one impressive event, which is commemorated in the only message he addressed to the legislature. He had received from the South Carolina authorities copies of the nullification acts of that State; these he transmitted to the legislature, accompanying them with his explicit concurrence in the views of President Jackson, and which for a time united all parties at the north in one solid body to the support of the grim old soldier-president whose voice had rung out in the fiery slogan, "The Federal Union must and shall be preserved." In the Senate, from the day he took his seat until the last, he took a very active part in the proceedings of that body, although his party was in the minority. From his first election to the General Assembly until the close of his service as a cabinet officer under President Adams, he was a Democrat. Meanwhile party nomenclature came to mean but little; both Adams and Jackson, strongly opposed to each other, were term-

ed Democrats. Senator Southard affiliated with the "Anti-Jacksonites," and when, at the close of President Jackson's second term, Van Buren was nominated by the Democrats and the Whig party was formed, Southard joined with the new organization, which was, in effect, identical with the Anti-Jackson faction.

In 1838 Mr. Southard became president of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, and he thereafter made his residence in Jersey City. He was an ardent advocate of temperance, carrying his views and practice to that of total abstinence. He was strongly attached to the Presbyterian church, but was not a communicant. He married, in June, 1812, while residing in Virginia, Rebecca Harrow, daughter of an Episcopal clergyman. He died June 26, 1842, at the home of his wife's brother, in Fredericksburg, Virginia.

MORRIS, Robert Hunter,

Jurist, Statesman.

Robert Hunter Morris was born in Morrisania, New York, about 1700, son of Lewis and Isabella (Graham) Morris. His father was Chief Justice of New York, and Councillor of that province, 1710-1738.

Robert Hunter Morris became a lawyer, and was Chief Justice of New Jersey for twenty-six years (1738-1764), occupying that office at the time of his death. Smith, in his "History of New Jersey," says "his vigorous powers of mind were improved by liberal education. As a judge he was impartial and upright. Insisting on a strict adherence to the forms of the courts, he reduced the pleadings to precision and method. His address was easy, and there was a commanding influence in his manners. He was free from avarice; generous and manly, though sometimes inconsiderate in the relations of life; often singular, sometimes whimsical; always opinionated, and mostly flexible. He was comely in appearance, graceful in manners, and of a most imposing presence." He died at Shrewsbury, New Jersey, January 27, 1764. His son Robert was the first Chief Justice of New Jersey under the constitution of 1776.

CLARK, Abraham,

Distinguished Physician, Publicist.

Dr. Abraham Clark, an early skillful physician, familiar with general literature and fond of scientific inquiry, was born in Rahway, New Jersey, in October, 1767, son of Abraham Clark, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

His childhood was passed amid the excitement and dangers of the revolutionary War, and he had vivid remembrance of the frequent removals of the family to avoid the pursuit of the enemy, and the almost constant dread of the destruction of their home. Two of his brothers were in the patriot army, and suffered imprisonment by the British—one in the New York Sugar House and the other in the Jersey Prison Ship.

He began studying medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. John Griffiths, who was to become his father-in-law, and then attended the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, under the instruction of the noted Professors Shippen, Wistar and Rush. He was one of the eleven who formed the District Medical Society of the County of Essex. He first engaged in practice in Elizabeth, thence removing to New York, where for a time he was engaged in professional work. He eventually settled permanently in Newark, New Jersey, where he secured an extensive and remunerative practice. In 1794 he was a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was not only a skillful physician, but was somewhat of a litterateur, quite well read, and his mind well stored with a varied equipment of information. He was an excellent conversationalist, and an instructive and amusing companion. He was an accomplished chemist and pharmacist. "He

was a man of medium height, slender, of nervous manner, scrupulously neat in his attire, and always gentlemanly in his manners." He invariably wore a light colored frock coat and a ruffled shirt. In Newark, in his latter days, he was invariably followed by a small black and white spaniel. In 1830 he retired from practice and retired to the home of his daughter at Kinderhook, where he resided the remainder of his life. In an indirect line there were three descendants who embraced the medical profession —J. Henry Clark, Ephraim Clark, and his son, James Guion Clark.

LAWRENCE, Captain James,

Distinguished Naval Officer.

Captain James Lawrence, a naval hero of the war with Great Britain in 1812-1814, was born October 1, 1781, at Burlington, New Jersey, son of James Lawrence, a leading lawyer of that city.

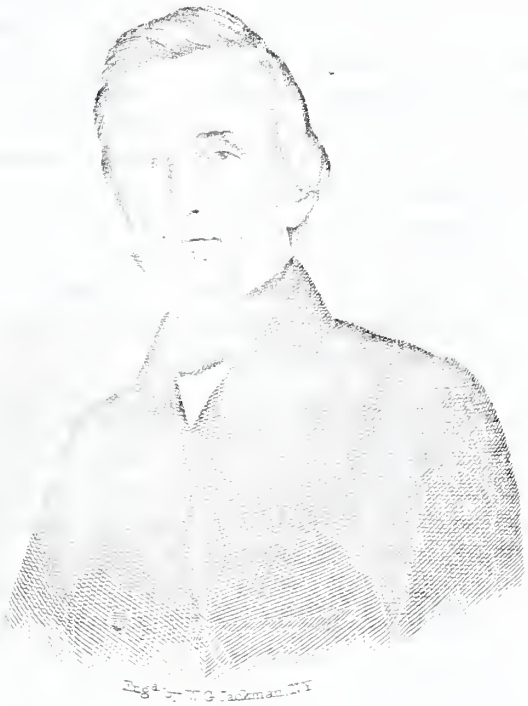
From his early youth young Lawrence had an unconquerable predilection for a seafaring life. When sixteen years old he received a midshipman's warrant. In the war with Tripoli he was with Commodore Decatur in the hazardous exploit of destroying the frigate "Philadelphia, which had been taken by the wily enemy. He rose in rank and during his many years of service on the Mediterranean station he commanded in turn the "Vixen," "Wasp," Argus," and "Hornet." With the latter vessel, on February 24, 1813, while cruising off the Capes of Delaware, he fell in with the British sloop-of-war "Peacock," and after a sharp action lasting only a quarter of an hour, compelled her to strike her colors. Returning to port, he was received with great enthusiasm, and was made port captain. In the spring of the same year he was ordered to the command of the frigate "Chesapeake," then being fitted out in the Boston Navy Yard. While lying in the roads, nearly ready for sea, the British frigate "Shannon," under command of Captain Brooke, appeared off the harbor and signalled a wish to engage. Although laboring under many disadvantages, his vessel not fully equipped and with a new and undisciplined crew, Lawrence determined to accept the challenge. Accordingly, on the morning of June 1 he put to sea, and the Shannon bore away for more sea room. At 4 o'clock the "Chesapeake" bore up and fired a gun, and the "Shannon" hove to. Soon after the beginning of the engagement, Captain Lawrence received a wound in the leg, but remained on deck directing the action, as if nothing had happened. Coming to close quarters, the anchor of the "Chesapeake" caught in one of the ports of the "Shannon," and in consequence of this mishap Lawrence was unable to bring his guns to bear upon the enemy. At this moment Captain Lawrence received a second and mortal wound, in the intestines, and as he was being carried below he uttered the memorable words, "Don't give up the ship." After an action at close quarters of eleven minutes, the crew of the Chesapeake" were overpowered by boarders from the "Shannon," which vessel took her prize to Halifax. The "Chesapeake" lost 146 and the "Shannon" 86 killed and wounded. Captain Lawrence died after four days of intense pain. The British officers, in recognition of his valor, buried him with all the honors of a naval hero. Later, the body of Lawrence, with that of Lieutenant Ludlow, were removed by Captain G. Crowninshield, at his own expense, from Halifax to Salem, Massachusetts, and subsequently to New York City, where they were interred in Trinity churchyard.

Captain Lawrence married a daughter of M. Montaudevert, a New York merchant, and left two children.

FRELINGHUYSEN, Theodore,

Lawyer, Statesman, Educator.

The scion of a long line of eminent ancestors, Theodore Frelinghuysen united in



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Thos. Hutchinson

himself most of the qualities that had distinguished his family in such different callings as those of religion and war. Possessed of the deepest religious feelings, a man of great piety who carried the moral aspect of things always before him, and brought it into all the relations of life whether of business or politics, be nevertheless was endowed with all those more brilliant talents—the power of quick and determined action and the leadership of men, which insure success in the affairs of the world. Equally successful as an educator, lawyer and statesman, he constantly held his ideal of abstract right above personal interest of any code or professional ethics, and through the long years spent in the practice of law, he sturdily refused to identify himself with any cause which his conscience would have forbidden his advocacy of as a private individual.

Theodore Frelinghuysen, son of General Frederick Frelinghuysen, was born in Millstone, New Jersey, March 28, 1787, and died in New Brunswick, April 12, 1861, son of General Frederick Frelinghuysen. At the age of twelve he was sent to the grammar school connected with Queen's College, which he left after two years to return home. He was not fond of student life, and desired to live the life of a farmer. His father was partially reconciled to such a whim, but, being called away from home on public business, the mother took occasion to send the lad to a classical academy at Basking Ridge, under the Rev. Dr. Robert Finley. Completing his studies there, he entered the College of New Jersey at Princeton. Here he acquired a fondness for his studies and he graduated with high honors before his eighteenth year. He began reading law under his brother John, and pursued further law studies in the office of Richard Stockton, of Princeton, and entered upon practice in Newark, achieving more than ordinary success. In 1817 he was appointed attorney-general by a legislature of opposing politics. He was twice reappointed his service continuing from 1817 until 1829, when he resigned on account of his election as United States Senator; he had previously declined a seat on the Supreme Court bench of the State. He soon attracted much attention by a speech on the bill for the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi river, and which, while it afforded the fated red man little relief, brought him high praise, and the sobriquet of "the Christian statesman." He was recognized as a leader in the advocacy of measures of moral merit, and took an active part in their discussion. On the expiration of his senatorial term he returned to his law practice in Newark.

Newark was incorporated as a city in 1836, and in the following year Mr. Frelinghuysen was elected to the mayoralty, and succeeded himself by re-election. During his administration, and largely through his initiative, the city made its real beginning as a manufacturing and transportation centre. On the expiration of his official term, he was unanimously chosen chancellor of the University of New York, a position which he filled with marked ability until 1850, when he resigned to accept the presidency of Rutgers College.

Meanwhile, in 1844, the national convention of the Whig party in session in Baltimore, nominated him for the vice-presidency, with the magnetic Henry Clay as the presidential candidate, and the cry of "Clay and Frelinghuysen" marked one of the greatest political contests that ever preceded a presidential election. The ticket was defeated, and Mr. Frelinghuysen returned to pursuits more suited to his nature. His presidency of Rutgers College continued from 1850 until his death, a period of eleven years, and in which he acquitted himself with infinite credit. A man of universal wisdom and guilelessness, with disposition naturally gentle, manners conciliatory, intellect discerning and heart upright, he was an ideal guide of youth, and an earnest advocate of the claims of organ-

ized benevolence, well meriting the encomium that no American layman was ever associated with so many great national organizations for religion and charity as himself. For sixteen years he was president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; president of the American Bible Society from 1846 until his death; president of the American Tract Society from 1842 to 1846; vice-president of the American Sunday School Union from 1826 to 1861, a period of thirty-five years; and for many years vice-president of the American Colonization Society. In all these works and many more he took an active part. A wise counselor and an eloquent orator, successful at the bar, potent in the halls of national legislation, wielding a beneficent influence as an educator, his influence was broad and of the happiest nature. Intensely patriotic, he fell into his last illness just as the cloud of civil war had begun its fatal discharge; he viewed the future with dread, yet with the unshakable conviction that in the end the Union would be firmly re-established, and the nation enter upon a more glorious epoch.

Mr. Frelinghuysen married Charlotte, daughter of Dr. Archibald Mercer; the union was childless.

TENNENT, Rev. William,

Founder of the "Log College."

The Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander said of this remarkable man that the Presbyterian Church in America is probably not more indebted for her prosperity and for the evangelical spirit which has generally pervaded her body, to any individual, than to the elder Tennent, and says of his famous "Log College" that the building, "though humble and even despicable in its external appearance, was an institution of remarkable importance to the Presbyterian church in this country."

William Tennent was born in Ireland, in 1673. He probably received his education at Trinity College, Dublin. He took orders in the Irish Episcopal Church, and was chaplain to an Irish nobleman, but it is said that he was not given a parish because he could not conscientiously conform to the terms imposed upon the Irish clergy. In 1716 he came with his family to America, locating first at East Chester and then at Bedford, New York. He applied (probably the next year) to the Presbyterian Synod of Pennsylvania for admission to that body, was required to lay before it a written statement of his reasons for withdrawing from the Episcopal church, and, these being satisfactory, he was received into membership. In 1721 he was settled at Bensalem, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and in 1726 he accepted a call from the Presbyterian church at Neshaminy, in the same county. It was said of him that "he brought to this country a fervent and evangelical spirit, which did not find much companionship among Presbyterians here." He was an enthusiastic student, a highly accomplished classical scholar, and, in the absence of any institution of learning in advance of the common school, among the Presbyterians here, at Neshaminy he opened an "academy" for the instruction of candidates for the ministry. He built, near his residence, for the accommodation of his students, a log house about twenty feet long and nearly as wide, and which the famous Rev. George Whitefield of England (who visited it in 1739), said, "to me it seemed to resemble the school of the old prophets." The appointments were so rude that in derision it came to be known by an appellation which afterward came into high honor—"The Log College." This school is generally regarded as the seed from which sprang the Princeton Theological Seminary. When the Pennsylvania Synod divided, Mr. Tennent attached himself to the New Brunswick (New Jersey) Presbytery. For some time before his death he was too feeble to occupy his pulpit. He died at Neshaminy, May 6, 1746. He was

the father of three sons who entered the ministry.

Gilbert Tennent, eldest son of Rev. William Tennent, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, April 5, 1703. He came to America with his father, was first on the list of students in his father's "Log College," and was also an assistant in teaching the students.

He was first religiously affected when he was fourteen years of age, but it was several years after that time before his mind was established "in comfort and peace." He began the study of medicine; but, his doubts becoming dispelled, turned to theology, and was licensed by the Presbytery of Philadelphia in May, 1725. In the same year he received the degree of A. M. from Yale. He preached for a short time at Newcastle, Delaware, and was invited to the Presbyterian church in that place, but declined, and in the autumn of 1726 was ordained and settled as pastor of the Presbyterian church at New Brunswick, New Jersey. His preaching here was very popular. "He seemed," said Rev. Mr. Bruce, of Boston, Massachusetts, "to have such a lively view of the Divine Majesty, of the spirituality, purity, extensiveness and strictness of the law, with His glorious holiness and displeasure at sin * * * that the very terrors of God seemed to rise in his mind afresh when he displayed them in the eyes of unreconciled sinners." Another hearer has recorded that "when he exhibited the richness of the grace of God, and the provisions of the Gospel, the heavens seemed to smile, the clouds were dispelled, and the sky became serene." In 1740-41 Dr. Tennent made a preaching tour through New England as far as Boston, at the request of Whitefield. Some of the Boston clergy favored Dr. Tennent, one of them declaring that, as a consequence of the latter's searching sermons, more persons had come to him in a week for conversation on the subject of religion than during the whole twenty-four years of his ministry. At Cambridge, Massachusetts, at New Haven, Connecticut, and elsewhere, he aroused the deepest interest. He wore at that time a long coat fastened with a leather girdle, and this costume, added to his large stature and dignified carriage, made him an impressive figure. With regard to revivals, to which his own preaching gave rise, there was great difference of opinion in his own synod; and in the harshness of his censures and the severity of his denunciations of those who disagreed with him Tennent went far beyond all the brethren who sustained him. In the contest which grew out of this, he and his especial sympathizers were expelled from the Philadelphia Synod, but Tennent was among the first to seek a reconciliation, writing and publishing a pamphlet. "The Pacificator," with that end in view, and effecting a reunion in 1758. In 1743 he was called to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, which had been organized by converts made under the preaching of Whitefield; here he became less controversial, and used manuscript in the pulpit instead of extemporizing. Seeking funds to build a large church, he asked Benjamin Franklin for names of probable benefactors, and was advised by the sage to "call on everybody," which he did with great success. A similar result attended his mission to England with Samuel Davies of Virginia, in 1753, to solicit contributions for the College of New Jersey. He published "A Solemn Warning" (1735); three volumes of sermons (1744, 1745, 1758) and many single discourses. "As a preacher, few equalled him in his vigorous days," said President Finley; and Dr. Henry B. Smith called him "that soul of fire." He remained pastor of the Second Church in Philadelphia until his death, July 23, 1764.

William Tennent, Jr., second son of Rev. William Tennent, Sr., was born in County Armagh, Ireland, June 3, 1705, and died March 8, 1777. He came to this country with his father, in whose "Log College" he

studied, and also under his brother Gilbert at New Brunswick, New Jersey. While thus engaged he became seriously ill, and one morning during a conversation in Latin with his brother concerning the state of his soul, he fainted. It was found impossible to revive him, and his body was prepared for burial, but at the time set for the funeral services, his physician arrived and interfered. Three days elapsed before he gave signs of life, and nearly a year before he regained his normal health. For a time he was ignorant of the events of life previous to his illness, and had to be taught anew, like a child. Suddenly, one day, when he was reciting a lesson in Latin, he felt a shock in his head, and by degrees his memory of the past, and all his knowledge returned. He assured his friends that during his trance he was in heaven in a state of rapture, surrounded by hosts of happy beings singing songs of adoration, but he never could be persuaded to commit to writing his recollections of his experiences.

In October, 1733, he was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church at Freehold, New Jersey, succeeding his brother John, and remained there until his death. His ministry was greatly blessed, and his life was inspiring by reason of its saintliness. According to tradition, his interest in earthly matters was so slight that when he was asked why he did not marry, he replied that he did not know how to go about the business. The questioner recommended his own sister-in-law; the clergyman consented to an introduction, and, when he met the lady, informed her that neither time nor inclination would permit of much ceremony on his part, but that if she was willing, he would return in a few days and marry her. After proper hesitation she expressed her willingness, soon was made mistress of the manse, and the marriage proved a happy one. Their son William (1740-77) was graduated at Princeton in 1758, was pastor of a Congregational church at Norwalk, Connecticut, 1765-72, retaining his connection with the Presbytery of New Brunswick, which had ordained him, and of the Independent Congregational Church at Charleston, South Carolina, from 1772 until his death. He was an ardent patriot, a member of the Provincial Congress, and a preacher of power.

John Tennent, third son of Rev. William Tennent, Sr., was born in County Armagh, Ireland, November 12, 1707. He was brought to this country by his father; was educated at the latter's "Log College," was licensed to preach September 18, 1729, and was settled over the Presbyterian church at Freehold, New Jersey, November 19, 1730. The church was founded by Scotch people who, after suffering persecution under Charles II, were shipped to the southern American colonies to be sold, but, being driven into Perth Amboy, New Jersey, by a storm, were set free by the authorities. A number of them settled in Monmouth county, and in 1692 organized the church to which John Tennent was called. His settlement as pastor led to the adjustment of differences in the congregation, the church prospered under him, and in the same year a new house of worship was erected, which served until 1750, when a larger one was built that is still used. For more than one hundred and fifty years it was called Freehold, but since that time has been known as the Tennent Church. A sermon by Rev. John Tennent, on "Regeneration," with a memoir, was published by his brother Gilbert in 1735, and this, together with reports of his preaching, warrant the belief that, had he lived, he would have rivaled his brothers in usefulness. The records of the session of Freehold church call him "the most laborious, successful, well-qualified, and pious pastor this age afforded." He died a triumphant death at Freehold, April 23, 1732.

DICKINSON, Rev. Jonathan,

First President College of New Jersey.

Jonathan Dickinson was born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, April 22, 1688. He was sent to Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1706, studied theology, and two years later was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabethtown, New Jersey. To his charge were added the adjoining townships of Rahway, Westfield, Union, Springfield, and a part of Chatham. Over this church he remained for more than forty years, ministering to the physical as well as the spiritual wants of the people, for he was a practising physician, having devoted his spare hours to the study of that profession. In 1741, after the separation of the New Jersey churches from the Philadelphia Synod, he was instrumental in obtaining a charter for the College of New Jersey, under which name the old Nassau Hall was incorporated. This institution was opened in Elizabethtown in 1746, and Dr. Dickinson was elected president. In assuming the presidency, he but continued his former custom of receiving young men for instruction, having already prepared a large number for various professions, and who afterward became prominent in the history of the country. His incumbency lasted but one year, yet, during that time, he accomplished so much for the college and the community that the impress of his heart and mind has remained until this day. His last words were: "Many days have passed between God and my soul, in which I have solemnly dedicated myself to him, and I trust what I have committed unto him he is able to keep until that day."

Mr. Dickinson was a solemn, weighty and moving preacher; a uniform advocate of the distinguishing doctrines of grace; industrious, indefatigable and successful in his ministerial labors. He was of manly and commanding presence, his aspect grave and solemn, so that "penitents trembled as they sat before him." His writings are designed "to unfold the wonderful method of redemption, and to lead men to that cheerful consecration of all their talents to their Maker, to that careful avoidance of sin, and practice of godliness, which will exalt them to glory." The most important of his writings are: "Discourses on the Reasonableness of Christianity," "Four Sermons," "The True Scripture Doctrine Concerning Some Important Points of Christian Faith," and "Familiar Letters to a Gentleman." Dr. Erskine said that the British Isles had produced no such writers on divinity in the eighteenth century as Dickinson and Edwards. He died October 7, 1747.

BURR, Rev. Aaron,

Clergyman, Educator.

Aaron Burr was born at Fairfield, Connecticut, January 4, 1716, son of Daniel and Eliza Burr, and grandson of Jehu (2d) and Mary (Ward) Burr. He was graduated from Yale in 1735, and awarded one of the Berkeley scholarships, which enabled him to pursue his theological studies. In 1737 he was admitted to the Presbyterian ministry, and installed as pastor of the church at Newark, New Jersey. There he opened a school for boys, which he managed successfully for some years, and in 1748 he was chosen president of the College of New Jersey, which had grown from the school started by William Tennent at Neshaminy, New Jersey, in 1726, and which became known as the "Log College." The school was removed to Newark, New Jersey, so that he might attend to the duties of the presidency without resigning his parish. The first class was graduated in 1748, and was composed of six young men. President Burr resigned his pastorate at Newark in 1756, and removed the college to Princeton, New Jersey. He published "The Newark Grammar," which was used for a number of years at Princeton, and

"The Supreme Deity of Our Lord Jesus Christ," a small volume (new edition, 1791), and several sermons. He died of overwork at Princeton, New Jersey, September 24, 1757. In 1752 President Burr married Esther, daughter of Jonathan Edwards. The fruit of this union was a daughter, who married Tapping Reeve, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and a son, Aaron, who became Vice-President of the United States.

BREARLEY, David,

Jurist, Statesman.

David Brearley was born near Trenton, New Jersey, June 11, 1745. He practised law at Allentown, New Jersey. He was arrested for high treason against the king, but was rescued by a mob of his patriotic fellow-townsmen, and joined the revolutionary army. He rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and, in 1779 resigned the service to accept an appointment as Chief Justice of New Jersey. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and entered a vigorous protest against any inequality in the representation of the States and against the joint ballot of the houses of Congress. He was the presiding officer of the State Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution, and a member of the committee appointed to determine upon the duties and powers of the President and the length of his term of office. In 1788 he was a Presidential Elector, and in 1789 was appointed Judge of the United States District Court of New Jersey. He was one of the compilers of the prayerbook published by the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1785. He died at Trenton, New Jersey, August 16, 1790.

FRENEAU, Philip Morin,

Poet, Politician, Sailor.

"Brackenridge, Francis Hopkinson and Freneau are admitted by critics to be the the eighteenth century".—"The Magazine of American History."

The grandfather of Philip Freneau, André Fresneau, a Huguenot, came to this country in 1707, then a man of thirty-six. He settled in New York, and in 1710 married Mary Morin, a daughter of Pierre Morin. André Fresneau lived on Pearl street, near Hanover Square, and was an importer. He died in 1725, leaving a large estate in eastern New Jersey, and a prosperous business, which was carried on by his seven children.

Pierre, second son, married in 1748, Agnes Watson, daughter of Richard Watson, of Freehold, and built a large mansion on Frankfort street, New York, where on January 2d, 1752, Philip Morin Freneau was born, one of five children. In 1762 the Freneau family left New York to live in their country mansion, "Mount Pleasant," near Middletown, New Jersey, which Pierre had built in 1752 on the property left by his father. There Philip was educated and prepared for college by the Rev. William Tennent, of Freehold, and later at Penolopen Latin School, by the Rev. Alexander Mitchell. Freneau entered Princeton College with Samuel Spring, H. H. Brackenridge, and James Madison, with whom he roomed during his college course, forming a warm lifelong friendship. Madison was a frequent visitor at Mount Pleasant and courted Freneau's sister Mary, only to be refused, as Mary Frencau elected to remain single.

The genius of Philip Freneau ripened quickly under the influences at Nassau Hall. Many of his best poems were written there, notably a graduation ode in collaboration with Brackenridge, from which the most famous passage, prophetic of the development of the middle west, is appended:

"I see, I see,
A thousand kingdoms rais'd, cities, and men
Num'rous as sand upon the ocean shore;
Th' Ohio then shall glide by many a town

Of note: and where the Mississippi stream,
By forests shaded now runs weeping on,
Nations shall grow and States not less in fame
Than Greece and Rome of old: we too shall boast
Our Alexanders, Pompeys, heroes, kings
That in the womb of time yet dormant lie
Waiting the joyful hour of life and light.
O snatch us hence, ye muses! to those days
When, through the veil of dark antiquity,
Our sons shall hear of us as things remote,
That blossom'd in the morn of days. Alas!
How could I weep that we were born so soon,
In the beginning of more happy times!"

Aaron Burr and William Bradford were friends and associates of Freneau during his college years, and the American Whig Society owes its origin to him. His ability so impressed President Witherspoon that he wrote a personal letter to Mrs. Freneau praising Philip's mental attainments, or good parts, as the phrase ran in those days. After graduating in 1771, Freneau became second master in a school in Maryland, afterwards known as Washington Academy.

During the summer of 1775, Philip Freneau came to New York and devoted himself to writing. As a publicist and poet, he attacked the British. The "Voyage to Boston" and "General Gage's Soliloquy" were written at this time. The next two years were spent on the Island of Vera Cruz, on the estate of Captain Hanson, where he wrote "Santa Cruz," "The House of Night," and "A Jamaica Funeral." In 1778 he returned by way of Bermuda to Mount Pleasant, where "America Independent" was written. During 1779, Freneau was a frequent contributor to Brackenridge's "United States Magazine."

The next two years were devoted to the sea, cruising between New York and the West Indies. On May 26th, 1780, Freneau's ship was captured by the British, and he, among others, was remanded to the prison ship in New York Harbor, where he came so ill with fever that the authorities were prevailed upon to release him on the 12th of July.

From 1781-1784, Freneau lived in Philadelphia, employing himself, editing the "Freeman's Journal or North American Intelligencer," owned by Francis Bailey. In this work he was successful, but, drawn into a controversy with Oswald, editor of "The Gazette," Freneau became discouraged and resigned his editorship. Freneau's writings at this period showed his proud impetuous nature, his love of all freedom and dislike of any sort of tyranny. He was a firm believer in the rights of women, conservation of forests, temperance, kindness to animals, and the abolition of negro slavery. Our modern theories are not so new after all. Discouraged in his literary career, Freneau returned to the sea, and sailed as master of the brig "Dromilly," for Kingston, Jamaica, June 24th, 1780, and the next ten years were devoted to the maritime service.

On April 15th, 1790, Freneau married Eleanor Forman, daughter of Samuel Forman, of Monmouth county, New Jersey, and settled down to a life ashore. Returning to literature, Freneau found it a difficult matter to support a family in that profession, and in July, 1791, yielding to the persuasions of Madison and other friends, accepted a clerkship for foreign languages in the Department of State, offered him by Thomas Jefferson with the understanding that its modest salary of $250 a year should be eked out by other work. Jefferson himself suggested the establishment of a paper of Whig proclivities as competitor to "The Gazette of the United States," published by Fenno. August 16th, Freneau received his appointment and, betaking himself to Philadelphia, on Monday, October 31st, published the first number of the "National Gazette," a bi-weekly paper. "The National Gazette" ran for two years and became the most powerful organ of a republican form of government. Fre-

neau, like many others, feared a return to monarchical ideas and devoted his pages to a crusade for his principles. He boldly attacked Adams, Hamilton and even Washington himself. Jefferson valued Freneau's efforts. He said "His paper has saved our Constitution, which was galloping fast into monarchy and has been checked by no one means so powerfully as by that paper." The "National Gazette" was discontinued in 1793 from lack of financial support, partly due to the outbreak of yellow fever in Philadelphia and partly to a reaction of conservative people offended by Freneau's rabid support of Citizen Genet, Minister to the United States from the French Republic, who made himself obnoxious to the many by his efforts to obtain the endorsement of our government for France.

After a visit to his brother Peter, an influential citizen of Charleston, Freneau removed with his family again to Mt. Pleasant, became county printer and printed and published a small paper called the "New Jersey Chronicle," which lived a year or two. In "The Chronicle" were printed some of Freneau's best prose efforts, notably "On Monarchical and Mixed Forms of Government," "Observations of Monarchy," and other political sketches and satires on American manners and customs. In 1795 he printed the most interesting edition of his own poems.

"The Time Piece and Literary Companion" made its debut in March, 1797. Less of politics and more of tasteful prose and poetry appeared in its pages. Many women were its contributors, notably Eliza Lawrence, sister of Captain James Lawrence, of naval fame. Retiring from the "Time Piece" in September of the same year, Freneau devoted himself to farming at Mount Pleasant, varied by writing verses and letters on various interesting and important subjects, many of which appeared in the aurora under the nom de plume of Robert Slender, O. S. M. (One of the Swinish Multitude). These were some of the best prose he ever wrote.

Like many literary men, always in pecuniary straits, Freneau returned to the sea again in 1799, and until 1807 commanded various merchant ships. At fifty-five he retired from the sea and for many years lived quietly at Mount Pleasant, still writing, managing his farm and in the enjoyment of his family.

In 1809 a two-volume edition of his poems were published—an edition of one thousand volumes, and again in 1815 a collection was printed by David Longworth, of New York, containing poems inspired by the war of 1812.

When Jefferson was elected President, his admiration of Freneau prompted him to offer him a place under the government, which was declined.

In 1815 Mount Pleasant was burned to the ground. The Freneaus moved to a farm two miles and a half from Freehold where the remainder of his life was spent. Returning home from Freehold on a December night, Freneau was lost in a sudden snow storm; wandering off the road, he fell, breaking his hip, and was found in the morning frozen to death.

Prior to the Revolution there was no real American literature and Freneau wrote the first American poems worthy of the name. He was one of the first to recognize the romance of Indian life. His reputation was more than a local one and his influence on English poetry is generally acknowledged. From a literary point of view he was many years ahead of his generation. The "Magazine of American History" says further:—"Next to Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton, one figure assumes a prominence superior to that of all others engaged in the political contest, not so much perhaps by the weight of his intellect as by his versatility and vivacity and the keenness and the readiness of the weapons he brought to the contest. We refer to Philip Freneau.

What Tyrtanus was to the Spartans, was Freneau to the republicans or anti-federalists. In all the history of American letters or of the United States press, there is no figure more interesting or remarkable, no career more versatile and varied, than that of Philip Freneau."

EDWARDS, Jonathan,

Clergyman, Educator, Author.

The distinguished Rev. Jonathan Edwards, third president of the College of New Jersey, was born at East Windsor, Connecticut, October 5, 1703. The earliest known ancestor of this noted man was Richard Edwards, a clergyman in London, England, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. He came, it is said, from Wales to the metropolis, and was of the Established Church. His wife, Mrs. Annie Edwards, when he died, married James Coles, and with a son, William Edwards, came to Hartford, Connecticut, about 1640. This son William became a merchant of Hartford, and in 1645 married an English woman of high connection. Their only son, the grandfather of Jonathan Edwards, was Richard, who was born in 1647, and was also a wealthy merchant of Hartford. His wife was Elizabeth Tuthill, daughter of a New Haven, Connecticut, merchant, and to them was born Timothy, the father of the great theologian. The father was a graduate of Harvard College in 1691; was ordained minister of the East Parish (Congregational), of East Windsor, in 1694, and continued to preach there for over sixty years. His mother was the daughter of Rev. Solomon Stoddard, pastor of the First Congregational Church at Northampton, Massachusetts, from 1672 to 1729, a man of much influence in the Massachusetts colony. In later years Jonathan Edwards visited his parents, and was heard in his father's pulpit. Parishioners, who listened to the two preachers, remarked that, "although Mr. Edwards was perhaps the more learned man, and more animated in his manner, yet Mr. Jonathan was the deeper preacher."

Jonathan Edwards, the renowned son of the East Windsor divine, was graduated from Yale College in 1720. How far his subsequent scholastic acquirements and shortcomings were attributable to his college training we do not fully know, but it was as a thinker, not as a scholar, that he was to make his mark. It is hardly too much to say that as a theologian, a formulator of creeds, a builder of systems and a spiritual reformer, he was to rank with Calvin on the one hand, and with Wesley on the other. His most recent biographer pays much attention to manuscript notes of Edwards' making while he was at college. These notes, which are upon the mind of man and upon natural science, are distinctly Berkeleian as regards the fundamental definition of the writer's philosophy, and the question is one of interest whether they were penned at a later date than is ascribed to them, or whether Berkeley's writings, first published in 1713, seven years before Edwards was graduated, had become known to him. He remained at college two years after graduation, as a student of divinity. In 1722 he preached for eight months in a Presbyterian church in the city of New York, returned to his father's house in the spring of 1723, and spent the summer in close study; then, declining various calls to preach, he became a tutor in Yale College, in which position he continued until 1726, when he was invited to become the colleague of his grandfather, Rev. Mr. Stoddard, in the pastorate of his church at Northampton. He was ordained there in February, 1727, and on July 28th of the same year, he married Sarah Pierrepont, of New Haven, Connecticut. His grandfather died in 1729.

The first seventeen years of Mr. Edwards' pastorate were happy and useful. About 1734 a religious awakening took place in the congregation, exceeding in

breadth and power anything which had been known up to that time in the history of the country. In 1740, Rev. George Whitefield, of England, was in Northampton, and preached more than once for Mr. Edwards. The revival which had taken place in the congregation of the latter now spread throughout New England, and his services in preaching were sought for on every side. He wrote and published about this time, "The Distinguishing Marks of a Work of the Spirit of God," "Thoughts Concerning the Present Revival of Religion," and his famous "Treatise on the Religious Affections," each of them growing from and meant to guide the religious movements which have been noted. It was near this time that agitations arose in his church, which finally brought about his dismissal from the parish. Their occasions were probably three in number: the evangelical and earnest nature of his preaching in general; the stand taken by him in opposition to what is known as the "halfway covenant;" and his attempt to check the reading and diffusion of impure books, particularly among the younger members of his church, and to discipline those members who should be proven to have them in their possession. A council of churches called upon the question of his retirement, decided against Mr. Edwards by a bare majority; but the vote of the church ratifying the decision of the council was 200 to 20. So implacable, by reason of the considerations heretofore mentioned, was the animosity of parishioners who had sat under his preaching for nearly a quarter of a century, that, although he continued in the town for some months after his connection with the church was severed, great reluctance was felt at allowing him to preach, even when the services of no other minister could be obtained. At last a town meeting was called which accomplished its object in a vote that "he should not again be permitted to enter the pulpit in Northampton." This was in June, 1750, and thus the greatest of American theologians, and one of the greatest masters of ratiocination that the world has ever seen, was turned adrift at the end of twenty-three years of service, at the age of forty-seven, with a large family of children, and with no means of support. But in these straitened circumstances he received generous contributions from distant Scotland, and his wife and children patiently endeavored to earn something for the support of the household by feminine pursuits. Nor were proofs long wanting that on this side of the Atlantic also, the verdict of Northampton did not meet with general approval.

Before the close of 1750 he was asked to become the pastor of the church at Stockbridge, then the frontier town of the Massachusetts colony, and before he had accepted that invitation he received another call from a church in Virginia. His short residence at Stockbridge was, we are told by his biographer, a pleasant contrast to the tumult and contention that had marked his later years at Northampton. It was during this period of comparative repose that his monumental treatise on "The Freedom of the Will" was published. Here, too, he projected an elaborate "History of Redemption" of which we have only a rough draft. In the last year of his life he was invited to become president of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, as the successor of Rev. Aaron Burr, who had married his daughter, Esther Edwards, and whose son, Aaron Burr, was afterwards vice-president of the United States. With great reluctance Edwards accepted the new office, and in January, 1758, set out for Princeton. Installed as president of the college January 16th of that year, he soon died there of smallpox. His daughter Esther and his wife soon followed him. The three were interred in the burying-ground in Princeton.

There have been two editions of Edwards' works published in England, one in eight volumes octavo, and one in two com-

pact volumes. The American editions, by Samuel Austin (eight volumes), and Terrence E. Dwight (ten volumes), and a later edition (four volumes), are to be preferred. Along the "Lives of Jonathan Edwards," are: That by Samuel Miller; that by S. E. Dwight; that by Dr. Samuel Miller, in Sparks' "American Biography;" one in "Lives of Eminent Literary and Scientific Men of America;" and a most comprehensive and philosophical biography by Professor A. V. G. Allen, of the Protestant Episcopal Seminary at Cambridge, Massachusetts, published in Boston and New York in 1890.

Whatever may be thought of the achievements that were realized, and the conclusions that were reached by President Edwards, there have never been two opinions among those competent to make an estimate of him, as to his remarkable endowments, or the extraordinary ability of most of his written productions. He is placed by common consent in the front rank of great men. "In the arena of metaphysics," said Dr. Chalmers, "he stood highest of all his contemporaries." "A most extraordinary man," said Sir James Mackintosh, "who, in a metaphysical age or country, would certainly have been deemed as much the boast of America as his great contemporary, Franklin." "There is, however," said Dugald Stewart, "one metaphysician of whom America has to boast, who, in logical acuteness and subtlety does not yield to any disputant bred in the universities of Europe. I need not say that I allude to Jonathan Edwards." "Edwards," says another, "Sums up the old theology of New England under the fountain-head of the new." President Edwards died in Princeton, New Jersey, March 22, 1758.

MAXWELL, William,

Revolutionary Soldier.

General William Maxwell was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1733, son of John and Ann Maxwell, who settled on a farm in Greenwich township, Morris county, New Jersey, about 1747. He had two younger brothers—John, a captain, and Robert, a lieutenant, in the Revolutionary service.

William Maxwell enlisted in the colonial army, and was under General Braddock at Fort Duquesne, July 9, 1755; with General Amherst at Ticonderoga, in July, 1759; and probably with General Wolfe at Quebec in September, 1759. He was promoted to colonel and was attached to the commissary department at Mackinaw. Prior to 1773 he resigned from the British service and was chairman of the Committee of Safety of Sussex county that met at Newton, August 10-11, 1773. On July 16, 1774, he was appointed a deputy to secure representation for New Jersey in the General Congress. He was a representative in the first and second Provisional Congresses of New Jersey, 1775, and the General Congress commissioned him colonel of the New Jersey battalion for Continental service, November 8, 1775. He reached the army in Canada in March, 1776, took part in the battle of Three Rivers, June 8, 1776, and conducted the retreat with merit. He opposed the abandonment of Crown Point. On October 23, 1776, he was commissioned brigadier-general, and was sent by Washington to take command of the militia at Morristown, and harass the British army quartered there. While thus engaged, the battles of Trenton and Princeton were fought, and the success of Maxwell's brigade at Morristown led to his following and annoying the retiring army through Newark, Elizabethtown and Spanktown (Rahway). He was then attached to General Stephens' division, and during the summer of 1777 marched through Pennsylvania. The Jersey Line opened the battle of Brandywine, and afterward his brigade had a skirmish at White Horse Tavern. His brigade, with some North Carolina troops under General (Lord) Stirling, formed the left wing and reserve of Washington's army

at Germantown, October 4, 1777. After spending the winter at Valley Forge, on June 18, 1778, he was ordered to harass General Clinton in New Jersey, and on June 18, 1778, took part in the battle of Monmouth. On May 11, 1779, he joined General Sullivan in his expedition against the Indians, leaving East Pennsylvania, June 18, 1779, and returning, went into winter quarters at Scotch Plains, New Jersey, November 5, 1779. On June 23, 1780, he led his brigade in the battle of Springfield, New Jersey, and on July 20, 1780, he resigned, which act in no way affected his reputation as a brave officer. Personal disagreement with his fellow officers was probably the cause of his resignation, which Washington sent to Congress with a letter in which he said: "The merits of this General are well known . . . . I believe him to be an honest man, a warm friend of his country and firmly attached to its interests." He was elected from Sussex county to the New Jersey Assembly in 1783.

He died at the home of his friend, Colonel Charles Stewart, in Lansdowne, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, November 4, 1796.

SYMMES, John Cleves,

Soldier, Lawyer, Jurist.

John Cleves Symmes was born July 21, 1742, at Riverhead, Long Island, province of New York. He appears to have received a fair though not a classical education, and in early manhood became a school teacher and surveyor. He subsequently studied law, and at the time when the difficulties with Great Britain culminated in the war of the Revolution, he abandoned his professional pursuits and entered the Northern army, though exactly in what capacity he served is not recorded. At all events, he was present and participated in the battle of Saratoga.

Shortly after the close of the war he removed to New Jersey, taking up his residence at Newton, Sussex county, and subsequently was appointed a delegate to the Provincial Congress, and assisted in framing the State Constitution of 1776. In February, 1777, he was elected by the joint action of the Council and Assembly an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and held that position for several years. In 1784 and 1785 he was a delegate to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, retaining, however, his seat on the bench. In 1788 he was chosen by the Continental Congress one of the judges of the Northwest Territory, and shortly afterwards removed to Ohio. As early as 1787 he began to negotiate for the purchase of lands in that Territory, the coveted tracts being about one million acres lying between the two Miami rivers. Finally a contract for that number of acres was signed by himself and others, at sixty-six cents per acre, payable in instalments. But the troubled state of the country, caused by the hostility of the Indians to the proposed settlement, led to their failure in fulfilling the contract. However, in the spring of 1794, in conjunction with Elias Boudinot, Jonathan Dayton and others, he effected the purchase of 248,000 acres, lying between the two Miami rivers, including the sites of the present cities of Dayton and Cincinnati. In the meantime he established his own residence at the north bend of the Ohio, and laid out a city there to be called after himself; but circumstances led to the adoption of the land around Fort Washington as the site of the "Queen City," and the prospective metropolis at North Bend was destined to fail, although in those pioneer days it was regarded as the rival of Cincinnati. Judge Symmes was one of the most energetic and influential of the early pioneers, and had a method of dealing with the Indians which made them more friendly towards him than to the great majority of his white brethren. Indeed, he was more than once assured by these children of the forest that his life had been thus far spared because of his kindness to them.

He married Susanna, daughter of Gov-

ernor Livingston, of New Jersey, and was the father of two children, a son and a daughter. The son, who bore the same name as himself, was the promulgator of the fanciful theory that the earth was hollow, with openings at the poles, whereby the inhabitants of the interior could enter; and he even petitioned Congress to fit out an expedition to explore those mysterious regions. His effort brought it the sobriquet of "Symmes' Hole," and it was long a favorite subject for newspaper humorists. Judge Symmes' daughter married General, afterwards President Harrison, who subsequently made North Bend his residence after the death of his father-in-law.

Judge Symmes died February 26th, 1814, at Cincinnati, and was buried at North Bend, where twenty-seven years later the remains of President Harrison were also laid. The inscription of Judge Symmes' tomb states, among other facts, that "he made the first settlement between the Miami rivers."

WHITE, Anthony Walton,

Revolutionary Soldier.

Colonel Anthony Walton White was born near New Brunswick, New Jersey, July 7, 1750, fourth child and only son of Anthony White and Elizabeth Morris, daughter of Governor Lewis Morris, and received the names of his father and of his relative and godfather, William Walton, of New York. He was descended from Anthony White, a royalist who left England shortly after the execution of Charles I., settling in Bermuda. Anthony's son, also named Anthony, served with the army in Ireland until the battle of the Boyne. The latter's eldest son, Leonard White, was an officer in the British navy, and Leonard's eldest son, Anthony White, lived in New York in 1715. The son of the latter and father of the subject of this sketch, a man of large estate and high position, was a lieutenant-colonel in the British army during the French and Indian war in 1755.

As early as 1761, Anthony Walton White, although only eleven years of age, was, owing to paternal influence, in possession of several official sinecures. He continued a nominal holder of these offices, pursuing his studies in the meantime under his father, whom he in turn assisted in the care of his estate, until the outbreak of the Revolution. In October, 1775, he was appointed an aide to General Washington, and in the following February was commissioned by Congress lieutenant-colonel of the Third Battalion of New Jersey troops, and as such commanded the outposts of the army under Washington, continuing in the service of the Army of the North until 1780. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel in February, 1777, and colonel in 1780. In July of the latter year, Colonel White fitted out, on his own credit, two regiments, with which he joined General Gates, and early in the following spring was with the army under Lafayette and was engaged in skirmishing with the celebrated General Tarleton until the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Between 1781 and 1783 he was with his command in the Carolinas and in Georgia, where he worked in combination with General Wayne. Unfortunately for himself, he became security for the debts of officers and men of his command, and was obliged to pay them out of his own fortune, thereby ruining his estate.

In the spring of 1783, Colonel White married Margaret Ellis, a young lady possessing great beauty and wealth, who resided in Charleston, South Carolina. He resided in New York from 1783 to 1793, but after that in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and in 1794 was appointed by President Washington general of cavalry in the expedition under General Henry Lee to suppress the whiskey insurrection in Western Pennsylvania. The last years of General White's life were full of misfortune and unhappi-

ness. The fortune of his wife was wrecked through the improvidence of a friend to whose care it had been intrusted, and his own efforts to obtain relief from Congress on account of his expenditures for men in the service of the government proved unavailing. He died at New Brunswick, New Jersey, February 10, 1803.

ELMER, Ebenezer,

Physician, Public Official.

Ebenezer Elmer, father of Lucius Q. C. Elmer, was born in Cedarville, New Jersey, in 1752. He studied medicine, was admitted to practice, and at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War joined the army as an ensign. In 1777 he received the appointment of surgeon to the Second New Jersey Regiment. For a time he practiced medicine in Bridgeton, New Jersey, but in 1789 entered public life as a member of the House of Representatives of New Jersey, in which position he continued until 1795, a portion of the time being speaker of the Assembly. He was elected to represent his district in the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Congresses, serving from 1801 until 1807. In 1808 he was appointed Collector of Customs in Bridgeton. He was vice-president of the State Council from 1807 to 1815, at the same time filling the office of vice-president of Burlington College, which he held altogether twenty years. He commanded a brigade of New Jersey militia during the war of 1812, and was stationed on the east bank of the Delaware. He was president of the New Jersey branch of the Society of the Cincinnati at the time of his death. He died in Bridgeton, New Jersey, October 18, 1843.

His son, Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus Elmer, was born in Bridgeton, New Jersey, February 3, 1793. He attended the public schools there, and afterwards at Woodbury, Bordentown and Philadelphia. During the war of 1812 he was a lieutenant of artillery, and reached the rank of brigade-major. In 1815 he studied law, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, and practiced in Bridgeton, where he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the State, a position which he held for a number of years. In 1820 he was elected a member of the Assembly, and in 1823 was speaker. In 1824 he was Prosecutor of the Pleas for Cumberland county, and United States attorney for the State. In 1842 he was elected to Congress; in 1852 was Attorney General, and was a justice of the State Supreme Court in 1852 and 1859. He was president of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati. He wrote "A Digest of the Laws of New Jersey," "Genealogical and Biographical Account of the Elmer Family" (Bridgeton, New Jersey, 1860); "History of Cumberland county" (1869); "His tory of the Constitution and Government of New Jersey, with Biographical Sketches of the Governors from 1776 to 1845" (1872); "Eulogium on Garrett D. Wall, delivered before the Bench and Bar of New Jersey" (1872). He died in Bridgeton, New Jersey, March 11, 1883.

CROES, John,

Patriot, Soldier, Clergyman.

John Croes, first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New Jersey, and the sixteenth in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, June 1, 1762, son of Jacob and Charlotte C. Croes, who came to America from Holland about 1750.

John Croes served in the patriot army from 1778 to 1781, first in Colonel Philip Van Cortlandt's regiment, and afterward as orderly sergeant of Captain Nathaniel Carup's company and still later as adjutant of Colonel Ely's regiment of "year men." After the war he taught school, meanwhile studying for the ministry, and on February 28, 1790, he was ordained deacon by Bishop White of Pennsylvania, and made rector of Trinity Church at Swedesborough, Penn-

John Broes

sylvania. On March 4, 1792, he was ordained priest by Bishop White. In May, 1801, he was called to Christ Church at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and he removed to that place. He there established and conducted a school for boys under the auspices of the trustees of Queen's College, and his success caused it to grow into the historic Rutgers College. Of his capabilities as a teacher, a contemporary said, "he possesses the gift of government in a high degree, and conducts a school in such a manner as to acquire the esteem and affection of the boys, without undue rigor or extreme severity." In 1815 he was elected Bishop of Connecticut, but his Diocese persuaded him to decline, and later the same year elected him Bishop of New Jersey. His labors in the episcopate were eminently successful, and he was highly regarded for his lucidity and accuracy as a pulpiteer and writer. Columbia College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He died at New Brunswick, New Jersey, July 30, 1832.

He married, in 1785, Martha Crane, daughter of Elisha and Hannah Mix Crane.

STEVENS, John,

Distinguished Engineer.

None of the old colonial families of New Jersey has a more distinguished record than the Stevens family of Hoboken, and the other descendants of John Stevens of New York City, Perth Amboy and Hunterdon county, New Jersey. In no other family identified with the Colony and State for the last two centuries, has there appeared a larger number of strong, vigorous and influential personalities.

His immigrant ancestor, John Stevens, came from London, to New York when he was about seventeen years old, under indenture to Barne Cosens, of New York. He worked at his trade as a gunmaker until 1714, when he removed to Perth Amboy, his father-in-law, John Campbell, being one of the founders of that town, and in which Stevens held various local offices. His son John became an importer and in the course of his business made several voyages. He subsequently became a member of the Continental Congress, and president of the New Jersey convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States. His son, John Stevens, who was destined to become one of the most famous men of his day, a pioneer on steam navigation, and father of modern ironclad war vessels, was born in Perth Amboy, in 1749, and died in Hoboken, March 6, 1838. He graduated from King's (now Columbia) College, 1768, and shortly afterwards was admitted to the bar. He practiced, however, very little, and his life was chiefly devoted to engineering experiments. During the Revolutionary War he held several public offices. He and his uncle Richard were both of them deputies from Hunterdon county to the last of the Royal Provincial Congresses, 1775; and the was treasurer of New Jersey, 1776-79. At the close of the war for Independence he married and settled down, living in winter at No. 7 Broadway, New York City, and in summer on the island of Hoboken, which had been confiscated by the State of New Jersey from William Bayard, the Royalist. In 1811, Stevens obtained the lease of the New York and Hoboken ferry, and at once entered upon a distinguished career. He at once built his steam ferry-boat, the "Juliana," which carried one hundred passengers and was the first steam ferry-boat in the world. It made sixteen trips, but not being as economical as the old horseboats, was then taken off. In June, 1817, John Stevens sold his interest in the ferry to the Swartwouts, who assigned it in 1819 to Philip Horne, at which time the New York landing was changed from Vesey to Barclay street. In 1821 the Stevens family repurchased the ferry, paying the City of New York $1,800 annual rent for landing privileges. John Stevens then re-established the steam ferry-boats, the first being the

"Hoboken," which made regular trips "every hour by the St. Paul's clock." In this boat the ladies' cabin was below deck, carpeted and warmed by open fireplaces. In July, 1836, the old Spring street landing, which had been in use since 1774, was changed to the present Christopher street slip.

In 1787 the legislature of New York granted John Fitch the exclusive right to navigate the waters of that state with steam propelled vessels. This same year, while driving along the banks of the Delaware, John Stevens saw Fitch's steamboat pass up the river against the tide. His interest was excited, and he followed the boat to the landing, where he examined carefully the engines and the mechanism of the pushing paddles; and "from that hour he became a thoroughly excited and unwearied experimenter in the application of steam to locomotion." In 1790 he petitioned Congress to protect the rights of American inventors, with the result that the committee to whom his petition was referred, reported the bill which, as the law of April 10, 1790, forms the foundation of the American patent system. Under this law, in 1792, John Stevens took out patents for propelling vessels by steam pumps, modified from the original steam pumps of Savary. Continuing his experiments, John Stevens now associated with himself the elder Brunel constructor of the Thames tunnel, Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, his brother-in-law, and Nicholas J. Roosevelt, and in 1798, when the legislature of New York offered exclusive privileges to the owner of a boat that would comply with given conditions and attain a speed of three miles an hour, John Stevens launched the first steamboat that navigated the Hudson. This boat was completed in 1801, but failed to fulfill the speed conditions imposed, and the appointment of Robert R. Livingston as minister plenipotentiary to France the same year, interrupted the joint experiments, and resulted from Livingston's subsequent association with Robert Fulton, whom he met in Paris, in the latter winning the monopoly with the "Clermont."

Meanwhile Stevens persevered, and in 1804 made the first practical application of steam to the screw propeller. His boiler, which was multitubular, he had patented in the United States the year before, and the year after in England. The engine and boiler are in the museum of the Smithsonian Institution. Shortly after their father's death his sons placed this engine and boiler in a boat which was tested before a committee of the American Institute of New York, and the speed it attained was about nine miles an hour. To the day of his death, John Stevens always upheld the efficacy of his screw and its great advantages for ocean navigation. For over thirty years, however, he stood alone; but in 1837 experiments were begun both in England and the United States, in the former country by the introduction of the Archimedian screw of a single thread, and in America by the trial of a multi-threaded screw on the surface of a cylinder. Both of these were soon replaced by the short four-bladed screw of Stevens. Three years after launching his first steamboat, John Stevens, together with his son, Robert Livingston Stevens, perfected the invention so as to meet the requirements of the New York legislature, but he did this not with his screw propeller but with his paddle wheel steamboat, the "Phoenix;" and being a few days later than Fulton in launching his boat, he was shut out of New York waters by the monopoly of Fulton and Livingston, as a consequence, he conceived the bold design of conveying his boat to the Delaware river by sea, so in June, 1808, his son, Robert L. Stevens, took the "Phoenix" from New York to Philadelphia, thus reaping the honor of having commanded, and with his father of having invented and built, the first boat to navigate the ocean by steam power. For the next six years the "Phoenix" plied the waters of the Delaware and proved that

the steam navigation of that river was a commercial success.

In 1813, John Stevens designed an iron-clad steam vessel with a "saucer shaped" hull which was to be plated with iron and to carry a heavy battery. This vessel was designed to be secured to a swivel which was to be held in position by an anchor in the channel of the stream to be defended. Screw propellers driven by steam engines were to be placed beneath the vessel, safe from injury by shot, and connected with the machinery, which was arranged to cause the vessel to be rapidly revolved about the swivel in its center. Each gun was to be fired as it was brought into line, and was to be reloaded before it came around again. This was an early embodiment of the Monitor principle, and was the first iron-clad ever designed.

In February, 1812, five years before the commencement of work on the Erie canal, John Stevens addressed a memoir to the New York State Commission appointed to devise water communication between the seaboard and the lakes, urging, instead of a canal, the construction of a railroad. This memoir, together with the adverse report of the commissioners—De Witt Clinton, Gouverneur Morris and Chancellor Robert R. Livingston—was published. When the memoir was written, railroads for carrying coal had been in use in England for upwards of two hundred years, but there was not a steam locomotive or passenger car in the world. His proposal was to build a passenger and freight railroad from Albany to Lake Erie, having a double track, with wooden stringers capped with wrought plate rails resting on piles, the motive power to be steam locomotives, and putting the probable future speed at twenty to thirty miles an hour, possibly from forty to fifty. This indentical plan was successfully carried out between fifteen and twenty years later in the construction of the South Carolina railroad, commenced in 1829, which when completed in 1832 was the longest railway in the world, the first long railway in the United States, and a convincing proof of the accuracy of John Stevens's estimates. In spite of the commission's adverse report on his memoir, John Stevens was anxious to put his recommendations into practice. He obtained a charter, February, 1815, from New Jersey, "to build a railroad from the River Delaware, near Trenton, to the River Raritan, near New Brunswick." This was the earliest railroad charter granted in America, but no tangible result followed it, because the scheme was regarded as wild and visionary. John Stevens's interest did not flag, however, for in 1823, through his exertions, acts were passed by the legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of "The President, Directors and Company of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company," who were to "make, erect and establish a railroad on the route laid out (from Philadelphia to Columbia, Lancaster county), to be constructed on the plan and under the superintendence and direction of the said John Stevens." Among the incorporators were Stephen Girard and Horace Binney, brother-in-law of John Stevens. October 23, 1824, John Stevens obtained a patent for his method of constructing a railroad; and in 1826, when seventy-six years old, he constructed at his own expense a locomotive with a multitubular boiler, which he operated for several years on his estate at Hoboken, on a circular track having a guage of five feet and a diameter of two hundred and twenty feet, and carrying half a dozen or more persons at a rate of over twelve miles an hour. A model of this locomotive, together with the original multitubular boiler which formed a part of it, is preserved in the United States National Museum. It is the first locomotive in America driven by steam upon a track, of which there is a reliable record.

Colonel John Stevens was an excellent classical scholar, a close student of natural philosophy fond of metaphysical specula-

tions; and he left behind him several philosophical treatises which have never been published. He was an enthusiastic botanist and amateur gardener. When he died, at the age of eighty-nine, he had seen the first steam engine erected on the western continent, at Belleville, New Jersey

During his lifetime Watt perfected the stationary low pressure condensing steam engine. Within his memory the Duke of Bridgewater inaugurated the canal system of Great Britain; Trevithick developed the high pressure steam engine into a commercial success and successfully applied it to the locomotive; Nelson won the battle of Trafalgar; Fulton introduced steam navigation on the Hudson; steamboats began to ply on the Mississippi and the lakes; Captain Rogers made the first experimental steam voyage across the Atlantic with the "Savannah;" steam was introduced into all the principal navies of the world; George and Robert Stephenson made their fame as locomotive constructors; and the railway systems at home and abroad were organized. Seven years before his death, the locomotive was put upon the Camden & Amboy railroad, connecting New York and Philadelphia, and on the first links of the Pennsylvania railroad, in advocating the construction of both of which he had taken an active part twenty years before. On the day of his death, the "Great Western" lay in the Thames receiving her finishing touches preparatory to making the initial voyage of the pioneer transatlantic steamship line between England and New York. He was the copatriot of Washington during the New Jersey campaigns, the correspondent of Barlow and Franklin. Chancellor Livingston, after whom his second son was named, married his only sister, and although he was Fulton's rival in introducing the steamboat into America, they had been warm friends for several years before the latter's death in 1815.

October 17, 1782, Colonel John Stevens married Rachel, eldest daughter of Colonel John Cox, of "Bloomsbury," New Jersey, near Trenton, by his wife Esther, daughter of Francis Bowes, of Philadelphia, and Rachel, youngest daughter and child of Jean Le Chevalier, of the Huguenot colony in New York City, and his wife, Maria de la Plaine.

GREEN, Rev. Ashbel,

Divine, Educator, Author.

Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D., LL. D., president of Nassau Hall from 1812 to 1822, and one of the originators of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, was born in Hanover, Morris county, New Jersey, July 6, 1762. He was the son of the Rev. Jacob Green, D.D.

While a youth he served in the local militia at the battle of Springfield. He graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1783, and for the succeeding two years was tutor at Princeton. In 1785 he was ordained a minister of the gospel by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, and during the same year was chosen Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Princeton, holding the chair until 1787. In April of the last mentioned year he became colleague-pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, and succeeded to the pastorate on the death of Rev. Dr. Sproat, in 1793. He was a member of the body which adopted the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church of America, in 1788, and was also a delegate to the General Assembly in 1791. From 1792 to 1800 he was, with Bishop White, one of the chaplains of Congress. In 1809 he had a primary agency in forming the Philadelphia Bible Society. He was chosen a trustee of Nassau Hall in 1790, and held that office until 1812, when he resigned in order to accept the presidency of the college. This important trust remained in his charge until 1822, when he resigned and returned to Philadelphia to reside. For twelve years thereafter he edited the monthly "Christian

Joseph C. Hornblower

Advocate." Recognizing the necessity for the establishment of a theological seminary in connection with the college at Princeton, he became one of its originators, was the first president of its board of directors, and a director until his death. He was also a trustee of the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia.

Although he did not give much attention to authorship, many of his discourses, lectures, addresses, etc., were of such a character as to create a great demand for their publication. Among these may be specially mentioned a "Discourse Delivered in the College of New Jersey, with a History of the College," published in Boston, in 1822; a "History of Presbyterian Missions," and "Lectures on the Shorter Catechism," two volumes. He was a logical, bold and powerful preacher. As a man, he was possessed of great moral courage, and was characterized by wonderful perseverance and industry. He was an able college president, and, while a strict disciplinarian, commanded the marked regard of students. For more than half a century he occupied a conspicuous position in the community, and was one of the leading men of the Presbyterian church.

His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Stockton, of Princeton, to whom he was married on November 3, 1785. He died in Philadelphia, May 19, 1848.

HORNBLOWER, Joseph C.,

Distinguished Jurist.

Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, LL.D., lawyer and Chief-Justice of New Jersey, was born May 6, 1777, at Belleville, Essex county, in that State, and was the youngest son of the Hon. Josiah Hornblower. His father was an Englishman, and a civil engineer by profession, who came to America in 1753. He was a member of the Legislature and a delegate to the Continental Congress; he died in 1809, aged eighty years.

Joseph C. Hornblower, although unable to obtain a collegiate education, received valuable instruction in the classical academy at Orange, and to which he applied himself closely, his father also freely imparted his large mathematical learning. His health from childhood was feeble, and when only sixteen years of age he had a paralytic attack, from which he was a considerable time recovering. He subsequently went to New York City, where he entered the employ of one of his brothers-in-law, who was engaged in mercantile business, and remained with him some time. Having resolved upon a professional life, he returned to New Jersey, and entered the office of David B. Ogden, of Newark, who at that time was becoming a prominent advocate, and was subsequently one of the ornaments of the profession in New York City. He studied with him for the prescribed term of five years, and was licensed as an attorney in February, 1803, becoming a counsellor in 1806, and ten years later receiving the highest dignity, that of sergeant-at-law. Before his admission to practice he was associated with his preceptor as a partner; his business soon became large and remunerative, and he early took rank with the first lawyers of the State.

In November, 1832, Mr. Hornblower was appointed, by the joint meeting of Council and Assembly, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, to take the place vacated by the death of Chief-Justice Ewing, and was re-elected in 1839, thus serving in that capacity for fourteen years, retiring in 1846. His decisions during this period were marked by learning, legal acumen, and high moral principle; they occupy several volumes of the "New Jersey Law Reports." His well known decision in 1856, that Congress had no right to pass a fugitive slave law, was one which, though reversed, attracted much attention. In 1844 he was one of the most prominent members of the convention called to frame a new constitution for the State; and he strenuously endeavored to obtain the inser-

tion of a clause putting an end to slavery in the State, but in which, he was unsuccessful. After his retirement from the bench he resumed the practice of his profession, but not to any very appreciable extent. During his incumbency as Chief-Justice the College of New Jersey conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1847 the trustees of that institution appointed him Professor of Law, with the hope that he would remove to Princeton and assist in building up a permanent school of law; but, as no provision had been made for an adequate salary, and as he was unwilling to leave a residence where he had passed so many years, although he accepted the appointment and delivered a course of lectures, there was not sufficient encouragement given him to remain, and he soon after resigned the chair.

Politically he was a Federalist, afterwards became a Whig, and subsequently a Republican; he was a strong anti-slavery man, as evinced by his attempt, as already stated, to insert in the State Constitution a clause abolishing that institution. In 1856 he was chairman of the New Jersey delegation to and vice-president of the Philadelphia Convention which nominated General Fremont for the presidency on the Republican ticket. In 1820 he was one of the presidential electors, and cast his vote for James Monroe, and in 1860 was president of the Electoral College of New Jersey, and cast the vote of that State for Lincoln and Hamlin. Religiously, he was for many years a member of the Presbyterian church, and a ruling elder. He was an original member of the American Bible Society; president of the New Jersey Colonization Society; president of the Society for Promoting Collegiate and Theological Education in the West; and also president of the New Jersey Historical Society from its inception, besides being connected with many of the religious organizations of the day, contributing largely of his means to their furtherance and support. In private life he was a gentleman of urbane manners, a good conversationalist and an interesting companion. He was a thoroughly honest and truthful man, and all with whom he was brought in contact were charmed with his society and his happily expressed sentiments.

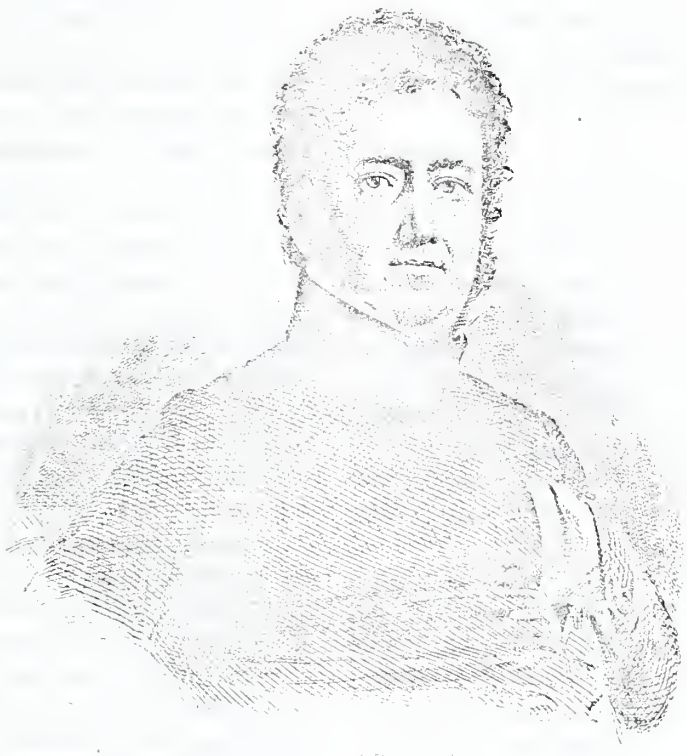
When a young man, and just admitted to the bar, he married a granddaughter of Dr. William Burnet, who bore him a large family of children, most of whom survived him. After he had been a widower for some time he married a daughter of Colonel John Kinney, of Morris county, with whom he lived most happily, and who soothed his declining years with the most tender attention. He died at his residence in the city of Newark, June 11, 1864, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

WALL, Garret Dorset,

Soldier, Lawyer, Statesman.

Hon. Garret Dorset Wall was born in 1783, in Middletown township, Monmouth county, New Jersey, and was the fourth child of James Wall; his mother was a Dorset. On his paternal side, he was of English lineage, his father being fourth in descent from Walter Wall, who emigrated about the middle of the seventeenth century from Great Britain to Massachusetts, where he resided for a short time, removing thence to Long Island, and eventually settling in Monmouth county, New Jersey, in 1657. His father, James Wall, had been an officer in the War for Independence, and was a participant in the celebrated battle of Monmouth, where he personally captured an English officer, who tendered him his sword.

Garret Dorset Wall was barely nine years old when his father died, leaving a widow and six children, with but slender means of support. At this juncture his father's brother, Dr. John G. Wall, of Woodbridge, received young Wall into his own family, and he resided with this uncle until the



Garfield

latter's death, in 1798. He received a fair education, including instruction in the Greek and Latin languages, until he attained his fifteenth year, the period of his uncle's death, when he removed to Trenton, and at that early age became a student-at-law in the office of General Jonathan Rhea, who at that time was clerk of the Supreme Court of the State. His pecuniary means were very limited, but his preceptor gave him employment in the office, which yielded his principal means of support. He was a careful student, and acquainted himself not only with the principles of the common law, but gave particular attention to those bearing upon real estate, the laws of inheritance, and titles. In addition to these, he familiarized himself with the practice of the court in whose office he was an employee; so that, in after years, his opinions on all matters relating to that practice carried great weight by reason of his thorough knowledge of the subject in question. On arriving at the age of twenty-one years, he was duly examined and licensed as an attorney, and at once commenced the practice of his profession at Trenton, and by his urbane manners, as well as his extensive reading, gradually attained a remunerative line of practice. At first, however, owing either to extreme diffidence or a seeming want of confidence in himself, he experienced great difficulty in conducting his pleadings; and, even after overcoming in a measure a hesitating mode of speaking, he never entirely eradicated it. In 1807 he was advanced to the grade of counsellor-at-law, which largely increased his emoluments. He continued diligently engaged in his profession until 1812, when he was elected clerk of the Supreme Court for the term of five years. This position was doubly important, as it served not only to largely increase his income, but also as a means of introducing him to a widely extended practice. He failed, however, to be re-elected, and returned to the practice of his profession.

During his term of service as clerk of the court, the war of 1812 with Great Britain transpired; and he, being imbued with a large share of military and patriotic feeling, and also inheriting the same from his father, volunteered his services in a company of uniformed militia in which he had been for some years a lieutenant. As captain of the Phoenix Infantry Corps, he was detailed, in connection with other troops, to aid in the protection of the city of New York. He even contemplated resigning his office of clerk of the Supreme Court to accept a position on Colonel Ogden's staff, had that officer accepted the position of major-general.

In 1820 he was advanced to the rank of sergeant-at-law, which title enabled him to still further enlarge his growing practice. In 1822 he was elected on a "Union" ticket, a member of the lower branch of the State Legislature, to represent Hunterdon county in that body. He opposed with great earnestness the indiscriminate exercise, which the legislature then possessed, of granting divorces; and succeeded for a time in arresting this species of personal legislation. Up to this time he had been a zealous, earnest member of the Federalist party; but at length from conviction he became a pronounced Democrat, or "Republican," as they were sometimes termed in those days, and was among the earliest supporters of General Jackson for the presidency in 1824. In 1827 he succeeded in securing the nomination, on the Democratic ticket, for member of Assembly for Hunterdon county, the office he had held five years previously, notwithstanding the fact that the leaders of that party were strongly opposed to him; but he appealed to the masses, who placed him in nomination and elected him at the polls. He at once took the front rank among the Democracy, and two years later he was elected by the Legislature to the position of Governor of the State, which, however, he declined. In the same year, without any solicitation on his part, he was nominated by President Jackson to be

United States District Attorney for New Jersey, which official station he held for several years, discharging its duties with energy and ability. In 1834 he was elected by the State Legislature a member of the United States Senate, where he served during the last two years of Jackson's second term, and the entire four years of Van Buren's administration, and to whose policy and tenets he gave an unhesitating support. He was noticeable in his condemnation of the measures put forth in favor of rechartering the United States Bank, and one of the most effective speeches he ever delivered while a Senator, was in opposition to the advocates for a continuance of that fiscal institution.

After his senatorial term expired, he returned to Burlington, which town had been his home since 1828, and recommenced his professional duties, which he pursued until stricken by disease. From this attack he partially recovered, and engaged in some important cases. He earnestly advocated the measures which culminated in the assembling of a Constitutional Convention in 1844, and manifested a great interest in the adoption of the new constitution which it had framed. Although not a member of the body which prepared it, yet he was able to aid the members by his counsel and advice while they were progressing in their work. In 1848 he was made a member of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and in that high tribunal his great learning and research enabled him to reach an impartial conclusion on various legal questions submitted to that body of learned jurists. He occupied this position until a second attack of disease ended fatally. He was, as already remarked, a counsellor of the highest ability and learning; while, as a pleader, he entered into the case as if he were the client, not the attorney; and some of his arguments before the jury or court were of the highest eloquence. As a partisan he was remarkably free from party bitterness; and never allowed his friendships to be sundered, though his political belief might condemn the measures advocated by his most intimate and valued associate. He was an earnest advocate of the cause of education, and took a lively interest in the establishment of Burlington College, and was an active member of the board of trustees of that institution. He was eminently distinguished for his hospitality, and for his willingness to advise all those who sought his counsel, although reaping no pecuniary benefit from it. In fact, he was deemed, by those who knew him best, as entirely too liberal in this respect. He was proud of his native State, and of the leading part she took in the Revolutionary War; moreover, as said above, he inherited a taste for military duties, as was evinced by his connection with a volunteer company which dated back to the days of '76. In personal appearance he looked the soldier, and when, in after days, he acquired the title of General, from having held the position of Quartermaster-General of the State, his very step seemed to indicate that he was born to command.

He was twice married; his first wife, to whom he was united shortly after being admitted to the bar, was a daughter of his preceptor, General Jonathan Rhea. His second marriage took place in the autumn of 1828. He died in November, 1850.

DRAKE, Daniel, M. D.,

Medical Teacher and Author.

Daniel Drake was born in Plainfield, New Jersey, October 20, 1785, of poor and poorly educated parents, who in 1788 emigrated thence to Mason county, Kentucky. There he remained until December, 1800, when, with such meagre education as he had obtained in about six months' attendance on country schools, where only reading, writing, and ciphering as far as the rule of three were attempted to be taught, he was at the age of fifteen sent to study medicine at Cincinnati, Ohio, a village containing less than

four hundred inhabitants, and in the midst of a wilderness. There he resided during his after life. He was the first medical student ever there, and the first medical diploma ever bestowed upon a citizen of Cincinnati was that received by him from the University of Pennsylvania in 1816.

In 1817-18 Dr. Drake was a professor in the first medical school established in the valley of the Mississippi—the Medical Department of Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky. In 1818-19 he obtained from the legislature of Ohio the charter of the Medical College of Ohio, and in 1821 he obtained from that body a grant of $10,000 for the establishment of a hospital in Cincinnati. The Medical College of Ohio was opened in 1820. From that time until his death he was, with partial intermissions, a professor in medical schools—in the two above named, and also in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the Cincinnati Medical College, and in the University of Louisville. As a teacher of medicine his reputation was national; as a practitioner it was commensurate with the Mississippi Valley.

In 1810 he published "Notices Concerning Cincinnati," the first descriptive and statistical work written in regard to that place and followed in 1815 by the "Picture of Cincinnati," a remarkable work of original observation and research, which was much valued and sought for. In 1827 and for some subsequent years, he edited the "Western Medical and Physical Journal," published at Cincinnati. In that year he established an eye and ear infirmary, believed to be the first of its kind in the Mississippi Valley. In 1832 he published a volume of practical essays on "Medical Education and the Medical Profession in the United States." In 1850 he published that great work for which he had for thirty years been preparing, "A Systematic Treatise, Historical, Etiological, and Practical, on the Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America, as they appear in the Caucasian, African, Indian, and Esquimoux Varieties of its Population," a work that probably has no equal as a great collection of facts bearing on the etiological condition and the diseases of a newly settled country. He died November 5, 1852.

GREEN, James S.,

Lawyer, Man of Enterprise.

James S. Green, son of Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, was born in Philadelphia, on July 22, 1792. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1811, and studied law with Hon. George Wood. He was licensed as an attorney in 1817, was admitted as counsellor in 1821, and received the rank of sergeant in 1834. He soon acquired a large practice in the courts of the State, and was the reporter from 1831 to 1836 of the "Decisions of the Supreme Court," published under his name. He represented Somerset county for several terms in the first branch of the Legislature, then known as the Council, being first elected in 1829, and as such was *ex officio* a member of the Court of Appeals. On the accession to office of President Jackson, he appointed Mr. Green United States District Attorney, which position he filled by successive appointments until the election of President Harrison. He was nominated by President Tyler as Secretary of the Treasury, but, with others, failed of confirmation in the opposition Senate. Under the old constitution the Legislature in joint meeting had the appointment of Governor, who was also Chancellor, and Mr. Green was the candidate of the Democratic party for the position, but was defeated by Governor Pennington.

Mr. Green was one of the first directors of the Delaware & Raritan Canal Company, which position he occupied until his death, being also treasurer of the Joint Railroad and Canal Companies. He was a trustee of Princeton College from 1828 to the time of his death, and had been treasurer of the Theological Seminary at that place for

many years. He was Professor of the Law Department of the college from 1847 to 1855. His death occurred on November 8, 1862. At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, held in Princeton, May 11, 1863, the Hon. Robert F. Stockton in his report, made the following allusion to the loss the corporation had sustained by the death of Mr. Green:

"About half a century ago Mr. Green commenced his career at Princeton as an attorney-at-law. To great suavity of manner he added industry, accuracy and precision, a sound judgment and talents eminently practical and efficient. His deportment was always correct, and neither pleasure nor vice impaired his character for steadiness and attention to business. He frequently represented the people in the Legislature. As a legislator he became known throughout the State, and the 'Statute Book of New Jersey' bears witness to his wisdom and sagacity. The cause of common school education had no more meritorious advocate than Mr. Green. In progress of time he took rank with the first men of our State in directing public opinion. He was among the first and most efficient friends of internal improvements in New Jersey, in constructing that noble system of public works, which without imposing on the people the burden of a State debt, has developed the resources of New Jersey and conferred on her advantages which no other State in the Union possesses. As a politician he was firm, though conciliatory and kind to his opponents. For many years there was no one in the party to which he belonged who enjoyed more completely the public confidence. From the origin of our Joint Companies to the day of his death Mr. Green was an influential member enjoying the implicit confidence of all connected with them, and holding in them high and responsible positions. His fidelity, industry and sagacity, as a member of our great corporations, will be always gratefully remembered by all of us who survive him. Distinguished as Mr. Green was, as our true, faithful friend, a politician, a legislator and a statesman, it may be perhaps from his labors of love as a philanthropist and a Christian that his memory will be held dear by a large and distinguished circle of friends. I will not attempt at this time to enumerate and record all the important services of Mr. Green as a public benefactor. I hope some one more competent to such a task will perform it, because such a history, while it would do but justice to the dead, might be of benefit to the living. . . his friends will fondly remember the alacrity with which he went forward to aid every cause by which human suffering could be ameliorated or religion and public virtue promoted. Whether it was to restore by colonization the emancipated African to his ancestral home, to send the missionary to herald the glad tidings of salvation to pagan nations, to spread abroad the Bible to the destitute people, to build up and foster the Sunday School, Mr. Green was ever ready to take the advance, to marshal organizations, or to instruct the public mind and direct it to the encouragement and support of any benevolent enterprise. We care not how bright may be the fame of other Christians, whether priest or layman, nor how distinguished their piety, no name is more worthy of commendation for a long life of gratuitous and arduous labor in the cause of humanity than that of our deceased friend, James S. Green."

SHERRERD, John Maxwell,

Lawyer, Philanthropist.

John Maxwell Sherrerd was born at Mansfield, now in the county of Warren, but then a portion of old Sussex, New Jersey, September 6, 1794. He was the son of Samuel Sherrerd and Ann Maxwell, his wife, and grandson of John Sherrerd, who emigrated to this country from the city of London in the early part of the last century. He settled at the old homestead, about one and a half miles from Washington, on the line of the Morris & Essex railroad, where he built a mill and carried on milling, storekeeping and farming, during his life. He was succeeded in business by his son, who reared a large family, eight daughters and two sons, all but one of whom were, at his death, married and settled within thirty miles of his home.

John Maxwell Sherrerd was the eldest son, and his education was carefully looked after by his mother, who was a woman of strong mind and considerable culture. He prepared for college at Baskingridge, under the care of Dr. Finley, and graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1812. Soon afterward he commenced the study of law

in the office of his uncle, Hon. George Maxwell, who, dying during his studentship, appointed him guardian of his children. On the death of his uncle, he entered the office of Hon. Charles Ewing, afterwards Chief Justice of the State, at Trenton, where he was a fellow student with Hon. Garret D. Wall. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1816, and as a counsellor in February, 1831. Immediately on his admission as an attorney, he commenced the practice of law at Flemington, New Jersey, in connection with another uncle, William Maxwell, Esq., and in 1818 he returned to his old home at Mansfield, and practiced principally in the old county of Sussex. In 1825 the county of Warren was erected out of a portion of Sussex, and he, being appointed the first surrogate of the new county, removed to Belvidere, the county seat, in 1826. After this time he constantly resided there, and was ever fully identified with the prosperity of the place. During not less than forty years he was the leader of the bar in the northern part of the State, and continued in active practice until the time of his death. In his earlier days he was an earnest advocate, exceedingly sharp and somewhat testy in his manner of conducting causes, and especially in the cross-examination of unwilling witnesses, but during the latter portion of his life he shunned adverse litigation and the excitement of the court-room as much as possible. He possessed a remarkable facility of reproducing in writing the exact words of a witness, and was much employed in the business of Master in Chancery, where this faculty came in play.

Being descended from decidedly Presbyterian stock, he early in life connected himself with that church, and while still a law student at Trenton was sent to Philadelphia as one of a committee from the First Presbyterian Church to examine into the working of the Sunday school system then just established there. The result of that visit was the organization of a school in connection with the church at Trenton, which is supposed to have been the first one organized in the State of New Jersey. From that time until his death he was an earnest worker in the cause, and at his grave the children of the Sunday school in Belvidere, of which he was then and had been for a long time the superintendent, paid a touching tribute to his memory by covering his coffin, when lowered to its last resting place, with bouquets of white flowers. As he had early consecrated himself to a nobler service than that belonging to this world, he cared more for the honor of his Master's kingdom than for earthly honors and distinctions, and consequently never took an active part in party politics nor sought for office. He was, however, at all times decided in his political faith, and was not afraid, at suitable times, to make known his views. An original Jeffersonian Democrat, he became a supporter of John Quincy Adams, was an old-line Whig, and afterwards a Republican. He was ordained an elder in the old Oxford Church, one of the first of the organizations of the Presbyterian order in the county, and in 1834 removed his church connection to a new church then first organized under the pastorate of Rev. I. N. Candee, D.D., in which he remained as ruling elder until his death. At the organization of this church a plan of systematic benevolence was adopted under the joint management of Dr. Candee and Mr. Sherrerd, which was probably the first scheme of the kind ever worked, although now so popular in the churches. He was an earnest and active Christian, ever ready for any good word or work, though entirely unobtrusive in manner and action. He was married, in 1818, to Sarah Brown, of Philadelphia, and though he survived her for more than a quarter of a century, he never formed another matrimonial connection. In his manner and all his social intercourse he was at all times remarkable for his geniality, sprightliness and good

humor. This was especially shown in his treatment of children, of whom he was exceedingly fond, and who loved him in return with enduring affection. He was never happier than when surrounded by them and ministering to their happiness. He died on the 26th of May, 1871, after a short illness brought on by exposure in his garden, in which he insisted upon working more than his failing strength would allow. His funeral was largely attended by old and young, who knew well they had lost one of their best friends. Two of his children survived him,—Samuel, who became law-judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Warren county; and Sarah D., who married Dr. P. F. Brakeley, long engaged in the practice of medicine at that place. Another son, John Brown, was also a physician, and died in the practice of his profession at Scranton, Pennsylvania, in 1852; he was cut off suddenly and was taken away from a sphere of great usefulness and distinction.

BARBER, Francis,

Revolutionary Soldier.

Francis Barber was born at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1751. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1767, and two years later accepted the position of principal of the Elizabethtown (New Jersey) Academy. He joined the revolutionary army in 1776 with the rank of major of artillery, and received promotion first to lieutenant-colonel, and later to Assistant Inspector-General, serving under Baron Steuben. He was present at many important battles, including Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown, receiving serious wounds at Monmouth. He was taken to a hospital, and while convalescent succeeded in gaining important information which was exceedingly useful to the patriots. In 1779 he was promoted to adjutant-General, and the following year was appointed by General Washington to levy stores in New Jersey. The following year, when insurrection broke out in some of the troops, he was sent to subdue the soldiers, accomplishing the task with tact and success. He was present at several engagments in Lafayette's Virginia campaign in 1781, notably at Yorktown, serving efficiently throughout the war. He died in Newburg, New York, February 11, 1783.

STEVENS, Robert Livingston,

Engineer, Naval Architect.

Robert Livingston Stevens, son of John and Rachel (Cox) Stevens, was born October 18, 1787, at Hoboken, and died there April 20, 1856. He was educated chiefly by private tutors and in his father's laboratory. Of all his brothers he had perhaps the strongest engineering bias.

When he helped his father to build the first twin-screw boat, he was but seventeen years old, and when he took the "Phoenix" from New York to Philadelphia he was barely twenty-one. At the death of Fulton, in 1815, the speed of steamboats was under seven miles an hour. The "Philadelphia," built by Robert L. Stevens, had a speed of eight miles; and he succeeded in increasing the speed of each successive boat that he built until in 1832 the "North America," the finest vessel of her day, attained fifteen miles. For twenty-five years after 1815, Robert Livingston Stevens stood at the head of his profession as a constructor of steam vessels. In 1821 he originated the form of ferry-boats and ferry-slips now in general use, constructing the slips with spring piling and fenders. In 1818 he invented the cam board cut-off, and applied it to the steamboat "Philadelphia," on the Delaware, this being the first application of the expansive action of steam to navigation. In 1821 he adopted the working (or walking) beam, and improved it by making it of wrought iron strap with a cast-iron centre; and in 1829 he adopted the shape now universally used in this coun-

try. He invented the split water-wheel in 1826, and in 1831 the balance valve which is now always used on the beam engine. He was the first to place the boilers on the wheel guards over the water; he adopted the Stevens cut-off, and finally left the American working (or walking) beam engine in its present form. Beginning with a pressure of two pounds to the square inch, he increased the strength of his boilers until fifty pounds could be safely carried. He made the first marine tubular boiler in 1831. He reduced the vibration of the hull and added greatly to the strength by the overhead truss frame of masts and rods now used.

At the suggestion of Robert L. Stevens, president and chief engineer of the road, the board of directors of the Camden & Amboy railroad, shortly after the surveys for the road were completed, authorized Mr. Stevens to obtain the particular kind of rails he advocated, which was an all iron rail, instead of a wooden rail or stone stringer with strap iron, the one then commonly used. At that time no rolling mill in America could roll T-rails; so, early in October, 1830, Mr. Stevens sailed for England in order to obtain what he required. During the voyage he whiled away the hours by whittling thin wood into shapes of rail-sections until he finally decided which was best suited to the needs of the new road. Seeing that the Birkenshaw, the best English rail then laid, required an expensive chair to hold it in place, he dispensed with the chair by adding the base to the T-rail, designing at the same time the "hook-headed" spike, substantially the railroad spike of to-day; the iron tongue, which has been developed into the fish-bar; and the bolts and nuts to complete the joint. Eighty years have elapsed since this rail was adopted by the Camden & Amboy company, and with the exception of slight alterations in the proportions, incident to increased weight, no radical change has been made in the "Stevens rail," which is now in use on every road in America, and nothing has yet been found to take the place of the "hooked-headed" railroad spike Robert L. Stevens designed. Mr. Stevens spent a great deal of time while abroad in examining the English locomotives. The Liverpool & Manchester railway had then been in use for over a year. The "Planet," the "Rocket's" successor, built by the Stephensons, had just been tested with satisfactory results, and Mr. Stevens ordered a locomotive of similar construction from the same manufacturers. This locomotive, called the "John Bull," was put into service in 1831, and is the prototype of those now in general use. It is now preserved in the United States National Museum.

Toward the close of the war of 1812, Robert Livingston Stevens was engaged in making a bomb that could be fired from a cannon instead of from a mortar, in order that it might be applied to naval warfare. He succeeded in producing a successful percussion shell which was adopted by the United States government, which purchased a large quantity, together with the secret of its construction. Mr. Stevens's labors upon armored ships were closely interwoven with those of his brothers, especially, Edwin Augustus Stevens.

In 1850, Robert L. Stevens designed and built the "Maria," the fastest sailing vessel of her day. It was this yacht that defeated the "America" in New York Harbor, a few months before the latter won the memorable race on the Solent, when Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, having asked her favorite skipper who was first and second in the race, received for a reply, "The 'America' leads, there is no second." Mr. Richard Fowler Stevens had a picture representing Commodore John C. Stevens assisting on board of the "America," as his guests, Her Majesty and the Prince. The "Maria" was lost at sea in 1869.

Robert Livingston Stevens died unmarried. "He will be remembered as the greatest American mechanical engineer of

his day, a most intelligent naval architect, to whom the world is indebted for the commencement of the mightiest revolution in the methods of modern naval welfare."

STEVENS, Edwin Augustus,

Mechanical and Marine Engineer.

Edwin Augustus Stevens, seventh son of Colonel John and Rachel (Cox) Stevens, was born at Castle Point, Hoboken, New Jersey, July 28, 1795, and died at Paris, France, August 8, 1868.

As a young man he assisted his brother, Robert Livingston Stevens, in his engineering work. In 1820, by family agreement, he was made trustee of his father's estate in Hoboken, which he managed most successfully. It was during this period that he invented and patented the Stevens plow, which came into extended use and favor. In 1825, with his brothers, Robert Livingston Stevens and John Cox Stevens, he bought up the Union line of steamboats which plied along the coast between New York and New Brunswick, New Jersey, and in connection with the line of stages running from the latter city to Philadelphia. Of this enterprise Edwin Augustus was also made the manager, and under his able operation it continued until the Camden & Amboy railroad superseded the line of stages. In 1830, with his brother, Robert Livingston, he obtained from the legislature of the state of New Jersey a charter for that railroad, and so vigorously did he prosecute the work of construction that the road opened for traffic on October 9, 1832, with his brother, Robert Livingston, as president, and he himself as treasurer and manager. As a testimony to the exceptional executive ability of Edwin Augustus Stevens, it should be mentioned that during the thirty-five years during which the road was under his control it never at any time missed a dividend. During this period also, Mr. Stevens was very conspicuous in aiding and advancing the development of railroads and railroad interests of the United States. On his own road he invented and introduced many appliances of all sorts, and the germs of many improvements afterwards perfected on other roads can be traced back, as, for example, the vestibule car, to Mr. Stevens's inventions for the Camden & Amboy railroad.

In 1842, Robert Livingston Stevens applied forced draft to his steamboat, the "North America," and its use immediately became general. In the same year Edwin Augustus Stevens patented his airtight fireroom for the use of the forced draft and applied it to many vessels. Nowadays this double invention of the Stevens brothers is in use in all the great navies of the world. Towards the close of the last war with England, Robert Livingston Stevens began experimenting with the object of making a bomb that could be fired from a cannon instead of a mortar, and so could be made of practical use to naval warfare. The result of these experiments was the first percussion shell. In 1814 Edwin Augustus, under his father's direction, had experimented in the effects of shot against inclined iron plating; and in 1841, when the boundary dispute between the United States and England had directed the attention of the public to the condition of the naval defences of the country, he made another series of experiments which he and his brothers laid before the government. As a result of this, President Tyler appointed a commission of army and navy officers to superintend, at Sandy Hook, the experiments of the Stevens brothers on the application of iron to war vessels as a protection against shot. After many trials against iron targets, this commission reported that iron four and one-half inches thick resisted effectually the force of a sixty-eight pound shot fired at it from a distance of thirty yards with battering charges. April 14, 1842, therefore, Congress passed an act authorizing the secretary of the navy to make a contract with the Stevens brothers for

the construction of an iron-clad vessel. The dry-dock for this vessel was begun immediately and was finished within a year, and the vessel itself was planned and its construction begun, when, in the latter part of the year 1843, a change in the contract was made, because Commodore Robert Field Stockton, had constructed a wrought iron cannon having a bore of ten inches, which threw a round shot that could pierce a four and one-half inch target. This was the beginning of more experiments and improvements, and as each increase of gun-power at home or abroad demanded increased thickness of armor for defence, there was a consequent increasing of the tonnage of the vessel being made by the Stevenses, and there followed necessarily a season of interminable interruptions and delays and of changes in the specifications and the contract; and for many years the vessel lay a familiar figure in its basin at Hoboken, and was never finished. This vessel was the first iron-clad ever projected, and preceded by more than ten years the small constructions of the kind which were used by the French at Kilburn in 1854. Robert Livingston Stevens, who had signed the contract with the United States government for this vessel, bequeathed it at his death in 1854 to Edwin Augustus, and the latter at the beginning of the Civil War, presented the government with a plan for completing it, and at the same time gave to the War Department a small vessel called the "Naugatuck," by means of which he demonstrated the feasibility of his plans. This small vessel the government accepted, and it later formed one of the fleet which attacked the "Merrimac." It was a twin-screw vessel, capable of being immersed three feet below her load line, so as to be nearly invisible, while it could be raised again in eight minutes by the simple expedient of pumping out again the water taken in for purposes of immersion; and it could also be turned on its centre end for end, in one and one-quarter minutes. It was thus the forerunner of the modern submarine. The government, however, refused to appropriate the money needed to carry on the plans proposed by Mr. Edwin Augustus Stevens, and at his death he left the vessel to the state of New Jersey, together with a gift of $1,000,000 to be used for its completion. When the State had spent this money in a vain endeavor to do this, it sold the vessel and it was broken up. Edwin Augustus Stevens was the founder of the Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, to which he bequeathed a large plot of land. For the building of the institute he left an additional $150,000, and for the endowment of it $500,000 more. His widow, who survived him nearly fifty years, and his children as well, have added largely to these gifts.

Edwin Augustus Stevens married, in 1836, Mary, daughter of Rev. Thomas Picton, of Princeton, New Jersey.

STEWART, Charles,

Distinguished Naval Officer.

Commodore Charles Stewart was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1778, the son of poor Irish parents. His father dying in 1780, he was brought up by his mother, and at the age of thirteen entered the merchant service as a cabin boy. At twenty he had risen to the command of a vessel in the Indian trade, but, the navy being organized in that year, he received a midshipman's commission and held that rank for a short time.

At the beginning of the French war he became junior lieutenant on board the frigate "United States," with Decalm and Somers as fellow officers, and by the end of the cruise he had risen to be first lieutenant. In July, 1800, he received command of a small schooner, the "Experiment," with which he captured the "Deux Amis," near the West Indies, and the "Diana" a little later; and in the next December rescued a

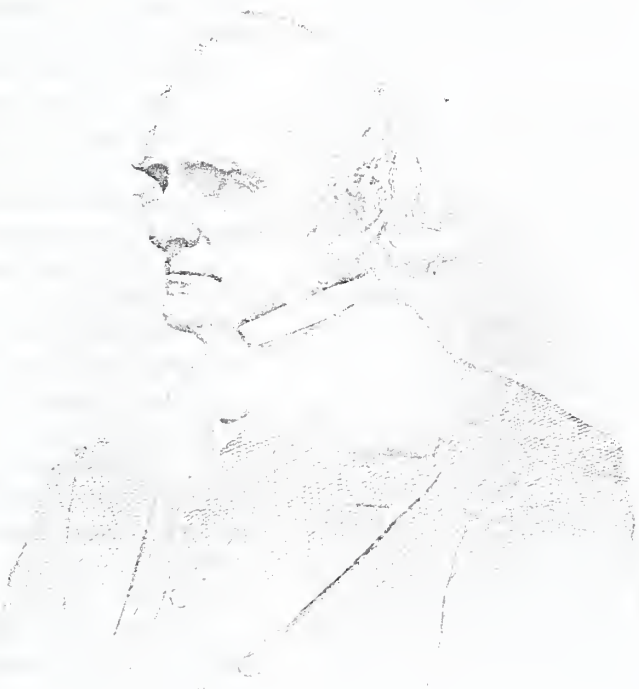
shipwrecked company of sixty women and children from Santa Domingo. In 1803 he assumed command of the "Siren," a cruiser which formed a part of Commodore Preble's squadron, and took part in all the actions of the Tripolitan War. He was included in the vote of thanks offered to Congress by Preble's officers in 1805. He was promoted to the rank of captain April 22, 1806. He was engaged on land and in the merchant service until 1813, when he was given command of the "Constellation," to do service in the war against England. On board that vessel he was blockaded by the British fleet, but escaped. In 1814 he became captain of the famous "Constitution," which was afterwards given the soubriquet of "Old Ironsides." With it he ran the blockade at Boston, and, sailing to the West Indies, captured a small British schooner and engaged in some unimportant skirmishes. On his return he skillfully escaped from the two frigates which pursued his ship off the Massachusetts coast, and, again eluding the British blockades, entered Boston harbor, from which he passed again in December. He then cruised to Portugal, and from there to the Madeira Islands, in the vicinity of which the "Constitution" engaged in an open sea fight with a large sloop-of-war, the "Levant" and a small frigate, the "Cyane," and after fifty minutes made prizes of both. The "Levant" was afterwards recaptured, but he succeeded in bringing the "Cyane" into port at New York. There both commander and vessel were received with intense enthusiasm by the people, the good luck of "Old Ironsides" passing into a proverb. She had seven times run blockades, had captured three frigates, a sloop-of-war, and numerous merchant ships, and had dealt great destruction to the enemy, while escaping herself with never more than nine killed in a single engagement, and without ever losing her commanding officer. Captain Stewart was awarded a gold medal and the thanks of Congress, and his officers received silver medals. Stewart went in 1817 to Europe as commodore in the line-of-battle ship "Franklin," receiving many marks of honor from foreign powers. He commanded the Mediterranean squadron until 1820, and the Pacific squadron from 1820 to 1824. He was commissioner of the United States Navy from 1830 to 1832, and in 1838-1841, 1846 and 1854-1861 was in command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. In 1842-43 he commanded the Howe squadron. He received the rank of senior commodore in 1856, and that of rear-admiral in 1862.

After 1861 he lived in retirement at his country seat, "Old Ironsides," Bordentown, New Jersey, where he died November 6, 1869. He was the last survivor of the famous captains of the war of 1812. His daughter, Delia Tudor, married Charles Henry Parnell, and was the mother of the Irish home rule leader, Charles Stewart Parnell.

VROOM, Peter D.,

Lawyer, Jurist, Governor.

Hon Peter D. Vroom, LL.D., late of Trenton, was born in the township of Hillsborough, Somerset county, New Jersey, December 12, 1791. He was of Dutch extraction. His father, Colonel Peter D. Vroom, an old and highly respected citizen of Somerville, was born in 1745, lived in New York during early life, and married Elsie Bogert, also of Dutch origin. At the commencement of the Revolutionary War, Colonel Vroom was among the first to raise a military company, and served throughout the struggle, fighting his way up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He held various county offices, such as clerk of the pleas, sheriff, and justice of the peace, and served a long term in the Assembly and in the Council. An honored elder in the Dutch Reformed Church, he lived to see his son Governor of the State, and died full of years and honors in 1831.



P. L. Brown

Peter D. Vroom received his preparatory education at Somerville Academy, and became a student in Columbia College, New York, in 1806, graduating two years subsequently. Having a taste for law, he read with George McDonald, of Somerville; was licensed as attorney in May, 1813, and as counsellor in 1816; twelve years later he was called to be a sergeant. He began practice at Schooley's Mountain, Morris county, but after eighteen years removed to Hackettstown, where he remained two years, then transferring his office to Flemington. In these places he enjoyed a fair practice and laid the foundation of his subsequent reputation. During his residence at Flemington he married Miss Dumont, a daughter of Colonel Dumont, of Somerset county, whose sister was the wife of Frederick Frelinghuysen. In 1820 he made another removal, returning to his native county and opening his office in Somerville, where he lived for more than twenty years.

Politically a Federalist, he did not participate actively in political movements until 1824, when he became an ardent supporter of General Jackson, being especially attracted to that statesman by his famous letter to President Monroe deprecating partisanship in the selection of a national cabinet. During the years 1826, 1827 and 1829 he served as a member of the Assembly from Somerset county, and in the last named year he was elected Governor. At that time the Governor was also Chancellor and Ordinary. He was re-elected in the two succeeeding years, but in 1832 was defeated by Mr. Southard. In 1833, 1834 and 1835 he was again elected, but in 1836 declined renomination on account of impaired health. His decisions in the Court of Chancery during these years tended to establish securely the character imparted to the court by his predecessor, Chancellor Williamson, and, for most part, stand unquestioned to the present day. After retiring from the gubernatorial chair he resumed practice at Somerville, but in 1837 he was absent for several months in Mississippi, having been appointed by President Van Buren one of three commissioners to adjust land reserve claims under the Choctow Indian treaty. In 1838 he became a candidate for Congress, and was elected, but owing to irregularities in some of the returns failed to receive the Governor's commission. The matter was long and bitterly contested, and eventually a decision was rendered in his favor, Congress going behind the broad seal of the State and ascertaining that Mr. Vroom had received a clear majority. This contest is known as the "broad seal war". At the expiration of his congressional term he made Trenton his home, and, his first wife having died, he about this time married a daughter of General Wall. When, in 1844, a convention assembled to revise the State constitution, he sat as a delegate from his native county, served as chairman of the committee on the legislative department, and labored conspicuously throughout the work of revision. In 1848 he was associated with Henry W. Green, Stacy G. Potts and William L. Dayton in bringing the statutes into conformity with the new constitution, and in consolidating the numerous supplements. Chief Justice Green's term expiring, Mr. Vroom was nominated by Governor Fort as his successor, and the Senate promptly confirmed the nomination, but he declined.

In 1853 he accepted the mission to the Court of Prussia, and resided in Berlin until 1857, when he was recalled at his own request, and returned to the practice of his profession. A difficult question with which he was called upon to deal while in Prussia was the claim of the Prussian subjects, who, after naturalization as American citizens, had returned to their native country, to protection against the military law of Prussia. Our government refused protection, on the ground that if such citizens returned voluntarily to the jurisdiction of the country whose laws they had broken prior to naturalization as Americans, they must

suffer the consequences of their unlawful acts. To convince those who had fallen under punishment and looked to him for relief of the justice of this principle was no easy matter, but Mr. Vroom managed this difficult task with great judgment and success. In 1860 he was placed upon the electoral ticket by the Breckinridge and Lane party, but was defeated. While earnestly opposed to the measures of the northern abolitionists, he was just as strongly opposed to the secession doctrines of the southern extremists. In the Peace Conference which met at Washington on February 4th, 1861, he was one of the nine representatives from New Jersey, and was a member of the committee composed of one representative from each State, to which were referred the various propositions for the restoration of harmony and preservation of the Union. This committee, after many long and protracted sessions, at which Mr. Vroom was a punctual, faithful and active attendant, reported on February 15th, but only failure resulted. The causes of this failure were thus stated by him to in a address to the voters of New Jersey, published in 1862:

"Radical politicians everywhere opposed the adjustment. The Union men in the border States were earnest in their entreaties. They foresaw and foretold with almost prophetic distinctness what would be the results of a failure. The Crittenden resolutions; the propositions of the Peace Convention, either, if agreed to by Congress, might have saved the country. But secessionists in the South opposed them. The radicals of the North and East opposed them. The great Republican party, everywhere, with some honorable exceptions, were unwilling to abandon their platform. They insisted it should be carried out to the letter, no matter what might be the consequences. Some assured the people that there was no danger; that everything would be quieted in thirty days, or a few weeks; others did not hesitate to say that blood-letting would be of service to the nation."

Herein appear the grounds upon which he opposed the measures of the Lincoln administration. During the excitement over the compulsory draft in July, 1863, he made a speech to a large assembly in Somerset county, which was the means of calming passion and promoting obedience to the law, urging with great eloquence and force that the people were not the judges of the constitutionality of a law. He was a supporter of General McClellan for President in 1864, and his able and earnest efforts contributed greatly to the success of that ticket in New Jersey. In 1868 he was an elector on the Seymour and Blair ticket. Upon the death of his eldest son he took up his office of State Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court. For several years he was one of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund. In religious faith he sympathized with the Dutch Reformed Church, of which for many years he was a ruling elder. He was a vice-president of the American Colonization and Bible Societies. His degree of LL. D. he received from the College of New Jersey in 1850. Possessing a vigorous constitution and iron frame, he continued to prosecute his profession with undiminshed powers till within a very short period of his death, which occurred November 18, 1874.

KINNEY, William Burnet,

Journalist, Diplomat.

William Burnet Kinney was born in Speedwell, Morris county, New Jersey, September 4, 1799, youngest son of Abraham and Hannah (Burnet) Kinney, and grandson of Thomas Kinney, an English baronet, knighted for his scientific attainments, especially in mineralogy, and who settled near Morristown, New Jersey, prior to the Revolution. His maternal grandfather, Dr. William Burnet, of Newark, was a physician and a man of diversified talents—soldier, scientist and stateman; he was a descendant of William Burnet, the second colonial governor of New Jersey.

William Burnet Kinney, at the age of thirteen, became the constant companion of his father, who was a colonel in the war

Wm B. Kinney

of 1812, and was on frequent occasions a dispatch bearer. After the war he was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point, but his father's death necessitated his leaving that institution. He received what was equivalent to collegiate instruction from private tutors. He studied law under the preceptorship of his brother, Thomas T. Kinney, and his cousin, Joseph C. Hornblower, and was admitted to the bar. However, he never engaged in law practice, but turned to journalism, as editor of the "New Jersey Eagle," at Newark. After five years he went to New York, where he assisted in establishing the Mercantile Library, of which he was given charge, and also became literary adviser to Harper Brothers, then the leading book and magazine publishers. Returning to Newark, he took charge of the "Daily Advertiser," then the only daily newspaper in the State, and united with it the "Sentinel of Freedom" as its weekly issue, and to this he gave such a high literary tone that it wielded greater influence than did any other journal in the State.

In 1843 Mr. Kinney was a Whig candidate for Congress, but was defeated. In 1844 he was a delegate-at-large to the Whig Convention at Baltimore, and was largely instrumental in procuring the vice-presidential nomination for Theodore Frelinghuysen. From 1851 to 1856 he was Minister to Sardinia, in which position he made a most creditable record. He was constantly consulted by Cavour and eminent men with reference to the practical workings of the American governmental system, and his influence was a potent aid in the establishment of liberal institutions in Italy. His useful discharge of important diplomatic matters affecting Great Britain won for him special commendation in an official dispatch from Lord Palmerston. When Kossuth was about to visit the United States, Mr. Kinney so advised Daniel Webster, our Secretary of State, that diplomatic embarrassments were avoided. After the expiration of his ministerial term he removed from Turin to Florence, where he made friendly acquaintance with the Brownings and other literary celebrities, and began a history of the Medici family, which he did not live to complete. In 1865 he returned to Newark, and found his occupation in literary work. He delivered a notable oration in the First Presbyterian Church, on the occasion of the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Newark. He died in New York, October 21, 1880.

He married (first) Mary Chandler, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, by whom he had a son, Thomas T. Kinney. He married (second) in 1841, Mrs. Elizabeth C. (Dodge) Stedman, the poetess, by whom he had two daughters.

DOANE, George Washington,

Clergyman, Educator, Poet.

This distinguished man of many gifts was born in Trenton, New Jersey, May 27, 1799. He was graduated from Union College at the age of nineteen, three years later from the General Theological Seminary in New York, and was ordained deacon in 1821 and priest in 1823, both offices being performed by Bishop Hobart. He aided that prelate as deacon and assistant in Trinity Church, and assisted Bishop Upfold in the institution of St. Luke's Church. In 1824 he became a professor in Washington (Trinity) College, and also collaborated with Dr. William Croswell in editing "The Episcopal Watchman." He became an assistant in Trinity Church, Boston, in 1828, and in 1830 became rector, succeeding Dr. John S. J. Gardiner, deceased. In 1832 he was elected Bishop of New Jersey, and his consecration took place in St. Paul's, New York. He declined an urgent invitation from Trinity Church, Newark, to take up his residence in that city, "free from parochial responsibility," and established himself in Burlington. There he founded Bur-

lington College for boys, and St. Mary's Hall, for girls, but he became involved in financial difficulties, and was obliged to abandon the care of these institutions to other hands, and make an assignment of his personal property. A curious chapter of ecclesiastical litigation follows. Three years after his relinquishment of college responsibilities, he was brought to trial on charges of dishonest management; on petition of the diocesan convention which had vindicated him, the charge was dismissed, but later a second presentment was made, and he was dismissed.

Bishop Doane was a graceful writer, and of his many beautiful hymns, a number are found in the hymnals of various denominations. He also published a volume of poems, "Songs by the Way." He died April 27, 1859. He left two gifted sons—William Croswell Doane, who became Bishop of Albany; and George Hobart Doane, who embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and in 1886 received from the Pope the title of Monsignor.

MATLACK, William,

Ancestor of an Important Family.

The narrative here written is to record something of the lives and achievements of the representatives of several generations of one of the notable old colonial families of New Jersey. The family has been made the subject of narration by various chroniclers, for its marriage connections have been as notable as is the history of the family itself, and in the main the accounts of these several writers are in accord.

William Matlack, or as his family name appears in some old records, Macklack, was born in England about 1648, and was one of the colony of Friends who came from Cropwell Bishop, a small village in Nottinghamshire, in the year 1677, in the ship "Kent," Captain Gregory Marlowe, and was sighted off Sandy Hook, August 14, of that year. The vessel followed along the coast to the mouth of the Delaware river, up which it sailed to Raccoon creek, where her passengers disembarked. The commissioners appointed by William Penn and the other Proprietors, and William Matlack with them, took a small boat and went up the Delaware river to Chygoes Island (whereon Burlington now stands) almost surrounded by a creek named for an Indian sachem who lived there. Matlack was the first to leave the boat, just as in later years he was foremost in the work of development of the region in various other respects. He was a carpenter and built, or helped to build, the first two houses in Burlington and also helped to build the first corn mill in West Jersey. It is related that as the boat neared the shore Matlack sprang to the bank and the first one to meet him was an Indian chief, between whom and Matlack a friendship was formed that lasted through life.

He came over to America as an artisan in the employ of Thomas Olive, commissioner and Proprietor, and after serving him four years bought from his former employer one hundred acres of good land between the north and south branches of Penisaukin creek, in Chester township, Burlington county, as afterwards created. It is understood that the purchase price of the land thus acquired was his fours years' service and "current county pay." The greater part of this tract is still owned and in the possession of William Matlack's descendants.

At the time of his immigration to America William Matlack was a young man less than thirty years old. "He saw a town rise up in the midst of the forest, surrounded by a thriving population, busy in clearing the land and enjoying the reward of their labors. His leisure hours were spent among the natives, watching their peculiarities and striving to win their good will. Following the advice and example of the commissioners, every promise made by him to the aborigines was faithfully kept, and every

contract strictly adhered to." He and Timothy Hancock, with whom he worked in common in many things, "soon found their neighborhood was a desirable one; for new settlements were made there in a short time, and went on increasing until a new meeting of Friends was established at the house of Timothy Hancock by consent of the Burlington Friends in 1685." In 1701 William Matlack purchased about one thousand acres of land in Waterford and Gloucester townships, in Camden county (then Gloucester) lying on both sides of the south branch of Cooper's creek. In 1714 he gave to his son George five hundred acres of land in Waterford township, being part of the one thousand acre tract purchased of Richard Heritage. In 1717 he bought two hundred acres of John Estaugh, attorney for John Haddon, and there his son Richard settled in 1721. In 1714 he gave his son Timothy the remaining part of the Heritage purchase, and on this tract Timothy settled and built his house. The tract of lands owned by William Matlack and his sons, John, Timothy and Richard, extended from the White Horse tavern on both sides of the highway and contained about fifteen hundred acres.

William Matlack, immigrant ancestor, married Mary Hancock, and of this event Mr. Clement writes thus: "In 1681 there came from Brayles, a small town in the southern part of Warwickshire, a young man named Timothy Hancock, accompanied by his sister, who was about fifteen years of age. Without friends or means, they lived in a very humble manner among the settlers, but the demand for work soon found Timothy employment, and the demand for wives did not leave Mary long without a suitor." She married William Matlack in 1682, and they then removed to a tract of land which he had located between the north and south branches of Penisaukin creek, in Chester township. Her brother also located an adjoining survey, and by her he had one child: Rebecca, who is that the Matlack family of New Jersey—a prolific family indeed—began with William and Mary. Just when William died is not certain, but it was after 1720, and he lived to see his youngest daughter the mother of seven children. Tradition says that he died in his ninetieth or ninety-first year, "and would have lived longer if his tools had not been hid from him, for he took delight in having his accustomed tools to work with, and when he could not have them he died." His children were: 1. John, married (first) Hannah Horner; (second) Mary Lee. 2. George, married (first) 1709, Mary Foster; (second) Mary Hancock. 3. Mary, married (first) in 1711, at Newton Meeting, Jonathan Haines; (second) Daniel Morgan. 4. William, 5. Richard, married (first) 1721, Rebecca Haines, at Evesham meeting; (second) in 1745, Mary Cole, at Chester meeting. 6. Joseph, married at Chester meeting, in 1722, Rebecca Haines. 7. Timothy, married in 1726 at Haddonfield meeting, Mary Haines. 8. Jane, married Irvin Haines. 9. Sarah, married, in 1721, at Evesham meeting, Carlyle Haines.

The last resting place of the first Matlack in the New World is not certainly known. It is possible that his ashes mingled with the dust of the graveyard that his friend Timothy Hancock dedicated on the bank of the north branch of Pensaukin creek where many of the early settlers were buried. But this spot has disappeared and the tombstones that marked their graves have gone to help form the foundations of adjacent buildings. His wife Mary died eleventh month, twentieth, 1728, and is interred in Friends' Graveyard at Moorestown, New Jersey. From these two all by the name of Matlack or Matlock in America are descended.

BAYARD, Colonel John,

Revolutionary Soldier, Jurist.

Samuel Bayard, the founder of this family in America, although he himself died before his widow and children emigrated, is said to have been the son of Rev. Balthazar Bayard, "a French Protestant divine and professor." A relationship has also been claimed for him with the famous Pierre du Terrail, best known as the Seigneur de Bayard, or the Chevalier Bayard, the knight "sans peur et sans reproche;" but as the Chevalier died April 30, 1524, unmarried and without issue, the relationship if it exists must be collateral. He married Anna, daughter of Rev. Balthazar and Margaret (Hardenstein) Stuyvesant, and sister to Petrus Stuyvesant, the famous director-general of New Netherlands, whose own wife was a sister to Samuel Bayard, his brother-in-law. The widow, Anna (Stuyvesant) Bayard, accompanied her brother to New Amsterdam in the "Princess" in 1647, bringing with her her four children. She was "a person of imposing presence, highly educated, with great business capacity and possessing a somewhat imperious temper, not unlike that of her worthy brother." She was also "greatly respected by the public and well known for her many acts of charity and kindness." The most notable instance of this latter was perhaps her compassionate interference in 1657, in the case of the Quaker Robert Hodgson.

Petrus, son of Samuel and Anna (Stuyvesant) Bayard, was born at Alphen, South Holland, about 1635, and died in New Amsterdam, 1699. He engaged successfully in mercantile pursuits and also in real estate. He made his home at the present corner of Broadway and Exchange Place, New York. In 1667 he purchased a large tract of land in Ulster county, New York, and in 1675 obtained a patent from Governor Andros for the land at Bombay Hook, which four years later he purchased from the Indians. He then cast in his lot with a party of Labardists, and with them purchased the four necks of land thereafter known as the Labadie Tract of Bohemia Manor, in Cecil county, Maryland. Petrus Bayard became a member of the Dutch Church in New Amsterdam, and was one of its deacons. He married, November 4 or 28, 1674, Blandina, daughter of Hans and Sarah (Roelofs) Kierstede, who died in 1702. Her grandparents were Jan and Anneke (Jans) Roelofs, the latter the celebrated widow of Dominie Evarardus Bogardus, as whose heiress she received the "Dominie's Bouwerie" which has been the subject of the celebrated Anneke Jans litigation for over two hundred years.

Samuel, son of Petrus and Blandina (Kierstede) Bayard, was born in New Amsterdam, in 1675, and died November 23, 1721, in Bohemia Manor, Cecil county, Maryland, whither he had removed with his brother-in-law, Hendrick Sluyter, in 1698. The substantial brick mansion which he built is still in possession of the Bayards, though for a time it passed into other hands and returned to them at a later period through the marriage of James Asheton Bayard and Ann Bassett. He married (first) Elizabeth Sluyter, (second) Susanna Bouchelle, who survived him and died November 21, 1750.

James, son of Samuel Bayard, came into possession of the "Great House" in Bohemia Manor at his mother's death, and here spent his life, one of the most influential and active citizens of eastern Maryland. He married Mary Asheton.

John Bubenheim, as he is better known, Colonel John, son of James and Mary (Asheton) Bayard, was born in the "Great House," Bohemia Manor, Maryland, August 11, 1738, and died in New Brunswick, New Jersey, January 7, 1807. With his twin brother, James Asheton Bayard, he was sent to the famous Nottingham Institution in Maryland, then under the supervision of Rev. Samuel Finley, D. D., afterwards president of the College of New Jer-

sey. Subsequently the brothers were placed under the private tutelage of Rev. George Duffield, the famous Presbyterian theologian. At the age of eighteen the brothers went to Philadelphia, the elder John Bayard (who dropped his middle name of Bubenheim) to enter the counting-house of John Rhea, and the younger, James Asheton Bayard, to study medicine under Dr. Thomas Cadwalader. John Bayard engaged in mercantile pursuits and became one the leading importers and merchants of Philadelphia. Later he entered into partnership with his father-in-law, Andrew Hodge. With other prominent business men he protested against the exactions of the British government, and his name appears near the head of the list of those who signed the non-importation agreement of October 25, 1765. When the period of aggression took the place of that protestation, John Bayard was found at the forefront of the struggle. He was appointed a member of the Committee of Correspondence named at the conference of June 18, 1774; was a delegate of the Provincial Convention at Carpenters' Hall, July 15, 1774, to elect representatives to the first Continental Congress; attended the Provincial Convention of January 23, 1775. He early identified himself with the Sons of Liberty. Upon this point a writer has said: "John Adams tells us that Bayard early joined the Sons of Liberty, and in his diary mentions him as one of a committee who, with Drs. Rush and Mifflin, intercepted at Frankford, near Philadelphia, the members of congress in 1775 from the north as they came, for the purpose of influencing them to choose Washington as commander-in-chief of the army." Adams makes certain other references in his diary of Bayard. These brief ones, are of interest as indicating his position in Philadelphia, socially and otherwise, at the important period in question: "August 31, 1774. Wednesday. Breakfasted at Mr. Bayard's at Philadelphia, with Mr. Sprout, a Presbyterian minister, September 27, 1774. Tuesday. Dined, at Mr. Bayard's with Dr. Cox, Dr. Rush, Mr. Hodge, Mr. Deane, Colonel Dyer. Dr. Cox gave a toast: 'May the fair dove of liberty, in this deluge of despotism find rest to the sole of her foot in America.'" His firm, Hodge & Bayard, engaged in furnishing arms to Congress, and the privateer that took one of the first valuable prizes was fitted out largely by him. Among the privateers which he was mainly instrumental in equipping were the "Congress," the "General Lee" and the "Colonel Parry." John Bayard served upon all three of the governing bodies which successively dominated governmental affairs in Pennsylvania during the Revolution—the Committee of Safety, the Council of Safety and the Supreme Executive Council.

But he was not alone a legislator or civil executive during the stirring period under consideration. In 1775 three battalions of Associators were organized in Philadelphia, and Bayard was commissioned major of the second, being subsequently promoted to the colonelcy, and saw much active service during the ensuing two years. From his camp at Bristol, December 13, 1776, shortly before Washington's crossing the Delaware, Colonel Bayard thus wrote to the council of safety: "We are greatly distressed to find no more of the militia of the state joining General Washington at this time; for God's sake what shall we do; is the cause deserted by our state, and shall a few Brave men offer their Lives as a Sacrifice against treble their number without assistance? For my own part, I came cheerfully out, not doubting we should be joined by a number sufficient to drive our Enemy back, with Shame, Despair and Loss. I am far from thinking our cause desperate, if our people would but turn out. If I thought I could be of any service, I would leave my Battalion and come down for a little while; for God's sake exert yourselves." Colonel Bayard remained with his command, however, and within two weeks participated in the aggressive

movements in New Jersey which gave so much encouragement to the American cause. For his services at the battle at Princeton, January 3, 1777, Bayard received the personal thanks of Washington. During the year 1777 Colonel Bayard divided his time between his military and civil duties. He was appointed March 13 of that year to the responsible post of member of the State Board of War, and four days later was elected speaker of the assembly, and was reelected the following year. When in September, 1777, upon the approach of the British under Howe, the Continental and State officials withdrew from Philadelphia, Bayard resumed his military duties, and participated in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. Later, when hostilities were practically discontinued for the winter, he again returned to the performance of his executive functions. In an official capacity he visited Valley Forge, and under date of December 4, 1777, thus wrote President Wharton concerning the lamentable condition of the colonial troops: "There are above one-third that have neither breeches, shoes, stockings, or blankets and who by these means are rendered unable to do duty, or indeed to keep to the field. It is truly distressing to see these poor naked fellows encamped on bleak hills; and yet when any prospect of an action with the enemy offers, these brave men appear full of spirit and eager for engaging." In 1780 Colonel Bayard served as a member of a committee to report the causes of the falling off in the state revenues; October 13, 1781, was chosen to a seat in the supreme executive council, serving until November 4, 1782; was commissioned a judge of the high Court of Appeals, March 15, 1783; was elected a member of the Continental Congress in 1785, taking his seat November 22, etc. In 1788, having retired from active business, he removed from Philadelphia to New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he built a handsome residence in which he entertained many distinguished guests. In 1790 he was made mayor of New Brunswick, and not long afterward was commissioned judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county. Col. John Bayard married (first) Margaret, daughter of Andrew and Jane (McCulloch) Hodge. He married (second) May (Grant) Hodgden, widow of John Hodgden of South Carolina, who died August 13, 1785. He married (third) Joanna, daughter of Anthony and Elizabeth (Morris) White, who survived her husband twenty-seven years.

Samuel, son of Colonel John and Margaret (Hodge) Bayard, was born January 11, 1767, and died in Princeton, New Jersey, May 11, 1840. He graduated from Princeton College in 1784, and having read law with William Bradford was admitted to the Philadelphia bar November 8, 1787. Subsequently he became the law partner of his preceptor, who was attorney-general under Washington. In 1791 he was appointed clerk of the United States Supreme Court. Following the ratification of the Jay treaty, November 19, 1794, he was designated by President Washington as agent for the United States to prosecute American claims before the British Admiralty, and in that capacity he spent four years in London. Returning to America he gave up his residence in Philadelphia, settling first at New Rochelle, New York, where he was commissioned Presiding Judge of Westchester county, and in 1803 removed to New York City, where in 1804 he was one of the founders of the New York Historical Society. In 1806 he removed again to Princeton, where he resided until his death. He served several years in the New Jersey legislature, and for a long time was Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county. He was the author of a number of books and pamphlets, among them being an "Abstract of the Laws of the United States," "Notes to Peake's Laws of Evidence;" "Letters on the Sacrament;" and a "Funeral Oration on the Death of Washington." He married Martha, daughter

of Louis and Susanna (Stockton) Pintard, niece of Richard Stockton, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

FORD, Colonel Jacob,

Distinguished Revolutionary Officer.

Andrew Ford, of Weymouth and Hingham, married, some time before 1650, Eleanor, daugther of Robert Lovell, of Weymouth.

Ebenezer, son of Andrew Ford, is the Ebenezer Ford who died intestate in Woodbridge, before February 17, 1695-6. This is shown by the fact that the sixteen acres of land purchased from John Conger by Ebenezer Ford, March 26, 1692 (see East Jersey deeds, lib. C, p. 172), was sold in 1702 by Andrew Ford, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, son of Andrew Ford, of Weymouth and Hingham, and in the deed of sale Andrew describes himself as the "heir in law of my brother" Ebenezer.

John Ford, of Woodbridge, in his will, dated October 20, 1721, proved February 17, 1721-2, divides between his two sons, Jacob and Samuel, land in Duxbury, Massachusetts, and in Quinebog, Connecticut, "which falls to me by my father." Andrew Ford, of Weymouth, also in his will disposes of land at Duxbury and at Quinebog, Connecticut, giving two hundred acres in the latter locality to each of his three sons, Nathaniel, James and Samuel. Of James there is little record save the mention of him in his father's will, which states that he had already been provided for. Of Nathaniel, there seems to be no record of his having a son John. As to Samuel, he lived in Weymouth and Bridgewater, dying in the former place in 1711, and there is no record of his marrying or having had any children that has yet come to light, and although he disposes of several pieces of land at various times, the deeds contain no reference to a wife.

On the other hand, John Ford, of Woodbridge, names his younger son Samuel, possibly after his father. The late Corydon L. Ford, who spent over fifty years studying the Ford records and left his mss. at his death to the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, writes in 1894: "I am firmly convinced after weighing all the evidence, that the New Jersey Fords are the descendants of Andrew, of Weymouth, and that John Ford, of Morristown, is the son of Samuel."

John, son of James, Nathaniel or Samuel, and grandson of Andrew Ford, of Weymouth and Hingham, died at Hanover, Morris county, New Jersey in 1721. He settled in Woodbridge before 1700, and was deacon there in 1709, and elder in 1710. He married, at Woodbridge, December 15, 1701, Elizabeth Freeman, born at Axford, England, and died in Morristown, New Jersey, April 21, 1772. "She came to Philadelphia when one year old, when there was but one house there, and removed to New Jersey at the age of eighteen months." Her father, it is said, while "landing his goods at Philadelphia" (or rather the place where Philadelphia was at a later date) fell from the gangplank into the Delaware, and was drowned between the ship and the shore, leaving a family of young orphan children. After her husband's death she went to live with her son, Colonel Jacob Ford Sr., by whom she was treated, says the diary of her great-grandson, Hon. Gabriel H. Ford, "with great filial tenderness the remaining years of her life, which were many." He also says in another place, "her short stature and slender bent person I clearly recall, having lived in the same house with her."

Jacob, son of John and Elizabeth (Freeman) Ford, was born in Woodbridge, New Jersey, according to the town record, April 12, 1705, while almost every other account has it April 13, 1704. He died in Morristown, New Jersey, January 19, 1777. Previous to his marriage there seems to be almost no record of his life, but after this he becomes prominent as one of the pioneers in New Jersey, as a landowner, merchant

and iron manufacturer. In 1738 he applied for a license to keep an inn in New Hanover, and in this tavern the first sessions of the Morris county court were held. From this time on his name is of frequent occurence in the public records, his influence was widely felt, and he was without doubt the leading man in Morristown. He kept a store from which not only the community about him but the many employees in his different forges drew their supplies. He was President Judge of the county court from the formation of the county in 1740 until his death, and as such presided over the stirring meeting in the Morris county courthouse, which appointed the first Committee of Correspondence. March 24, 1762, he conveyed to his son, Jacob Ford Jr., a tract of two hundred acres of land surrounding his house, and in 1768 he deeded to him the Mount Hope mines and meadows where his son built the stone mansion which still stands. Colonel Jacob Ford was now becoming an old man; for some time had been gradually transferring the responsibility of his private business to his son and namesake, who was beginning to occupy his father's place in the confidence and affection of the people of Morris county, but he was too keenly alive to the exigencies of the hour to permit even the growing infirmities of old age to deter him from participating to the full measure of his ability in the revolt against the long series of tyrannous aggression of the mother country upon the liberties of the American colonies, and he not only accepted his election, but became one of the prominent members of the Provincial Congress which declared for liberty. He died of fever, at the age of seventy-three years, and a simple inscription upon his monument preserves a memory which will be cherished so long as the freedom for which he toiled is appreciated. His signature to many papers and instruments was "Jacob fford." He married, in 1724, Hannah, born November 17, 1701, died July 31, 1777, daughter of Jonathan and Susanna (Mitchel) Baldwin.

Colonel Jacob Ford, son of Jacob and Hannah (Baldwin) Ford, was born in Morris county, New Jersey, February 19, 1737-8, and died in Morristown, January 10, 1777. If anything, he was a man even more prominent than his honored father. Previous to the outbreak of the Revolution he was more than once entrusted with difficult missions on behalf of the State, which he faithfully executed. In 1774, he built the famous "Ford Mansion" at Morristown, New Jersey, which is still standing and kept in an excellent state of preservation by its present owner, the Washington Association of New Jersey, who purchased the property from the heirs of Henry A. Ford Esq., deceased. It contains a great quantity of valuable Washingtoniana. It was here that Washington spent the winter of 1779-80, Colonel Jacob Ford's widow having offered him her hospitality. He occupied it from about December 1, 1779, to June, 1780, and soon after his arrival a log kitchen was built at the east end of the house for the use of the General's family, while another log cabin was built at the west end for a general office. The cluster of buildings was guarded night and day by sentinels, and it is related that Washington was accustomed to knock every morning at the door of Timothy Ford, the eldest son of his hostess, who was at that time suffering from the effects of a wound, and inquire how the young man had spent the night. In the field southeast of the house, huts were built for Washington's life guard, and at every alarm three soldiers would rush into the house, barricade the door, and about five men would station themselves at each window, their muskets brought to a charge, loaded and cocked, ready for defense.

The name of Jacob Ford is brought into special prominence for having built an important powder mill on the Whippany

river, near Morristown, in 1776. The Provincial Congress had agreed to lend him £2000 in money, without interest, for one year, on his giving satisfactory security for the same, he to deliver one ton a month of "good merchantable powder" until the £2000 had been repaid. This "good merchantable powder" did excellent service in many a battle thereafter, and was one of the main reasons for the repeated but fruitless attempts of the enemy to reach Morristown. At first these attempts were made by small detachments, but in December, 1776, General Leslie, with a considerable force, was sent on this important errand. Intelligence of the enemy's movements having in some way reached Colonel Ford, he marched with his battalion of militia to Springfield, where on December 14 a sharp engagement took place with the British forces, and the royalist commander received so convincing a demonstration of the high quality of Morristown gunpowder and the great efficiency of Morristown militia that he unceremoniously retreated towards Spankton, now Rahway. It is said it was the conduct of American militia at this battle which was one of the deciding arguments that led to the French giving their assistance to the struggling colonists.

Previous to the engagement at Springfield, as commander of the Eastern Battalion of New Jersey militia, Colonel Jacob Ford demonstrated his efficiency in covering Washington's retreat through New Jersey in the "Mud Rounds" of 1776, a service which he accomplished with honor and success. December 22, Colonel Ford arrived in Morristown with his battalion from Chatham, where he had been vainly watching for another opportunity to try conclusions with the British. December 31st, it was on parade, presumably on the grounds to the south of the Morristown village green, between the present site of the First National Bank and Bank street, and this event, which was proudly witnessed by the assembled patriots, became memorable as the scene of Colonel Ford's last seizure. During the Revolution he was seized with delirium, and had to be borne off the field by a couple of soldiers. After this he never rose from his bed. His illness would to-day be called pneumonia, and it was without doubt caused by the exposure and hardships of his recent services in the field. By order of General Washington his body was interred with all the honors of war, Captain Rodney's light infantry acting as escort to the remains. Mrs. Colles says, in her "Authors and Writers:" "Col. Jacob Ford Jr., the brave and noble, was Washington's right-handed man upon whom he depended, was buried by Washington's orders, and with the honors of war, and the description of the funeral cortege is one of the most picturesque pages out of history." Thus, in the midst of exceptional usefulness, and in the full vigor of young manhood (he was but thirty-nine years of age when he died), passed away one of the most promising men ever produced in Morris county, and in view of the brilliancy exhibited by this early martyr to freedom during his brief public career, it would have been safe to predict for him an almost unlimited achievement as a military officer. A week later his father was laid by his side, and the two tombstones now stand as the monument to two of New Jersey's greatest sons. The inscription on the elder Ford's stone is a simple record of birth and death; that of the younger Ford, reads as follows: "Sacred to the memory of Colo. Jacob Ford, Jun'r., son of Colo. Jacob Ford, Sen'r. He was born February the 19th, A. D. 1738, and departed this life January the 10th, A. D. 1777, And Being Then In the Service of his Country Was Interred in this place with Military Honors"

"In vain we strive with human skill to avoid the Shaft of Death;
Heav'n's high Decree it must fulfill and we resign our Breath.
The friends who read our Tomb and mourn and weep our Early Fall
Must be lamented in their day and share the fate of all."

Colonel Jacob Ford married, January 27, 1762, Theodosia, daughter of Rev. Timothy and Elizabeth (Sayre) Johnes, who was born September 13, 1741. Her father was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown for fifty years, and is said to have administered the Holy Communion to General Washington during the time he had his headquarters in that town. He married (first) Elizabeth Sayre; (second) Keziah Ludlum, and died September 15, 1794.

Gabriel H., son of Colonel Jacob Jr. and Theodosia (Johnes) Ford, was born January 3, 1765, presumably at Mt. Hope, New Jersey, where his father and grandfather owned large mines and extensive property, and died August 27, 1849. He was seven years of age when his great-grandmother died in his grandfather's house, where he and his father were also living at the time, and it is from his pen that we have the picture of her life and appearance. He graduated from Princeton College in 1784, and then studied law with Hon. Abraham Ogden, one of the leading lawyers of Newark. While thus engaged he and a fellow law student found themselves without middle names, and it was proposed that each should name the other, and he thus received the name of Hogarth, and ever after wrote his name Gabriel H. Ford. He was licensed as an attorney in 1789, and as a counsellor in 1793. When the State of New Jersey was divided into judicial districts, a large one composed of the counties of Bergen, Essex, Morris and Sussex, was committed to his care as Presiding Judge of its several county courts. The law which made this arrangement was repealed, and Judge Ford was thus legislated out of office. He was then elected Associate Justice, in the face of a strong opposition, his opponent, Mr. McIlvaine, receiving only one vote less. Judge Ford now became one of the most influential justices in the State, and his decisions were generally considered to be among the most reliable opinions obtainable. He was extremely conscientious and industrious, a patient listener to arguments, and as methodical as ever sat on any bench. He was a gentleman of the old school, courteous and affable to the last degree, precise in manner and speech, and in all his public services and charges to the juries he was unrivalled, and in the opinion of many to-day has never been excelled. He filled the office of Associate Justice for three terms and retired in 1842 on account of his increasing years and growing deafness. He was one of the few men whose reputation has never been sullied by even a shadow. Just and impartial as a judge, patient in investigation and sincerely desirous of performing his whole duty, he stands at the head of New Jersey's legal fraternity. After his resignation from the bench the New Jersey bar passed a series of resolutions assuring him of their high esteem, and extolling his purity and the independence which had led him to adopt as his maxim "Be just and fear not." The resolutions conclude by declaring him the most efficient and eloquent lawyer that New Jersey had ever had.

Judge Ford purchased the interest of his brother and sisters in the "Washington's Headquarters" home of his father, and made his own home there until his death, when he left it to his son, Henry Augustus, who also lived there for his life. After the death of Henry Augustus Ford his heirs turned the title over to four gentlemen who organized the Washington Headquarters Association. Another monument to Judge Ford is in the Morris Academy.

He married, January 26, 1790, at Benjamin Randolph's home in Burlington, Frances, daughter of Giovanni Gualdo. She was born May 8, 1767, at Norfolk, Virginia, immediately after the arrival of her parents from London, England, and died in 1853—her father was a nobleman of Vincenza, Italy, who married Frances Compton, widow, of London, England, whose maiden name was Allen, and whose only child by her first marriage was William Compton, godson of Gilbert Lloyd Esq., of London.

Mr. Gualdo removed from Norfolk to Philadelphia, where his wife died November 2, 1771, and he December 20, 1772, having confided the two children (William Compton and Frances Gualdo) to Benjamin Randolph, of Philadelphia, who in 1773, at the request of Gilbert Lloyd, Esq., sent William Compton, then about ten years old, to London, but retained Frances for another time, deeming her too young. The American Revolution soon prevented the intercourse between the colonies and the mother country, and Mr Randolph educated Frances with his own daughter.

MERCER, Archibald,

Jurist, Ideal Citizen.

The Mercers are of Scotch origin, and for centuries before the coming of persons of their blood to this country the name was a distinguished one both in church and state, but particularly in the kirk, where we find them among the foremost in a land and time noted for their eminent divines and reformers.

The great-grandfather of the founder of the Mercer family in New Jersey was John Mercer, who was the minister of the kirk in Kinnellan, Aberdeenshire, from 1650 to 1676, in which latter year he resigned his incumbency, probably on account of feebleness or age, as his death occurred about a year later. This worthy divine married Lillian Row, a great-granddaughter of the reformer, John Row, and from their union sprang three children, one of whom was Thomas Mercer, baptized January 20, 1658, and mentioned in the poll lists of 1696. This Thomas married (first) Anna Raite, and (second) a woman whose last name is unknown but who was christened Isabel. Seven children were the result of one or both of these marriages, but the records at present available are insufficient to enable us to determine which wife was the mother of any one or more of them. One of these children was baptized Wil[illegible]m on the 25th of March, 1696, and he is an important personage, not only on his own account, but also because he was the father of two great families of his name in this country, both of them worthily held in high honor by New Jersey, although only one has made this colony and state its home. William Mercer followed in the footsteps of his grandfather, the Rev. John, and being educated for the ministry, made a name for himself and won a prominent position in the established kirk of Scotland, from 1720 to 1748 being in charge of the manse at Pittsligo, Aberdeenshire. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Munro, of Foulis, who was killed in 1746, while commanding the British troops at Falkirk. By this marriage the Rev. William Mercer had three children, one a daughter named Eleanor or Helen; another Hugh, who emigrated to America in 1747, settling first in Pennsylvania and later in Virginia, and won for himself undying glory and national gratitude, first as captain of militia in Braddock's unfortunate expedition, and afterwards as brigadier-general of the Continental army in the campaign culminating in the battles of Trenton and Princeton where he met his doom; and lastly William, the founder of the Mercer family of New Jersey.

William Mercer, the colonist, above mentioned as the son of the Rev. William Mercer, of Pittsligo, was born about 1715, in Aldie, Scotland, shortly after his father's ordination to the ministry, and died in New Brunswick, New Jersey, March 10, 1770, in the fifty-six year of his age. From all accounts William Mercer, the colonist, was a man of retiring and quiet disposition, inclining more to the study and the workshop rather than to the field and forum of public life. He was a scholarly gentleman and physician, whose mills were an easily recognized and well known landmark not only throughout New Jersey but in New York as well. From May, 1747, about six or seven years after his emigration to this

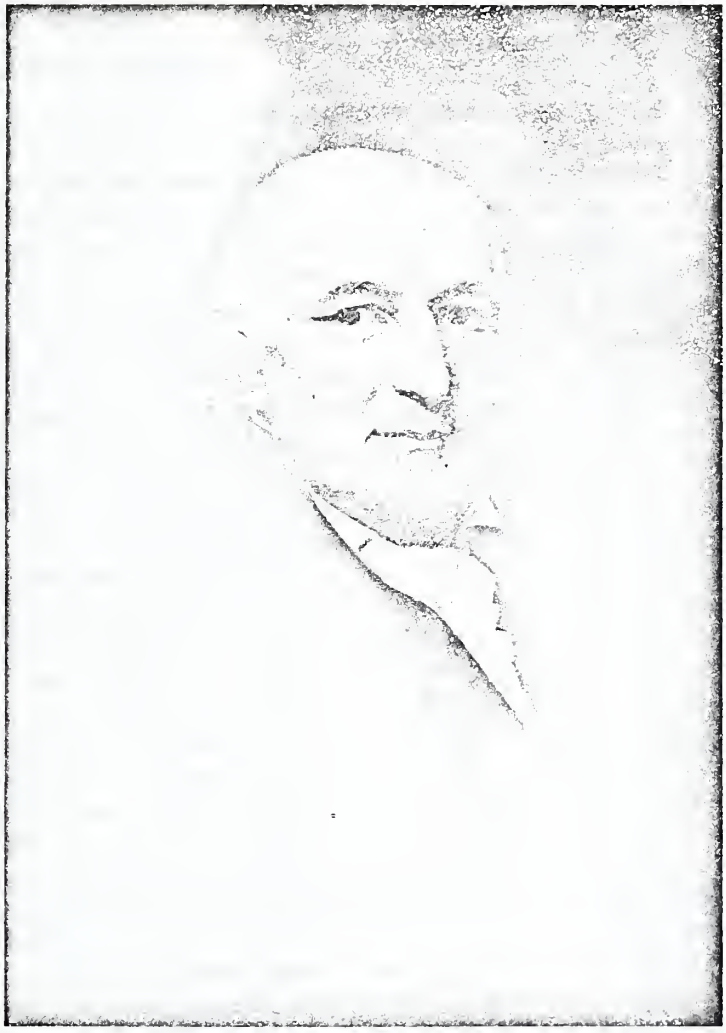
country, until February, 1768, about two years before his death, the "New York Gazette" and "Weekly Post Boy" and the "New York Gazette" and "Weekly Mercury" contain many advertisements of lands for sale and houses to sell or rent which were either owned by Dr. Mercer himself or which though owned by others, were to be recognized by their proximity or relation to "Dr. Mercer's Mills," which were situated in the "blue hill country of Somerset county, on the road through Johnstone's Gap to the Valley between the first and second mountains." Dr. Mercer's own home was in New Brunswick, where he held the title to considerable properties, one of them being "a house and large garden situated upon the bank of the river," the house having "three good fine rooms upon the first floor, and four rooms on the second, with a good kitchen, cellar, pantry, &c., below," and the outbuildings consisted of "a large barn with very convenient stabling in it, and other outhouses, also two large convenient storehouses adjoining it." This property Dr. Mercer had bought from William Donaldson, who had afterward rented it from him for a number of years, and then having determined to go back to England, had given up his lease, whereupon Dr. Mercer advertised it as for rent in the New York papers. From another advertisement in the "New York Gazette" and weekly "Mercury" of January 15, 1776, about six years after Dr. Mercer's death, we learned that he was one of the old Jersey slave owners, as on that date Colonel John Reid advertises forty shillings reward for a runaway negro man, named Sam, who had formerly belonged to and lived in the family of Dr. Mercer. Dr. Mercer's will is recorded in Liber K, page 208, of the East Jersey wills, and is on file in the vaults of the office of the secretary of state in Trenton, New Jersey. By his wife, Lucy (Tyson) Mercer, Dr. William Mercer had nine children: William, John, Isaac, Gabriel, Peter, Martha, Archibald, Helen and Robert. Two of these sons went to West Indies, one of them, William, settling about five years after his father's death in Bermuda, and the other in Barbadoes. Another of his sons settled in New Orleans, and two more of his sons died leaving no record behind them. Of Martha, the oldest of his daughters, nothing is known. Helen, his other daughter, married Samuel Highway, who settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, and after her husband's death, somewhat later than 1814, returned to New Jersey and made her home with her niece, Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, at Newark, New Jersey, where she died in November, 1822. Robert, the youngest son of Dr. William Mercer, the colonist, settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, having married Eleanor Tittennary, December 2, 1783, who bore him four children: Eleanor Tittennary Mercer, who became the wife of Samuel Moss and the mother of five children: Joseph, Lucy, Thomas Frelinghuysen, Charlotte Frelinghuysen and Maria Moss; Letitia Mercer, who died young; Robert Mercer, who followed his uncle to New Orleans; and Mary Strycker Mercer, who married and left one child, Isaac Sidney Jones.

Archibald, sixth son of Dr. William Mercer, of New Brunswick, was born 1747, either shortly before or just after the father came to this country. He died in Newark, New Jersey, May 4, 1814, after a long and useful life, the early part of which was spent in New Brunswick and New York, the manhood and middle age in Millstone, Somerset county, New Jersey, and the declining years in Newark where he took his place as a prominent citizen of the growing town and the close and valued friend of such men as General John N. Cumming, James Kearney, Elias E. Boudinot, William Halsey, John and Stephen Van Courtlandt, Jesse Gilbert, Ashbel Upson, David Lyman, Abraham Wooley, Archippus Priest and William Hillhouse. The early years of Archibald Mercer's life were spent in his father's

home in New Brunswick, and here, under the scholarly doctor's tuition, he received his early education. When he was between fifteen and twenty years of age, young Archibald went to New York where he remained until after the birth of his first child, but whether he went there to enroll himself among the students of King's College, now Columbia University, or whether he went to the city in order to start himself in a business career is uncertain. That he was there during this time, however, we learn from the fact that his eldest child was born in New York, and that during the period above mentioned there occurs in the advertisement already mentioned which his father inserted in the newspapers the phrase "For further particulars enquire of Dr. Mercer at New Brunswick, or Archibald Mercer at Walter and Samuel Franklin's store in New York." The times in which Archibald Mercer's youth and early manhood were passed were indeed stirring ones and just what part he took in them we have never been able to ascertain. The only military record left by the New Jersey Mercer is that of Captain John, who at the beginning of the war was an ensign in Captain Howell's company, first battalion of the first establishment of the Jersey line, who on November 14, 1775, became first lieutenant of the same company. On November 29, 1776, Lieutenant John Mercer was transferred to Captain Morris's company, first battalion of the second establishment of the Jersey line, and on February 15, 1777, was promoted captain of the same company. He was taken prisoner of war and exchanged on November 6, 1780, and he was finally retired September 26, 1780. Unless this Captain John Mercer was Archibald Mercer's elder brother, of whom no other record now remains, it is probable that he was either not at all or at most only distantly related to the family we are now considering. However this may be, of one thing we can be reasonably sure, Archibald Mercer's position in later life, the fact that in 1794 he was judge of the court of Common Pleas for Somerset county, the fact that the men whose names we have already mentioned were his bosom friends and considered that they were honored by being reckoned such, all goes to show that he must have played his part well and done his duty manfully, whatever it was, in those times that "tried men's souls." Mr. Mercer's children with the exception of the first born were all of them born in Millstone, New Jersey, so that between the years 1776 and 1794 that was probably his home. At some time between then and the beginning of the new century he removed to Newark, New Jersey, for in 1806 we find that he was chairman of the committee that made the contract for the construction of the Newark turnpike, his fellow committeemen being John N. Cumming, Jesse Gilbert, Ashbel Upson, David Lyman, Abraham Wooley, Archippus Priest and William Hillhouse. On March 10, 1811, he and George Scriba, Esquire, were sponsors in Trinity Church for Joseph Augustus, son of the Rev. Joseph Wheeler, the second rector of the parish. On September 29, 1812, about six weeks after his second marriage, Mr. Mercer wrote his will, which is recorded in the Essex Wills, book A, page 500, and is preserved in the vaults at Trenton. In this, after the customary instructions, committing his soul to God and his body to the earth "to be buried at the discretion of his executors," he divides his property, after certain legacies have been deducted, equally among his five surviving children. To several of his grandchildren he leaves legacies varying in amount; to the rector, wardens and vestrymen of Trinity Church he bequeaths all the accounts he has against the church, and reserves his pew for the use of the members of his family and expresses the "hope that they will at least sometimes go there;" to his sister, Helen Highway, and to his "unfortunate brother, Robert," he leaves $10,000.00 each; he appoints as

his executors his four children, Peter, Archibald, Gertrude and Charlotte; his two sons-in-law, Dr. James Lee and Theodore Frelinghuysen, and his friend, James R. Smith, of New York; he concludes by saying that he desires "to be buried alongside of my deceased son, William, and that the remains of my dear wife be removed and laid in the same pit with me. And now farewell my beloved children, the best legacy I can leave you is to conjure you to live so as to merit the favour of your God." This will is witnessed by John N. Cumming, James Kearney and Elias E. Boudinot, and was proved June 18, 1814. The inventory of his estate made June 1, 1814, by General John N. Cumming and William Halsey, amounted to $120,609.88.

The first wife of the Hon. Archibald Mercer and the mother of all his children was Mary (Schenck) Mercer, of Somerset county, New Jersey, whom he married July 23, 1770. She died in Newark, January 1, 1808, aged sixty years, after bearing him nine children, seven of whom survived her. Their names and birthdays are as follows: Maria, August 19, 1771; Peter Schenck, June 14, 1776; Louisa, August 5, 1778; Gertrude, October 25, 1781; Charlotte, February 5, 1784; William, March 2, 1786; Eliza, June 14, 1787; Archibald, December 1, 1788; John, May 9, 1790. Two of these children died in infancy, Eliza, March 9, 1793; and John, July 1, 1794. Two more of them married and died before their father, Louisa, who married John Frelinghuysen, son of the Hon. Frederick Frelinghuysen, who is considered elsewhere, and William, who will be referred to later. Maria Mercer, the eldest child, married Dr. Peter T. Stryker, and died childless, July 8, 1841. Peter Schenck Mercer, the eldest son, died April 1, 1833, in New London, Connecticut, after being twice married; by his first wife he had four children, Mary Schenck, Archibald, John Frelinghuysen, and Frederick; but all that remains of record of them or their mother is a gravestone in the "Red brick grave yard" on the road leading from Millstone to Somerville, inscribed "Margaret Mercer, 1814, aged thirty-one years, wife of Peter Mercer and their infant children." By his second wife, Rebecca Starr, he had four more children, Peter, who died young; Abigail, who married Captain John French; Margaret, who married a Winthrop; and Elizabeth, whose husband was Frederick Bidwell. Gertrude Mercer, the fourth child and third daughter, died January 26, 1836, having married, July 22, 1808, Dr. James Lee, of New London, to whom she bore at least one daughter, who was afterwards Mrs. Robert A. McCurdy and the mother of Richard A. McCurdy, of Morristown. Charlotte Mercer, the next child to Gertrude, married Theodore, another son of the Hon. Frederick Frelinghuysen, and will be referred to under that family. Archibald Mercer, junior, the next to the youngest child, died in New London, Connecticut, October 3, 1850. He was twice married; the first time to Abigail Starr, March 11, 1812, who bore him two children, Charlotte Frelinghuysen, afterwards Mrs. James Morgan, and Sarah Isham, afterwards the wife of George S. Hazard. By his second marriage June 18, 1817, to Harriet Wheat, who died February 20, 1854, he had eight more children: Louisa Frelinghuysen and Helen Highway, who died in infancy; Harriet, John Dishon and Abigail Starr, who died unmarried; William, who married Ellen C. Allen; Gertrude Lee, who became Mrs. Adam F. Prentice; and Maria Stryker, afterwards the wife of Samuel H. Grosvenor, whose only son is the Rev. William Mercer Grosvenor, D. D., the present rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, New York City. A little over four years after his wife's death, Archibald Mercer, senior, married (second) July 5, 1812, Catharina Sophia Cuyler, widow of John Van Courtlandt, who survived him about nine years, dying March 25, 1823. Of this marriage there was no issue. By her first husband,



And Kirkpatrick

Mrs. Mercer had one son, James Van Courtlandt, whom together with her mother, Martha Cuyler, she mentions in her will, written August 3, 1821, and proven August 9, 1823, her estate left wholly to these two. amounting to $6,737,961.

KIRKPATRICK, Andrew,

Lawyer, Jurist, Legislator.

The Kirkpatricks of New Jersey come of an honorable and noteworthy Scottish lineage, having from their first appearance in history showed the forcible characteristics and qualities which by the end of the eighteenth century had numbered them among the families of principal importance and worth in New Jersey. Originally a Celtic family, they settled in Scotland in early times and by the ninth century had established themselves in various parts of Dumfriesshire, especially in Nithsdale, where in 1232 the estate of Closeburn was granted by King Alexander II., to Ivon Kirkpatrick, the ancestor of the Lords of Closeburn. In 1280 Duncan Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, married the daughter of Sir David Carlisle, of Torthorwald, who was nearly related to William Wallace, and their son, Ivon Kirkpatrick, was one of the witnesses to the charter of Robert Bruce. In 1600 the Kirkpatricks of Closeburn were appointed by decree of the Lords in Council among the chieftains charged with the care of the border. Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick in the reign of James VI. of Scotland, one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber, obtained a patent of the freedom of the whole kingdom and his great-grandson, also Sir Thomas, was created in 1686 baron of Nova Scotia. The modern baronetcy dates from 1685, when the following arms were registered: Arms: Argent, a saltire and chief azure, the last charged with three cushions or; Crest: a hand holding a dagger in pale, distilling drops of blood; Motto: *I mak sicker* ("I make sure"). Among the noteworthy decendants in this line of the Kirkpatricks is the Empress Eugenie, whose maternal grandfather was William Kirkpatrick, of Malaga, Spain, whose ancestor was Sir Roger Kirkpatrick, eighth baron of Kylosbern or Closeburn.

Alexander Kirkpatrick, the American progenitor of the family, was one of the scions of the Closeburn family, and was born at Watties Neach, County Dumfries, and died at Mine Brook, Somerset county, New Jersey, June 3, 1758. He was a Presbyterian, but was warmly devoted to the cause of the Stuarts, and took part in the rising under the Earl of Mar for the old pretender. On account of this falling under the disfavor of the English government, he emigrated first to Belfast, Ireland, and in the spring of 1736 came over to America, landed in Delaware, and went to Philadelphia, but finally settled in Somerset county, New Jersey, building his home on the southern slope of Round Mountain, about two miles from the present village of Basking Ridge. He was accompanied to this country by his brother, Andrew Kirkpatrick, and the latter's two sons and two daughters, and this branch settled in Sussex county, New Jersey. By his wife Elizabeth, whom he married in Scotland, Alexander Kirkpatrick had five children: 1. Andrew, who married Margaret, daughter of Joseph Gaston, who emigrated to New Jersey about 1720. They had one son, Alexander, and seven daughters. He inherited the homestead at Mine Brook, but sold it soon after his father's death to his brother David and removed to what was then called the "Redstone country" in Pennsylvania. 2. David, who is referred to below. 3. Alexander, who was a surveyor and also a merchant at Peapack, Warren county; married Margaret Anderson, of Bound Brook, and had Martha, who married John Stevenson. 4. Jennet, who married Duncan McEowen and removed to Maryland. 5. Mary, who married John Bigger and removed from New Jersey.

David, second child and son of Alex-

ander and Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, was born at Watties Neach, county Dumfries, Scotland, February 17, 1724, and died at Mine Brook, New Jersey, March 19, 1814. Coming to America with his father, he bought from his brother Andrew the paternal homestead at Mine Brook, and lived there, "greatly esteemed and loved." In his habits he was plain and simple, while he was noted for his strict integrity, his sterling common sense, and his great energy and self-reliance. In 1765 he was a member of the legislature of New Jersey. He built at Mine Brook the stone mansion, still standing, over the doors of which he carved the initials "D. M. K." David Kirkpatrick married, March 31, 1748, Mary McEowen, born in Argyleshire, August 1, 1728, died at Mine Brook, New Jersey, November 2, 1795. Their seven children were: 1. Elizabeth, born September 27, 1749, died 1829; married (first) a Mr. Sloan and became the mother of the Rev. William B. Sloan, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Greenwich, Warren county, New Jersey; she married (second) William Maxwell. 2. Alexander, born September 3, 1751, died September 24, 1827; married Sarah Carle, daughter of Judge John Carle, of Long Hill, Morris county, and had thirteen children, the fourth of whom was the Rev. Jacob Kirkpatrick, D. D., of Ringoes, New Jersey, whose son, the Rev. Jacob Kirkpatrick, D. D., was for many years a clergyman at Trenton, New Jersey. 3. Andrew, who is referred to below. 5. David, born November 1, 1758. 6. Mary, born November 23, 1761, died July 1, 1842; married Hugh Gaston, of Peapack, New Jersey, the son of John or Robert, and the grandson of Joseph Gaston, the emigrant. 7. Anne, born March 10, 1769, married Dickinson Miller, of Somerville, New Jersey.

The Hon. Andrew Kirkpatrick, third child and second son of David and Mary (McEowen) Kirkpatrick, Chief Justice of New Jersey, was born at Mine Brook, February 17, 1756; died in New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1831. In 1775 he graduated from the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, and later received fro. that institution and also from Queens, now Rutgers College, the degree of M. A. He was for many years one of the trustees of his alma mater. His father, who was an ardent Presbyterian, wished him to become a minister, and for several months after his graduation he studied divinity with the Rev. Dr. Kennedy; but his preference lay in the direction of the law, and he, owing to his father's anger at his stopping his theological studies, accepted a tutor's position in a Virginia family, and somewhat later a similar one with a family at Esopus, New York. He then went to New Brunswick, where he tutored men for college, and entered the law office of the Hon. William Paterson, at one time governor of New Jersey, and later justice of the United States Supreme Court, and one of the most eminent lawyers of New Jersey of his day.

In 1785 Mr. Kirkpatrick was admitted to the New Jersey bar, and for a short time he practiced in Morristown, but his office and library having been destroyed by fire, he removed again to New Brunswick, where he became noted for his great native ability, untiring industry and stern integrity.

In 1797 he was elected to the New Jersey Assembly from Middlesex county, and sat for the first part of the term, but resigned in January, 1798, in order to assume the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, which office he held for the ensuing six years, when he became Chief Justice, succeeding Chief-Justice Kinsey. To this post he was twice re-elected, and in this capacity he served continuously for twenty-one years. His decisions were marked by extensive learning, great acumen, and power of logical analysis, and his strictly logical mind and great personal dignity coupled with his other qualities made him one of the great historical characters of the New Jersey bench.

Among other things he created the office of reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court. He was eminently public spirited, and was the founder of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and for many years the first president of its board of directors. He was in politics an anti-Federalist or Republican, the party now known as the Democratic, and at one time was its candidate for governor of New Jersey. Among his many excellent qualities he was especially esteemed and admired for his keen sense of justice, his considerateness and loyalty.

November 1, 1792, Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick married Jane, born July 12, 1772, died February 16, 1851, seventh child of Colonel John Bubenheim Bayard, by his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Andrew Hodge. She was widely known for her accomplishments, her benevolence, and beautiful Christian character, and was the author of "The Light of Other Days," edited by her daughter, Mrs. Jane E. Cogswell. The children of Andrew and Jane (Bayard) Kirkpatrick were: 1. Mary Ann Margaret, died March 17, 1882; married the Rev. Samuel B. Howe, pastor of the First Reformed Church at New Brunswick. 2. John Bayard. 3. Littleton, born October 19, 1797; died August 15, 1859; graduated at Princeton, 1815; a leader of the New Jersey bar, prominent in public life; attorney-general of New Jersey, and a member of congress from New Jersey. 4. Jane Eudora, died March, 1864; married the Rev. Jonathan Cogswell, D. D., professor of ecclesiastical history at the East Windsor Theological Seminary. 5. Elizabeth. 6. Sarah. 7. Charles Martel.

BAIRD, Captain David,

Soldier in Revolution.

The name Bard, Barde and Baird appears in records in various parts of Europe as early as the tenth and extending to the fourteenth century. They appear to have migrated from Lorraine to d'Aosta in Piedmont, and from there to Normandy, finally settling in Scotland. In 1178 Henry de Barde was a witness to a charter of lands made by King William the Lion, of Scotland. In 1191 Ugone di Bard, of the valley of d'Aosta, made allegiance to Francis I., of Savoy. He owned a castle on Bard Rock, a natural defence, and after bravely defending the place was finally driven out. He had two sons, Marco and Aymone. In 1194 Hugo de Baird was one of the subscribing witnesses to a safe conduct granted by King Richard I., of England, to King William the Lion, and it is said that a gentleman by the name of Baird saved William the Lion from a wild beast, and he received for this deed large tracts of land and coat-of-arms, viz: A boar passant, with the motto *Dominus fecit*. During the Scotch war for independence the Bards were able supporters of the cause with Bruce and Wallace. Robert Bard was captured by the English, held a prisoner at Nottingham, and an order was issued January, 1317, for his removal to the castle of Summerton. His fate is unknown. A William Bard was routed and taken prisoner with Sir William Douglass in 1333, in a skirmish with Sir Anthony Lacy on the English border. Jordan Baird was a constant companion with the brave William Wallace from 1297 to 1305. General Sir David Baird was a contemporary of Captain David Baird, and held command under Sir John Moore in the Peninsular campaign, and after the death and burial of Sir John succeeded to the command and reported the victory at Corrunna. He was the son of Sir William Baird, the son of Sir Robert, the son of James, the son of George, who was living in 1588. That John Baird, of Topenemus neighborhood, New Jersey, was of this stock there seems little doubt.

John Baird came from Aberdeen, Scotland, as a passenger in the good ship "Exchange," Captain James Peacock, master, and landed at Staten Island in New York harbour, about December 19, 1683. The

State Archives at Trenton, New Jersey, in a list of persons deported from Scotland to America, and duly registered December 5, 1684, the names of John King, four years' service; John Nesmith, four years' service; John Baird, four years' service, etc., etc., occur. There were forty-seven thus deported. After John Baird had fulfilled his term of service he acquired tracts of lands at New Aberdeen, Topenemus, and on Millstone brook in East Jersey and other places. It is said that John Baird dwelt in a cave with an Indian for a time before he built a house on the Topenemus tract. Traces of the cave are said to be visible on the banks of Topenemus brook, a little back and to the side of the present Baird homestead, built by James Baird, son of Zebulon, and grandson of John Baird, the immigrant. He was a Quaker, and the Friends' church was built near his homestead, where George Keith and his followers worshipped, and where he preached. When Keith, who was originally a Presbyterian, changed to the Society of Friends, it is probable that John Baird changed with him as he did to the Episcopal faith when Keith took orders in that church and carried many members of the Friends meeting with him. Tradition has the story of his courtship and marriage as follows: "One day he met in the woods Mary Hall, whom he afterward married. As both were bashful, they halted at some distance from each other under a tree. It was love at first sight. John, who was a Quaker, broke the silence by saying 'If thou wilt marry me say 'yea,' if thou wilt not, say 'nay.' Mary said 'yea' and proved a noble wife and mother." This tradition equals that of the courtship of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins. The four children of John and Mary (Hall) Baird were as follows, and it is probable there were others: 1. John (2), 1707; probably married Avis, the story of his gaining her for a wife being as follows: He had heard of a shipwreck on the coast, and that on board the ship were several comely women. He hurried to the scene on horseback, and there selected his wife in the woman of his choice. It is said he saw her, wooed her, won her, and was comforted. In his will dated February 5, 1747, probated July 5, 1749, he names his sons, Andrew and Zebulon; his wife, Avis, and Peter Bowne, executors of the will, and directs that after his debts are paid the residue of his estate be given to his wife, Avis Baird, during her widowhood, and in case of her re-marriage, to be divided equally between his wife and children and family, without naming them. The children of John (2) and Avis Baird, included three sons, Andrew, Bedent and Zebulon, of whom Andrew and Zebulon, named for their two uncles, sons of their grandfather, John, the Scottish immigrant, and with whom they are often confused by genealogists. After the probating of their father's will, July 5, 1749, at which time they must have been of legal age, as Andrew and Zebulon were with their mother executors of the will, they migrated to North Carolina, making the journey across the Blue Ridge in a wagon, and when they reached Buncombe county, North Carolina, they exhibited the wagon as a curiosity, the first vehicle of the kind seen in that mountain district. They approached the house of Mr. George Swain, a native of Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he was born in 1763, through the washed-out channel of the creek, there being no roads, and the future governor of North Carolina, David Lowrie Swain, then a mere lad, when he saw the wondrous vehicle thus approaching his home was standing in his father's orchard, planted with apple trees, raised from cuttings, brought from New England by his father, and waited the approach of the thundering chariot with wonder and awe as it rolled over the rocky bed of the creek. At its nearer approach he took to his heels and hid behind his father's house, but was brought out by the command of his father to welcome and care for the visitors who

were from New Jersey. They probably were at the time prospecting as they came to Burke county, North Carolina, as early as 1760, where Andrew married Anna, daughter of Mathew Locke, whose relative, Colonel Francis Locke, commanded three hundred militia men from Burke, Lincoln and Rowan counties, North Carolina, and gained the victory at Ramsoor's Mills, May 29, 1780, of Lieutenant George Locke, killed in battle, September 26, 1780. The descendants of Andrew and Anna (Locke) Baird are numerous throughout the south. Zebulon also married and among his descendants was Zebulon Baird Vance (1830-1894), governor of North Carolina, and United States senator. John Baird (2), the father of these North Carolina pioneers, died in Topenemus, Millstone township, Monmouth county, New Jersey, February 6, 1747, and was buried in the Topenemus burial ground, where his father was buried. 2. David (q. v.). 3. Andrew, who deeded his property to his brother Zebulon, June 15, 1755. 4. Zebulon, born 1720; died January 28, 1804, aged eighty-eight years, three months and fifteen days, and his wife, Anna, died December 28, 1794, aged sixty-three years, four months and eleven days, and both are buried in the burial ground at Topenemus, New Jersey. John Baird, the immigrant, was buried at Topenemus, New Jersey, and on his tombstone is the following inscription:

"JOHN BAIRD
who came from Scotland
in 18th year of his age, A. D. 1683
died April , 1755
aged about 90 years, and
of an honest character."

Mary Baird was admitted to the Lord's table at White Hill meeting house in 1736.

David, second son of John and Mary (Hall) Baird, was born October 19, 1710; married October 27, 1744, to Sarah Compton. David Baird died June 20, 1801. By this marriage there were born four children in Topenemus as follows: 1. Jacob, November, 1745; lived on a farm in Morris county, New Jersey, owned by his father, and on the death of his father it descended to him by his will. 2. Mary, September 30, 1747; married John, son of James and Dinah Tillyer Dey (1747-1829), and they had children: James, John, David, Elias, Mary B. and David B. Dey. Mary (Baird) Dey died 1836. 3. John, October 27, 1750; married (first) Phebe Ely, who died June 17, 1817, and (second) Elizabeth Edwards. He was an elder of the old Tennent Church, and had no children by either of his wives. 4. Captain David.

Captain David Baird, youngest child of David (1) and Sarah (Compton) Baird, was born in Topenemus, New Jersey, July 16, 1754; died December 24, 1839. He was a private in the first regiment from New Jersey to join American forces at the time of the rebellion against Great Britian, became sergeant in 1776, and was promoted ensign, lieutenant and quartermaster. He was captain of militia in 1777, and also captain of light horse in Monmouth county militia. He was in the New Jersey line at the battle of Germantown, was called with his company to protect the salt works at Tom's River several times, and to the protection of Navesink Highlands. He also served with General Dickerson's forces during the British march across New Jersey, and was in several skirmishes and at the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778. He married (first) Rebecca Ely, and in 1684 married Rachel Firman. Thus it married William Ely. Rebecca (Ely) Baird died January 6, 1778, and Captain David Baird married (second) Lydia (Topscott) Gaston, a widow, and by her he had six children. Lydia (Topscott) (Gaston) Baird, died February 5, 1791, and Captain David Baird married (third) Mary, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas and Elizabeth (Vaughn) Edwards, November 25, 1795, and by her had eleven children.

CRANE, Jasper,

Founder of an Important Family.

Jasper Crane, the first of his name so far as we know to set foot in the new world, was born probably about 1605, somewhere near Bradley Plain, Hampshire, England, died in Newark, New Jersey, in 1681. His aunt was Margaret Crane who married Samuel Huntington, whose child, Jasper's cousin, Margaret Huntington, married, May 2, 1592, John, son of Edward and Margaret (Wilson) Ogden, and whose daughter, Elizabeth Huntington, Margaret's sister, married Richard Ogden, the brother of John Ogden, who married Margaret, and the father of John Ogden, the emigrant to Southhampton and Elizabethtown. Jasper Crane's own daughter, Hannah, married Thomas, son of Margaret and Simon Huntington, a brother of Samuel and Margaret (Crane) Huntington.

June 4, 1639, Jasper Crane, who was one of the original settlers of the New Haven colony, was present at the meeting held in Mr. Newman's barn, and signed the first agreement of all the free planters. He took the oath of fidelity at the organization of the government, together with Campfield, Pennington, Governor Eaton, and others; and in 1644 he was "freed from watching and trayning in his own person because of his weakness, but to find some one for his turn." With Robert Treat he was a member of the general court, and for many years he was a magistrate. In 1651 he was interested in a bog ore furance at East Haven; and in 1652 he removed to Branford, where he was elected a magistrate in 1658, having held the office of deputy for some years previous to that date.

A tradition with regard to Jasper is that he came to Massachusetts Bay in the ship "Arabella," with Governor Winthrop. Whether he came from parents occupying high or middle stations in life can hardly be determined by the records. He was assuredly one of the staunch and active men among the first settlers of the New Haven colony as well as one of the fathers of the new settlement in New Jersey. With Captain Robert Treat, he seems to have had a large share of the weight of responsibility of that young colony upon his shoulders, and its success greatly at heart. It is said that he did not go with the first company to "Milford," as the new "town upon Passaick river," was at first called; but he did sign the first articles of "fundamental agreement" in 1665, his name being the first among the list of signers, not only to the articles agreed upon October 30, 1666, between the Branford and Milford companies of settlers, but also January 20, 1667, on the list of signers and church members of the first church at Newark, where he became one of the most influential and prominent men, second only to Robert Treat and Sergeant John Ward. Jasper Crane and Robert Treat were the first two magistrates of the town.

It is said, and is most probably true, that the cause of Jasper Crane's coming to Newark was his dissatisfaction at the New Haven colony's becoming united with the Connecticut colony, but his governoring incentive most likely was that which animated the majority of the settlers, namely, the desire to hold and practice their own religious opinions in peace and the wish to escape swearing allegiance to the English crown, now that Charles II. had been restored. Jasper Crane was a surveyor and a merchant, as well as a magistrate, and with Mr. Myles he laid out most of the New Haven town plot, located grants, established division lines, and settled disputed titles. He is also said to have been the steward of the Rev. John Davenport's property in 1639. In March, 1641, he received for himself a grant of one hundred acres of land in the East Meadows. He was one of the New Haven company concerned in the settlement of the Delaware river in 1642, who were so roughly handled by the Dutch. In 1643 his estate was voted at

1480, with three persons in his family, himself, his wife, and his son, John. In 1644-45 he received a grant of sixteen acres of upland situated in East Haven, upon which he built a house and in which his son Joseph was born. It was also while residing at this place that he engaged in trade as a merchant; but not being satisfied with the location, he sold it, September 7, 1652, and became one of the first planters of Branford, Connecticut, which was just then being instituted as a new settlement by families from Wethersfield under the leadership of Mr. Swaine, and a number of other families from Southampton, Long Island, the flock of the Rev. Abraham Pierson.

In 1667 the first church of Newark was founded and a building erected. The second meeting house was built about 1714 or 1716; while the third was erected between 1787 and 1791. The people of Bloomfield, Orange and Montclair communed with the Newark church until about 1716. In fact, for considerably more than a hundred years after the founding of Newark, the crest of the First Mountain was the western boundary of the town, and until the year 1806 the town of Newark was divided into three wards: Newark ward, Orange ward, and Bloomfield ward. In 1806 Orange became a separate town, and six years later Bloomfield ward became the town of Bloomfield This part of Newark took in the territory from the Passaic on the east to the crest of the First Mountain on the West, and as this section was so thoroughly occupied by the descendants of Jasper Crane it was at a very early date called Cranetown. Jasper Crane was also one of the purchasers of the "Kingsland Farms," an immense estate near Newark, now known as Belleville. The exact date when Jasper Crane took leave of Branford has not yet been definitely fixed. In the spring of 1666 the people of Branford, becoming dissatisfied with respect to the union of the New Haven and the Connecticut colonies, more particularly because the right of suffrage was to be granted to the inhabitants who were not members of the church, resolved at once to remove to New Jersey, as their agents, who had been sent thither, had come back, bringing most favorable reports of the new country. In October, after adopting a code of laws for their own government, the Rev. Abraham Pierson, with a portion of his congregation, left Branford for their future home, Newark, New Jersey. Apparently Jasper Crane was not one of their contingent; because although he was one of the twenty-three original signers of the first contract in 1665, he was still active in the public affairs of Branford, and held the office of assistant magistrate during the years 1666-67. January 30, 1667, however, he headed the list of signers to a new covenant, and disposing of his property at Branford he that year took up his permanent home at Newark and became very prominent in all the transactions of the town, especially during the first fourteen years of its growth and development. He was the first president of the town court, and for several years the first on the list of the deputies to the general assembly of New Jersey. At the drawing of the home lots, February 6, 1667, Jasper Crane's lot was number 49, while number 40 fell to Deliverance Crane, and number 62, to John Crane, these two being Jasper's eldest sons.

At the town meeting of Newark, held January, 1668, Jasper Crane and Robert Treat were chosen magistrates for the year ensuing, and also deputies of burgesses for the same year to the general assembly. From January, 1668, until his death Jasper Crane was now with Sergeant John Ward, the first citizen of the town, as Robert Treat, who was among other things the first recorder or town clerk for Newark, returned in 1671 to Connecticut, where later on he became for several years the governor of that colony. May 20, 1668, Jasper Crane was one of the committee who signed the agreement fixing the dividing

line between the town of Newark and Elizabethtown. July 28, 1669, together with Robert Treat, he was chosen by the town to take the first opportunity "to go to 'York' to advise with Colonel Lovelace concerning our standing. Whether we are designed to be a part of the Duke's Colony or not, and about the neck, and liberty of purchasing lands up the river, that the town would petition for." In January, 1669, he was re-elected magistrate for the town and deputy for the general assembly "if there shall be any." He and Robert Treat were chosen the same year as the moderators of the town meetings for the year ensuing; and January 2, 1670, they were once more chosen as magistrates and deputies, Jasper Crane serving annually in that capacity until 1674. At the town meeting of February 20, 1670, it was voted that the governor be requested to confirm Jasper Crane and Robert Treat as magistrates or justices of the peace. The same honors were conferred in 1671, and in addition it was voted, January 22, of that same year, that "every man should bring his half bushel to Henry Lyon & Joseph Waters and have it tried and sealed when made fit with Mr. Crane's which for the present is the standard." During 1672 Jasper Crane was one of the committee to see to the burning of the woods; and May 13, 1672, he and Lieutenant Swaine were chosen representatives of the town to consult with other "representatives of the country to order Matters for the safety of the Country." June 17, 1672, he was once again chosen magistrate and also elected "President of the Quarterly Court to be held in Newark to begin September next;" while the following February 28, it was granted that "Mr. Crane having Liquors for Six Shillings a Gallon and One Shilling and Six Pence a Quart, they paying Wheat for it hath Liberty to sell Liquors in the Town till the Country Order alter it." In the one hundred acre grant of lands drawn for by lot, May 26, 1773, Jasper Crane drew number 10, he being the first to draw, while Deliverance Crane drew number 32, and John Crane number 01.

July 1, 1673, "It was Voted and agreed by the General and universal Consent and Vote of all our People that there should be an Address by way of Petition sent to the Lords Proprietors of this Province for the removing of the Grievances incumbent and obtaining of what may be necessary for the Good of the Province and of this Plantation—in testimony of our Consent hereto and of our agreement; what necessary Charge shall arise hereupon we will defray by way of rate proportionably to the number of those who join in the sd Petition. Mr Crane Mr Bond Mr Swain Mr Kitchell and Henry Lyon are Chosen a Committee to consider with the messengers from the other Towns about sending a Petition to England." Five days later, the same committee, with the exception that John Ward, the Turner, takes the place of Mr. Swain, "are chosen to agree with Mr Delevall about Money to send a Messenger to England; and as they did agree with him it should be paid by the Town."

August 4, 1673, Jasper Crane, Robert Bond, Lieutenant Samuel Swaine and Sergeant John Ward were chosen deputies "to agree with the Generals at N. Orange to have a priviledged County between the Two Rivers Passaic and Araritine or with as many as will join with us and if none wil join with us upon that account then to desire what may be necessary for us in our Town." The following week, August 12, Jasper Crane was again chosen magistrate, and three weeks later, September 6, 1673, he and Thomas Johnston form the committee to carry the town's petition in regard to the purchasing of the "Neck" to the generals at Orange, and to treat with them in regard to terms. September 16, Thomas Johnson's place on the committee was taken by Robert Bond and Sergeant John Ward. October 13, 1673, John Ward the turner and John Catlin are chosen to go to New

Orange to buy Kingsland's part of the "Neck" as cheap as they can and about two weeks later, October 25, "Mr Crane Mr Molyns and Mr Hopkins are chosen to see after Confirmation of the Neck and to sue for further Easment in Respect to Pay;" while "Mr John Ogden Mr Jasper Crane Mr Jacob Molynes Mr Samuel Hopkins Mr John Ward Mr Abraham Pierson, Senior and Stephen Freeman are chosen to take the Pattent in their Names in the Towne's Behalf and to give Security for the Payment of the Purchase." Finally, November 17, 1673, "Captain Swain is chosen to be joined with Mr Crane to sue fir Easment in Respect of Payment for the Neck and what is else needful concerning that Matter." On June 29, 1674, the town resolved that "there shall be a Petition sent to the Governor and Council for the obtaining a Confirmation of our bought and paid for Lands according to the Generals promise;" and Jasper Crane and "Mr Pierson Junr were chosen to cary the petition and obtain its confirmation at New Orange."

August 10, 1674, Jasper Crane was once more chosen magistrate; but he was now becoming quite advanced in years and the important and exacting services required of him by the town must have proved a heavy tax upon his strength, for he now drops out of political office, while his sons, John, Azariah, and Jasper, Jr., begin to fall in and take his place. February 19, 1678, the town having discovered that many of the settlers had taken up lands contrary to a town agreement, Jasper Crane stated at the town meeting that he would lay down all lands so taken if others would do the same, and March 10, following he with Robert Dalglish and his son Jasper Crane, Jr., was chosen to lay out Samuel Potter's lot again. So far as the public records of Newark show this was Jasper Crane's last official act. "Judging from the entries in the Newark town records, we should say that, next to Robert Treat, Jasper Crane was the most prominent figure in the early settlement of that town." After Treat returned to Connecticut, Jasper's name comes first in the filling by popular vote of the highest and most responsible positions of public trust in the community. The strength of his hold on the confidence of the people is clearly manifested by their returning him annually for so many years to the various positions which he held, and the continuing him therein until the infirmities of age unfitted him for further public service. The family name and traits of character were, however, appreciated, for no sooner does the name of Jasper Crane, Jr., disappear from the records of the town's proceedings than the names of three of his sons are brought into prominence, John, Azariah, and Jasper, Jr., falling heir not only to their father's public responsibilities but also to the trust and confidence which placed those duties on their shoulders.

August 25, 1675, there was patented to Jasper Crane in Newark one hundred and sixty-eight acres of land as follows: "a House lot 14 acres 17 acres, being his first division on Great Neck; 11 acres being in part for his second division on said Neck; 6 acres on said Neck; 4 acres at the bottom of the Neck; 20 acres for second division by Two Mile Brook; 20 acres for his third division by the head of Mile Brook; 20 acres for his third division at the head of the branch of Second river; 14 acres of meadow for his first division at Great Island; 12 acres for his second division by the Great Pond; 14 acres for his proportion of bogs; 5 acres of meadow near the Great Island; 1 acre of meadow at Beef Point; 4 acres of meadow near Wheeler's Point, yealding one half penny lawful money of England, or in such pay as the country doth produce at merchant's price for every one of the said acres, the first payment to begin the 25th of March, which was in the year 1670." These lands were taken up and occupied some time prior to the date of the

patents. May 1, 1675, Jasper seems to have been granted another warrant for one hundred and three acres in Newark.

August 24, 1670, the town made an agreement with Robert Treat and Sergeant Richard Harrison, to "build and maintain a sufficient corn-mill upon the brook called Mill Brook." They were given the sole privilege of this brook, with all the town grists and all the stone within the town limits suitable for millstones, all the timber that was prepared by Joseph Horton for the mill, and two days' work of every man and woman "that holds an allottment in the town," and all the lands formerly granted to Joseph Horton. They were to hold this land as their own so long as they held and maintained the mill; but they were not to dispose of the mill without the consent of the town. The town was also to give thirty pounds in good wheat, pork, beef, or one-fourth in good Indian corn, at such prices as would enable them to exchange it for or procure iron, millstones, or the workman's wages, etc. "Winter wheat five shillings per bushel; summer wheat 4s. 5d; pork 3d per lb; beef 2d; Indian corn 2s. 6d per bushel." When Robert Treat was about to return to Connecticut, Jasper Crane assumed his portion of the contract.

Jasper Crane's descendants have been very numerous. One branch of them located westward of Newark, and about five or six miles distant from the town, and called the place of their abode Cranetown. Some of them took up their residence four miles to the southward of Newark at and near Elizabethtown. And from these three points, Newark, Cranetown and Elizabethtown, the family pressed their way further westward, crossing the Passaic river and settling in Morris county. "They were all remarkable for frugality, honesty and piety, and were mostly Presbyterians. It has been said by one, not a member of the family, 'no more respectable people, no better citizens, are found in our communities than those who bear the Crane blood in them.' "

WARD, Lawrence,

Father of Four Revolutionary War Soldiers

As their names indicates, the Wards owe their origin to the old vikings who made themselves masters not only of the sea but also of much of Europe. When William the Norman came into England he had Wards among the lists of his "noble captains," and there were other Wards among the descendants of the old sea kings who fought against him at Hastings. Later on, among the banners of the stalwart Anglo-Saxon men who fought in the Crusades, not the least renowned was that of de la Warde, or de Wardes; "he beareth arms: azure, a cross patonce or, a mullet for difference; crest: a saracen's head affrontée, couped below the shoulders, proper; motto: *Sub cruce salus*—salvation is beneath the cross." In 1173 William de la Warde appears in Chester, and from that time on his family and descendants increased in wealth and importance until eleven or twelve generations later William Ward, of Dudley castle, was created the first earl of Derby. The family spread out through Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Northamptonshire, until Robert Warde, of Houghton Parva, in the last-named county, married Isabel or Sybil Stapley, of Dunchurch, county Warwick. Among their issue was a son James, who married Alice Fawkes or Faulks, and had a son Stephen, who married Joice or Joyce Traford, of Leicestershire, and by her became the father of the famous Sergeant John Ward, sometimes called John Ward Sr., of Wethersfield, Branford and Newark, and progenitor of a large and illustrious branch of New Jersey men.

Tradition tells us that about the time Stephen Ward's widow and children emigrated to New England, there came over also a brother of Stephen's and three of his first cousins, Lawrence, George and Isabel Ward. This brother is said to have been the Andrew Ward who was in Watertown

in 1634, in Wethersfield the next year, and finally settled in Stamford, Connecticut, in 1641. The father of the three first cousins just mentioned is progenitor of that branch of the Branford-Newark Wards in which we are at present interested.

Lawrence and George Ward, ship carpenters, came to this country with their sister and took the oath of fidelity and signed the fundamental agreement of the New Haven colony in 1639. Seven years later they and their sister Isabel removed to Branford, which had been settled in 1643 by a company from Wethersfield, among whom was Sergeant John Ward, already referred to, and the congregation of Rev. Abraham Pierson, from Southampton, Long Island. About this time Isabel Ward, whose only son by her first marriage was afterwards known as John Catlin, or Catling, of Newark and Deerfield, whither he removed before 1684, married a second time, her husband being Joseph Baldwin, of Milford, whose sons were later among the emigrants to Newark, although he himself removed in 1663 to Hadley, Massachusetts. Her two brothers, especially Lawrence Ward, became active and prominent in the affairs of their new home. After the restoration of Charles I. to the English throne, the regicides, Whalley and Goffe, were excepted from the act of indemnity, escaping arrest they fled to America, where they lived in retirement, hiding in New Haven and other towns of the Connecticut river valley. The home government made strenuous efforts to arrest them even here, but they were always defeated by the concealed and dissembled opposition of the colonists. At one time Mica Tompkins hid the regicides when the chase was warm, "giving them aid and comfort; his girls not aware that angels were in the basement;" and Lawrence Ward, who had been impressed by the colonial representatives of the home government to make the search at Milford, performed his task so successfully that the authorities deemed and reported that he had made a most thorough search without finding them. Lawrence Ward was chosen in 1665-66 as representative of Branford town in the New Haven colonial assembly, and from that time on he becomes one of the leading spirits and dominating characters of the community, not only in Branford, but later on, when they had built themselves a final habitation and resting place in their new ark of refuge on the bank of the Passaic. Here Lawrence Ward became second in importance only to Robert Treat and Rev. Abraham Pierson, leaders respectively of the Milford and Guilford-Branford contingents of the Newark colony. When he died, in 1669 or 1670, Lawrence Ward, in addition to his other public offices and posts, was the first deacon of the "church after the congregational way," which he had done so much to establish in its new home; and although he left no children, his widow Elizabeth, often referred to in the old records as "the Widow Ward," enjoyed for many years the love and respect of those whom her husband had served.

George Ward appears either to have remained in Branford, or, as is more probable, to have died there before the emigration, leaving sons John and Josiah, both of whom came with their uncle Lawrence to Newark, and became prominent in town affairs and progenitors of numerous gifted descendants. Josiah married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Samuel Swaine, who in 1668 was Newark's representative in the assembly of East Jersey. She is said to have been the first person on shore at the landing of the pilgrims on the Passaic; she bore her husband one son, Samuel, who married and had eight children who reached maturity and left record; and when her husband died, shortly after their arrival at Newark, she became wife of David Ogden, of Elizabethtown, through whom she became mother of another illustrious line. To John Ward, the other son of George, of Branford, we shall now refer.

At this period, what is now the State of

Connecticut, consisted of two colonies, Connecticut and New Haven, the former comprising the settlements at the mouth and on the banks of the Connecticut river, and the latter including not only New Haven proper but also the towns of Milford, Branford, Guilford and Stamford, in its vicinity, and the town of Southold, Long Island. In the last mentioned colony republican views were greatly in the ascendant, and although on August 21, 1661, the towns acknowledged formally that Charles II. was "lawful King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, and all other territories thereto belonging," bitter dissensions were aroused by his restoration and great apprehensions were felt as to the effect of that event on the future of the colony. In consequence of all this, some of the most prominent men in the New Haven colony seriously debated the advisability of establishing a new home elsewhere more favorable to the exercise and dissemination of the civil and religious liberties they cherished; and the first to carry this design into effect was a company of men from Milford, with Robert Treat at their head, who after negotiations first with the Dutch authorities of New Netherlands at Albany and later with Governor Philip Carteret of New Jersey and the Indian owners, procured land, May 21, 1666, for their new settlement on the banks of the Passaic, at what is now the site of the city of Newark. Meanwhile the men of Branford, under the leadership of their pastor, Rev. Abraham Pierson, had been making negotiations with the Milford people in order to join in their undertaking, and October 30, 1666, twenty-three Branford families subscribed the terms of agreement and came to the new settlement where, though not so numerous as the forty-one signers from Milford, their more perfect organization as a church enabled them, the later comers, to change the name of the place from Milford to Newark, after the place where their pastor had received his early training. By becoming one of this Branford band and signing his name to the document, John Ward (or as he then spelled it, John Warde) began a career of public life and usefulness which if not so lengthy as that of some of his contemporaries was hardly surpassed by any in its zeal and value. In 1666, he was appointed one of the branders of the community, where his main business the keeping of the records of the cattle brands, was in the then unsettled condition of the colony by no means unimportant and likely at times to prove highly responsible and even burdensome. This, however, was only one of his tasks. In the difficult business of allotting and dividing the land among the original settlers and the later comers and of procuring other lands to meet the town's growing needs, John Ward played a prominent and highly satisfactory part, record of which is to be found among the entries in the old Newark town book, 1673-79. Lack of space prevents a proper treatment being given to this topic, but one at least of the controversies with which John Ward's name and work were connected ought not to be passed by without mention. In September, 1673, the town meeting determined "that a Petition should be sent to the Generals at Orange, that if it might be, we might have the Neck," by which name the land between the Passaic and the Hackensack rivers was then known. This was the beginning of a long and bitter quarrel that was not finally ended until December, 1681-2, and was the famous "wrangle over the Neck" in which were involved not only the townspeople of Newark, but also Major Nathaniel Kingsland, of Barbadoes, W. I.; Nicholas Bayard, and Jacob Melyn, the son of old Cornelius Melyn, of New York; the Dutch court of admiralty in Holland, and a number of other prominent colonial and old world officials. Throughout the whole of this difficulty John Ward seems to have played one of the principal parts. About a month after the petition had been sent, he and his cousin John Catlin, who three years later was to

become the first schoolmaster of Newark, were, October 13, 1673, appointed a committee to purchase Major Kingsland's interest in the property, and about ten days later we find him on the committee in charge of the final settlement of the bargain and the distribution of the new land thus obtained; and on committee after committee relating to the differences over the Neck, from this time forward his name stands either first or second in appointment. The patent for his property was not recorded until September 10, 1675, when he and Robert Lyman and Stephen Davis all three received theirs together, and the record was made in the East Jersey Patents, liber 1, p. 139, from which we learn that his dwelling house was situated "north of the Elder's lot, south of Richard Lawrence," or, according to our present-day land marks, on Park place, facing Military Park, and opposite Cedar street, and just about where Proctor's theatre now stands. Later on, in 1679, when a part of the "Elder's lot" was given by the town to John Johnson, it was agreed that "John Ward, Turner, hath the Grant of the remainder of the Elder's Lott which is more than John Johnson is to have, for one of his Sons to build on." The designation "Turner," sometimes elaborated into "Dishturner" from his trade, is as in the above extract always appended to John Ward's name in the old records in order to distinguish him from Sergeant John Ward, his contemporary and fellow townsman; and in the same way and for the same reason, their two sons were generally spoken of as "John Ward Jr. and John Ward, Turner, junior." In 1670 John Ward was constable for the town, and was appointed again in 1679. On April 28, 1675, he, together with Thomas Johnson, Stephen Freeman, John Curtis, Samuel Kitchell, Thomas Huntington and Samuel Plum, were chosen as townsmen for the year, and June 12, in the year following, he was returned for the same office, together with Samuel Kitchell, Samuel Plum and Thomas Huntington, the new men being Joseph Walters, Azariah Crane and William Camp. In 1677 he was again given his old office of brander, and at the same time was appointed one of the grand jurymen for the year. In 1679 he was chosen one of the fence viewers, and in 1684 he was reappointed to the office of warner of the town meeting, an office he had previously held in 1676. One of the early trials and responsibilities of the settlement was the supplying of the parson's wood. This had been arranged for by taxing each family in the community one load delivered at the parsonage. For a time this worked satisfactorily, but later on delinquents became numerous, and finally, November 24, 1679, a committee of eight men, two for each quarter of the year, was appointed to see that every man delivered his load, the committee to be exempted from their contribution for their pains and care. The members of this committee for the third quarter of the year were Deacon Richard Lawrence and John Ward. The will of John Ward, the "Turner," was proved July 16, 1684, when letters of administration were granted to his widow Sarah, supposed by some to have been a daughter or niece of Robert Lyman, one of the Milford-Newark settlers. His children, three of whom are named in his will, were: Sarah, John, Samuel, Abigail, Josiah, Nathaniel and Caleb. Of Sarah, born 1651, we have no more information; but little more is known of John, 1654-1690, whom Mr. Conger conjectures had a son named Samuel Ward; Samuel, second son of John Ward, the "Turner," was born 1656 and died October 14, 1686, leaving his wife Phebe to administer his estate; Abigail Ward became the first wife of John Gardner, who joined the Newark settlers in 1677, and held several important offices, one of them being sheriff of Essex county in 1695; to Josiah Ward we shall refer later; Nathaniel died in 1732, having married Sarah, granddaughter of Sergeant Richard Harrison, one of the Branford-Newark settlers, and daughter of

Samuel Harrison by his wife Mary, daughter of Sergeant John Ward. Nathaniel and Sarah (née Harrison) Ward had two sons, Nathaniel and Abner, and a daughter Eunice, who married into the Woodruff family. Caleb, youngest son of John Ward, the "Turner," died February 9, 1735, leaving ten children, the youngest of which, Hannah, also married a Woodruff. In 1709 Caleb was the Newark overseer of the poor.

The land purchased by the Newark settlers was an extended tract within the limits of which are now situated Belleville, Bloomfield, the Oranges, Caldwell, and a number of other towns and villages of the present day. The first division of lands was naturally within the bounds of Newark proper, where the settlers were then dwelling together for mutual protection and help. It was on the "home lot" received at this division that John Ward himself seems to have lived and died. At one of the subsequent divisions he was given forty-four acres "beyond second river," the name by which the stream at Belleville was then known. This property is described as being bounded on the north by Elizabeth Ward (widow of Deacon Lawrence Ward), on the south and west by common land, and on the east by the river and a swamp; and apparently John Ward turned it over to his son Josiah, as from the patent made out to Joseph and Hannah Bond on May 1, 1697, we learn that Josiah Ward was at that time living there and owning the property, and on that date there was only one of his name alive and able to do this, namely Josiah, son of John Ward, the "Turner." Of public record this man has left little except his will, from which we learn that September 19, 1713, when he wrote it, he was fifty-one years old, which would bring his birth in 1661. or 1662. His death was some time prior to April 8, 1715, when his eldest son Samuel chose Abraham Kitchell as his guardian, although for some reason or other the father's will was not proved until April 16, in the following year. Josiah Ward married (first) Mary, granddaughter of Robert Kitchell, the settler in Newark, by the first wife of his son Samuel, Elizabeth Wakeman of New Haven. The Abraham Kitchell who became the guardian of Josiah's son Samuel was Mary Kitchell's half-brother, being son of Samuel Kitchell by his second wife Grace, daughter of Rev. Abraham Pierson. Josiah and Mary (née Kitchell) Ward had five children—a daughter Sarah, and four sons who were minors in 1713, Samuel, Robert, Josiah and Laurence, the last name being spelled according to that in his father's will, although later generations have preferred the form Lawrence. The second wife of Josiah, son of John Ward, was named America, and in some accounts her surname is given as Lawrence, and she is said to have borne her husband two children, Lawrence and Sarah. In his will Josiah says that Sarah is the daughter of his first wife, and that his second wife's daughter was called Mary, and that she is expecting another child. This last child may have been named Lawrence from his mother's maiden name, and if so the fact would account for the preference shown by the family in later days for that spelling of the name.

Laurence, or Lawrence, son of Josiah Ward, was born about 1710, and died April 4, 1793. His home was in Bloomfield, on the property left to him in his father's will. Like his father before him, he was a quiet country farmer, and does not appear to have taken much if any part in the stirring public controversies and movements that were going on around him. When the Revolution broke out, Lawrence was nearly seventy years old, and though he did not go himself, four of his five sons enlisted in the Essex county regiments and served in the patriot armies. His will, almost if not the last one written before the Declaration of Independence, is dated May 3, 1776, and in it he leaves to his sons "all my estate both lands and meadows and all my moveable

estate both here and elsewhere." By his wife, Eleanor Baldwin, Lawrence Ward had children: Samuel, Jacob, Jonathan (or as he is sometimes called Jonas), Stephen, Cornelius (to whom his father left a special legacy of £5), Margaret and Phebe.

Like his father Lawrence, Jacob Ward lived and died in Bloomfield, but unlike him he seems to have been quite actively engaged in the public life of his time and county. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, where he was born about 1750. When he was between twenty-five and twenty-six, war was declared between the colonies and Great Britian, and Jacob answering to the first call for troops enlisted in the Essex county militia, where he served for some time, although unlike his brother Jonas, who rose to the rank of captain, he never became more than a private. At the close of the war of Independence Jacob Ward returned to his home in Bloomfield and devoted himself to his farm and family and the interests of the town and county in which he dwelt. Whether the stirring times and incidents through which he had passed and in which he had participated led him to establish the old Bloomfield hotel, or whether he obtained possession of the property in some other way is uncertain; but we know that he was for many years its owner if not its proprietor, and that the place became one of the political headquarters of its day, as the following extracts from the Newark town records testify. Among the resolves passed by the meeting of April 11, 1808, the fifth reads, "that the next annual election be opened at the house of Jacob Ward in Bloomfield and continued there during the first day, and adjourned to the court house in Newark as usual;" while the sixth resolution passed April 9, 1810, is to the effect "that the annual election shall be opened at the house of Jacob Ward at Bloomfield, and closed at the court house in Newark." Children of Jacob and Mary (Davis) Ward, all born in Bloomfield: Joseph, Isaac, Caleb, Jacob, Mary and Lucy. Mary married into the Baker family and Lucy into the Jeroloman family.

SHOTWELL, Abraham,

Founder of an Important Family.

This family is one of the oldest in New Jersey. Abraham Shotwell, the first of the name of whom there is an account, is believed to have been of English origin. His name is the fourth in the list of the inhabitants of Elizabethtown and the jurisdiction thereof, who took the oath of allegiance to King Charles II., February 19, 1665. In the contentions between the people and Governor Carteret he was bold and outspoken against the governor's usurpations. He became the victim of Carteret's wrath, his house and grounds were confiscated, and he himself driven into exile. A portion of this property included the entire east side of Broad street, from the Stone Bridge to a point seven hundred and ninety-two feet north of Elizabeth avenue, the court house and First Presbyterian Church being on the opposite side of the street. He retired to New York and appealed to the Lords Proprietors. In the meantime he returned home, sustained by his townsmen. His appeal was not sustained, and he was informed by orders from the Proprietary Government that he must depart the town, and should he return that he would be subjected to severe indignities. His property was sold at public auction, August 25, 1675, for £12, to Thomas Blumfield Carpenter, of Woodbridge, who resold it a fortnight later for £14 to Governor Carteret. Abraham Shotwell obtained a grant of land from the New York government, and died in exile.

Daniel Shotwell, who settled on Staten Island, was probably his son. John Shotwell, another son, married, in New York, October, 1679, Elizabeth Burton. The property so arbitrarily wrested from Abraham Shotwell was restored to his son John, May 12,

1683; he petitioned the Council for its restoration, as the following will show:

"At a meeting of council held the 10th day of May, Anno Domini 1683, the petition of John Shotwell being here read, and upon reading thereof it being alleged that the lands for w'hch he desires a survey and patent is now or late in the possession of Elizabeth Carteret, w'w, the relict and executrix of the late Governor, Captain Philip Carteret, deceased. Its agreed that the further consideration thereof be deferred till the next Seventh Day morning, being the 12th instant, at 8 of the clock in the forenoon, and that notice then be given to the Widdow Carteret that she may then appear, and if she has aught to allege against the substance of the petition she may then be heard."

"Elizabeth Towne, May 12th, 1683. The matter of John Shotwell's petetion came here into debate, and the Widdow Carterett being also here present, and in writing gave in two papers as her answer to the substance of the said petition. And it being asked the said Widdow Carterett if she desired any tyme to offer or object anything against the substance of the petition, she said she had no further answer that what she gave in writing. And it appearing that Abraham Shotwell was the possessor, occupant, clearer, and improver of the land mentioned in the petition, and that John Shotwell is the said Abraham Shotwell's sonne and heire; It is therefore agreed and ordered that the Deputy Governor issue out a warrant to the Surveyor General and his deputy, to survey the said lands and make return thereof, in order that the said Shotwell may have a pattent thereof, according to the concessions."

In the eighth month, 1709, John Shotwell applied for a certificate on account of marriage, to carry to Flushing, Long Island, which was immediately granted, and in the following month the Flushing "Records" show that John Chatwell, or Shotwell, of Staten Island, and Mary Thorne, of Flushing, were married. The same record shows that in ninth month, 1712, his brother Abraham married Elizabeth Cowperthwaite, daughter of John Cowperthwaite, of West Jersey. Abraham Shotwell, after his marriage, resided in the neighborhood of Metuchen. Immediately after his marriage John Shotwell settled on the northerly bank of Rahway river, long known as Shotwell's Landing, now better known as Rahway Port, and lying within the limits of the city of Rahway; he also acquired a tract of land adjacent to his residence, where he died in 1762.

His eldest son, Joseph Shotwell, was born in 1710, married at Flushing, Long Island, in 1741, located where the National Banking House of Rahway later stood, and was a prominent merchant more than a century and a quarter ago. The land lying between the north and Robinson's Branch of Rahway river, now known as Upper Rahway, was his farm. Soon after the close of the Revolutionary War two of his sons opened and maintained a direct trade with Bristol, England, shipping flaxseed and other produce and receiving in return dry goods, by means of a small vessel that navigated a portion of Rahway river. Before the close of the century they succeeded (in what was at the time regarded a great and doubtful undertaking) by means of the race way leading to Milton Lake, in obtaining sufficient power to run successfully what have since been known as the Milton Mills, and to a descendant of one of the above Rahway is largely indebted for many of the improvements more recently made.

John Shotwell, the second, son of John Shotwell, of Shotwell's Landing, was born in 1712. Soon after attaining his majority he started for the West, and eventually reached and settled the premises later owned and occupied by John Taylor Johnson, president of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, now in the bounds of Plainfield city, but at that time known as the vicinity of Scotch Plains. And here it may not be improper to remark that the mountain beyond and the Short Hills, that bound the beautiful plain on the east, were occupied and settled before the plain, which, being covered with a stunted growth of scrub oaks, was regarded as of little value for agricultural purposes. At the time of which this is written the present growing and

beautiful city of Plainfield had not an existence. There was a Plainfield, a neighborhood or locality, but it was some two or three miles to the eastward, in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex; the Plainfield of to-day is in Union, formerly Essex county. In the year 1788 Friends decided to build a new meeting house, and the structure yet stood in 1877, near the depot in Plainfield. The name by which the old town had been called was transferred to the new one, and therefore the present Plainfield had a name and a record. John Shotwell acquired a large tract of land between Scotch Plains and Plainfield, extending from the mountain to the Short Hills. By his first wife, a daughter of Shobel Smith, of Woodbridge, he had one son, John Smith Shotwell, two of whose sons at one time resided at Turkey, now New Providence; another, many years ago, was a prominent auctioneer and merchant in New York. By his second wife, a daughter of William Webster, Jr., he had a numerous family of children. Two sons occupied portions of the original homestead; one went to Sussex county, and another to Canada; the youngest son, Hugh, settled in Harrison county, Ohio. Abraham, the third son of John Shotwell, of Shotwell's Landing, was born in 1719, married at Flushing, Long Island, and settled on the bank of the river, between Staten Island and the Landing, on lands believed to have been originally taken up by his father, which were later owned and occupied by a grandson. Jacob, the fourth son, married at Flushing, Long Island, and was a merchant in Rahway. The house he occupied was standing (1877) in a good state of preservation, having been substantially built on oak frame covered with cedar shingles. Alexander Shotwell, a grandson, was long a resident of the State of Alabama. Samuel, the fifth son, resided on what was later Grand street, near the Landing; his descendants are to be found in the northern part of the State. Benjamin, the sixth son, married at Flushing, Long Island, and inherited the homestead at the Landing, which descended through three generations and finally passed into the hands of strangers. Benjamin Lundy, one of the most persistent of Abolitionists, the publisher of the "Genius of Universal Emancipation," was a grandson of Benjamin Shotwell. The descendants of Abraham Shotwell may be found in every part of the Union and also in Canada, but few of them are aware of the suffering and privation he endured more than two centuries ago for his love of liberty and outspoken opposition to oppression and tyranny.

WOOLMAN, John,

Famous Quaker Minister.

Than John Woolman, we have record of no more lovely human character. Revered by all cleanminded people, he was regarded by his own sect as one of its chiefest glories. Henry Crabb Robinson spoke of him as "a Christian all love," and credited him with "a style of the most exquisite purity and grace," while Charles Lamb, in his "Elia," said, "Get the writings of John Woolman by heart, and love the early Quakers."

He was a native New Jerseyman, born in Northampton, Burlington county, in August, 1720. He was reared on a farm, learned tailoring, and in that line of work chiefly maintained himself. In his seventh year, to use his own language, he "began to get acquainted with the operations of divine love." At Mount Holly, about 1742, he began teaching poor and neglected children, and on occasion spoke at meetings of the Friends. His simplicity of style, but intense earnestness and unaffected love for all humankind, won the confidence of his fellows, and he was urged by them to listen to a call which had seemed to come to him—"a concern to visit Friends in the back settlements of Virginia," and his public ministrations began in March, 1746, when he began his travels, which thence forward took up the

greater part of his time. Everywhere he was received with a love and confidence almost amounting to reverence. Little of a theologian, somewhat of a mystic, yet there was ever in his conversation and exhortations the idea of a general brotherhood of men, and the beautiful simplicity of his character, and his total lack of worldly and selfish motives, won all hearts to him. Human slavery was utterly abhorrent to him, and he said in his first tract upon the subject, under the title "On the keeping of Negroes," "the burden will grow heavier and heavier till times change in a way disagreeable to us," and which sentiments were cruelly emphasized by the dreadful Civil War which worked out the extermination of human bondage. In 1763 he went to Pennsylvania and labored zealously among the Indians in the Wyoming Valley. In 1772 he went to England to visit his brethren there and attend their assemblies, and while so engaged contracted smallpox, from which he died, October 7 of that year.

His literary works have an enduring value. Among them are: "Serious Considerations," with some of his dying expressions, collated and published after his death; and his "Journal." The latter was first printed two years after his death; and a later edition (1871) contained a fervent introduction by the poet Whittier. Of the "Journal," Channing said, "it is the purest and sweetest of biographies."

LEAMING—SPICER,

First New Jersey Historical Authorities.

The first original sources of information pertaining to the Province of Jersey are found in the invaluable compilations made by Aaron Leaming and Jacob Spicer, by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of New Jersey, and which were printed in Philadelphia in 1758. These papers embodied the Grants and Concessions made by the first English Lords Proprietors, together with other official documents,—legislative enactments and miscellaneous records—beginning with the grant of King Charles I. in 1664, and coming down to the surrender by the Proprietaries to Queen Anne in 1702.

Leaming and Spicer were both admirably well qualified for their important task. Leaming entered the Assembly in 1740, and with two or three short intermissions was a member of that body for about thirty years. Unusually well educated, he was a man of great industry and excellent judgment, and his manuscripts were models of clearness and beauty. Spicer was a member of the Assembly, in close association with his intimate personal friend Leaming, for about twenty years. The two were men of large business affairs in the Cape May region. They separately made minute entries of their transactions and careful record of current events, and their diaries afford the earliest and most authentic information with reference to the people in the southern part of the province, their industries and their mode of living. This material has been preserved through the effort of local investigators and of the New Jersey Historical Society.

Christopher Leamyeng (Leaming), progenitor of Aaron Leaming before mentioned, about 1760 came from England to Long Island, where he married Esther Burnet. In 1691 he located in Cape May, New Jersey, and there took up land. His son Aaron embraced the faith of the Friends, acquired considerable property, and became a man of position and influence, serving as justice of the peace, clerk and assemblyman. He married Lydia Shaw.

Aaron Leaming (2d), eldest of the four children of Aaron Leaming (1st), was born in 1715. He became one of the most important figures of his day. While he was a prime factor in all the efforts attending the development of his particular region, he is principally remembered for his monumental work as an annalist and compilator, as hereinbefore narrated. He died August 28, 1780, in the sixty-ninth year of his

age. Upon the monument over his grave in the old family burying ground in Middle township, Cape May county, was chiseled the following inscription:

Beneath this stone here lies a name
That once had titles, honor, wealth and fame.
How loved, how honored, now avails thee not,
To whom related, or by whom begot;
A heap of dust remains alone of thee;
'Tis all thou art, and all the proud shall be.

It is reasonable to infer that this verse was from his own pen, moved by his own innate modesty and entire freedom from personal vanity. Certain it is that his eminently useful and distinguished service in behalf of the people and State would not permit one who had known him to inscribe sentiments so far inferior to the tribute he well deserved. For of him Dr. Maurice Beesley truthfully wrote: "No man ever received greater honors from the county, and none, perhaps, better deserved them."

Jacob Spicer (2d), the colleague of Leaming, was a son of Jacob Spicer (1st), who came about 1691 from Gravesend, Long Island, to Cape May; he was of Puritan parentage. He was liberally educated, became a busy man of affairs, and for twenty years a member of the Assembly. He was scrupulously methodical in noting all his financial transactions, and his journals are a marvel of minute information—a pen picture of the daily life of the people about him. His labors as an annalist and compilator, in association with his friend Leaming, have been already noted. He was twice married; first to Judith Hughes, and after her death to Deborah Hand Leaming, widow of Christopher Leaming. In his will he displayed the same extreme carefulness which marked his everyday life, and the long document of thirty-nine manuscript pages, carefully penned, is noteworthy as the most elaborate and voluminous testamentary document ever recorded in the State. In this he made liberal bequests to all the various religious bodies in the neighborhood, and it also contained his complaint that he had been unjustly treated, vilely defamed, and grossly abused by the populace. This lengthy paper he directed should be read in public in the Baptist meeting house; and he also provided that a sermonlike address should be printed in pamphlet form and distributed. Upon his tombstone was inscribed:

If aught that's good and great could save,
Spicer had never seen the grave.

The reproach in which Spicer was held by some of the people, as referred to in his will, was presumably based upon some of his land transactions. For more than sixty years the Coxe lands had been marketed through an agent of the West Jersey Society, and these had been exhausted, save what were known as vacant lands with "natural privileges" in the adjacent sounds and bays. Leaming and Spicer were both desirious of possessing these vacant lands, and they were rivals in their efforts, no matter how cordially they had been allied together in public affairs, but Spicer drove a successful bargain, and became the owner. Concerning this transaction Dr. Beesley says:

It has been handed down that Spicer obtained the grant for the proprietary right in Cape May, of Dr. Johnson, agent of the society at Perth Amboy, at a time when the influence of the wine bottle had usurped the place of reason; or he could not have obtained it for so inconsiderable a sum as three hundred pounds; and that the Doctor, sensible that he had betrayed the trust reposed in him, left the society at his death a thousand pounds as a salvo.

COLLINS, Isaac,

Founder of First New Jersey Newspaper.

This very useful man was born in Delaware, February 16, 1746, son of an Englishman who had come to this country. Having served an apprenticeship to a printer, he worked for a time as journeyman in Philadelphia. In 1770 he located in Burlington, New Jersey, being appointed col-

onial printer under the crown, and the next year began the publication of an almanac, which he continued for many years. On December 5, 1777, he began the publication of a newspaper, the first in New Jersey, established to counteract the influence of the "New York Royal Gazette," published by Rivington. Subsequently he removed to Trenton, and continued the "Trenton Gazette" (except during a five months suspension in 1783), until November, 1786, when he discontinued it. He was not only publisher but actual editor, and his journal held a commanding influence, through his own editorial utterances and the correspondence of Governor Livingston, which continued as long as the paper was in existence. So important was it to the patriot cause, that in 1777 the Legislature exempted his workmen from militia service. He was an early and staunch defender of the liberty of the press, and under circumstances which stamp his conduct as wonderfully courageous, considering the times. Being called upon by the Legislative Council to divulge the name of a writer who had contributed an article which was held by that body to be offensive, Collins replied, "in any other case not incompatible with my conscience or the good of my country, I shall be happy to oblige you."

Collins was also an industrious book publisher. Among the most important works from his press were Sewel's "History of the Quakers," of nearly a thousand pages, of which he issued two thousand copies; and Ramsey's "History of South Carolina," in two volumes, and his "New Testament." His latest and greatest undertaking and most monumental work, however, was his octavo "Family Bible," of nearly a thousand pages, followed by "Ostervald's Practical Observations," of under two hundred pages, the latter being furnished to special subscribers only. His undertaking was deemed so problematical that remarkable efforts were made for its encouragement—a resolution of recommendation was procured from Congress, and, on solicitation, similar action was taken by the Synods of New York and New Jersey and by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church. The work of printing was conducted with the most conscientious care. It was proof read eleven different times, the last revision being by Collins' daughter, Rebecca. An edition of five thousand came from the press in 1791, and so free from errors that "it became at once the standard for all critical appeal, when the English translation alone was concerned."

Meanwhile Collins was an indefatigable laborer and influential leader in the largest of community affairs. He was among the prime movers in the organization of the Trenton School Company, and the establishment of its academy, and his public spirit was manifested in his refusing to take advantage of his privileges as a stockholder by accepting free tuition for his nine children who were there educated. In 1796 he removed to New York, but returned in 1808 to Burlington, where he died, March 21, 1817. He married Rachel Budd, a granddaughter of Mahlon Stacy, and they reared a most remarkable family. Of their fourteen children, all lived to upwards of fifty years except one who died in infancy. All, like their parents, were Friends in religion. The eldest daughter became the wife of Stephen Grellet, a Quaker minister and missionary, formerly a Roman Catholic, and a member of the bodyguard of Louis XVI. of France. The sons all followed in their father's footsteps, as printers and publishers. In 1848 the descendants of Isaac Collins printed for private distribution a modest but exhaustive narrative of his exceedingly useful career.

COXE, Daniel,

Early Jurist and Statesman.

A man of immaculate character, a jurist of more than ordinary ability, and a character altogether admirable, it has been said of

Judge Daniel Coxe that "had his labors ceased here, he would have deserved the grateful remembrance of those of New Jersey who are now reaping the benefit of his good works;" and adds, "it may be said he has laid the whole American nation under obligations of gratitude to him, for it was he who first formulated the scheme of confederation which, a full half century later, was, in but a slightly modified form, used to bind together the United States."

He was born in 1664, probably in Burlington, New Jersey, a son of Dr. Daniel Coxe, of London, England, the greatest colonial proprietor of West Jersey. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and displayed such a proficiency in his profession that Governor Robert Hunter appointed him to the Provincial Council, and in 1734 he was made an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

His most enduring work was outside his profession, and was characterized by remarkable foresight, placing him far in advance of the peers of his day. He published in London, in 1722, a volume entitled, "A Description of the English Province of Carolana, by the Spaniards called Florida, and by the French La Louisane, with a large and curious preface, demonstrating the right of the English to that country, and the unjust manner of the French usurping it, their prodigious increase there, etc., and the inevitable danger our other colonies on the continent will be exposed to if not timely prevented" in the "curious preface" (as he terms it), he suggests a remedy:

"The only expedient I can at present think of or shall presume to mention (with the utmost deference to His Majesty and His Ministers) to help and obviate these absurdities and inconveniences, and apply a remedy to them, is that all the colonies appertaining to the crown of Great Britain on the northern continent of America, be united under a legal, regular and firm establishment, over which it is proposed a lieutenant or supreme governor may be constituted and appointed to preside on the spot, to whom the governors of each colony shall be subordinate. It is further humbly proposed that two deputies shall be annually elected by the council and assembly of each province, who are to be in the nature of a great council or general convention of the estates of the colonies; and by the order, consent or approbation of the lieutenant or governor-general, shall meet together, consult and advise for the good of the whole, settle and appoint particular quotas or proportions of monies, men, provisions, etc., that each respective government is to raise for their mutual defense and safety, as well as, if necessary, for offence an invasion of their enemies; in all which cases the governor-general or lieutenant is to have a negative; but not to enact anything without their concurrence, or that of a majority of them. The quota or proportion as above allotted and charged on each colony, may nevertheless be levied and raised by its own assembly in such manner as they shall judge most easy and convenient and the circumstances of their affairs will permit. . . . A coalition or *Union* (italicized by editor) of this nature, tempered with and grounded on prudence, moderation and justice, and a generous encouragement given to the labor, industry and good management of all sorts and conditions of persons inhabiting or any ways concerned or interested in the several colonies above mentioned, will in all probability lay a sure and lasting foundation of dominion, strength and trade, sufficient not only to secure and promote the prosperity of the plantations, but to revive and greatly increase the late flourishing state and condition of Great Britain, and thereby render it once more the envy and admiration of its neighbors. . . . So, if the English colonies in America were consolidated as one body, and joined in one common interest, as they are under one Gracious Sovereign, and with united forces were ready and willing to act in concert and assist each other, they would be better enabled to provide for and defend themselves against any troublesome neighbor or bold invader. For union and concord increase and establish strength and power, whilst division and discord have the contrary effects."

Grahame, in his "Colonial History," says: "In this plan we behold the germ of that more celebrated though less original project which was again ineffectually recommended by an American statesman in 1754, and which not many years after was actually embraced by his countrymen. But the more proper verdict upon the great part played by Judge Coxe in forwarding the cause of

a compact government, is that expressed by Chief Justice Field, in his "Provincial Courts of New Jersey:"

"It was in fact the very plan which was recommended by Dr. Franklin to the convention at Albany in 1754, for the purpose of forming a league with the Six Nations, and concerting measures for united operations against the encroachments of the French. This plan of Dr. Franklin's has been much talked of as 'the Albany Plan of Union;' figures largely in all our histories, and is thought to have been one of those grand and original conceptions for which he was so famous. And yet it was little more than a transcript of the design sketched by Daniel Coxe, many years before, and which would seem to have originated with him. To him, therefore, a citizen of New Jersey, belongs the credit of it, and the truth of history requires that from him it should no longer be withheld."

Judge Coxe died April 25, 1739. It is curious to note that Judge Coxe, in common with the best informed men of his day, was as innocent with respect of geographical knowledge as he was well equipped in philosophy. In his volume, to which reference is made above, he claimed that there was "an easy communication between the Mississippi river and the South Sea, which lay between America and China, by means of several large rivers and lakes, with the exception of about a half-day's land carriage." His work received much attention in Great Britain, and, as was the intention, attracted many emigrants to America.

WINDS, William,

Revolutionary Soldier.

Of General William Winds it was said by an early biographer, that his wealth as a land holder and his natural force of character gave him great influence in the community; besides, he was so chivalric in his bravery, so decided in his views, and withal there was in him such a blending of courage with great physical powers, that his fellow-citizens naturally turned to him in times when ordinary gifts were insufficient to meet the emergencies which were constantly arising.

Born in 1727 or 1728, in Southhold, Long Island, he came to New Jersey in his youth, and bought a part of the Burroughs land on Pigeon Hill, Morris county. After improving it somewhat, he found his title defective, and disposed of such right as he had, then purchasing a tract near Dover, which was his home the remainder of his life. He held a minor commission with New Jersey troops raised for the French war, and an incident of the movement toward Canada gave him high place in the popular esteem. The commander showing timidity in the face of the enemy, Winds reproached him, assumed the command, and brought away his men with credit. In 1758 he was commissioned lieutenant under the crown, of a New Jersey battalion. During his early service his conduct towards prisoners taken was so humane, that many came home with him, and become permanent residents of New Jersey, among them one Cubbey, to whom he gave a home lot, and who was his servant many years. He was made a justice of the peace under the king, but notwithstanding the position he occupied, which would seem to compel his acquiescence in the British policies, he was so opposed to the stamp act that to avoid the use of stamped paper he substituted white birch bark. He joined the Presbyterian church in Rockaway and was liberal in its support, "although it must be acknowledged that his warm imperious temper betrayed him into some extravagances scarcely consistent with his profession. Yet at times he led in prayer; his voice was usually low and gentle until he began to plead for the cause of American freedom, when his voice became explosive, and his utterance was stentorophonic."

His Revolutionary service begins with his being commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the First New Jersey Battalion, by Congress, November 7, 1775, he having been elected thereto at its organization the pre-

vious October 28. He set to work vigorously to purchase arms for his command. During the Assembly and Governor Franklin imbroglio he was in command of a small body of troops at Perth Amboy, under Lord Stirling. In 1776, in January, he scoured Staten Island and several Long Island villages in search of Tories. March 7, of the same year, he was made colonel, the commission being accompanied by a flattering letter from John Hancock, and he marched his regiment toward Canada, reaching the town of Sorel. In November he left Ticonderoga, and joined Washington. March 4, 1777, he was elected brigadier-general of New Jersey militia. During the following summer he was stationed on the Hudson river, to aid in preventing a junction of the British forces under Burgoyne and Clinton. In 1778 he saw active service about Elizabethtown and Hackensack, and afterward guarded the Passaic and other streams, attacking and defeating the enemy on various occasions. In 1779 he resigned his commission on account of some animadversions upon his conduct at Monmouth, yet did not entirely desert the cause. He is credited with soldierly behavior in the battle of Springfield, and, on the occasion of Lafayette making an expedition against New York, Winds, in command of a detachment, won the praise of the general for aid given in forwarding his supply trains, and the words "His (Winds') voice vied with the tempest as he cheered and directed his men."

In 1788, General Winds was a member of the New Jersey Convention which ratified the constitution of the United States. He died October 12, 1789, from dropsy. He was one of the most unique characters of his day. Petulant and imperious, yet was he warm hearted; of boundless generosity to the poor and distressed. As a magistrate, he dispensed justice in modes more consonant with military than with civil law, setting at naught all technicalities, and relying upon his own ideas of equity.

SCHUREMAN, James,

Patriot Soldier, Public Official.

The story of Senator James Schureman reads, to him whose lot has fallen upon quieter times, like a page of romance, and he is prone to turn from the perusal back to the prosaic facts of everyday experience with a feeling very like envy for the brave old times, the stirring scenes and hairbreadth adventures, there recorded. It is well to remember, however, that even the most romantic episodes, translated into the terms of actuality, have for the actor much of the prosaic quality we dislike, that like mountains, appearing soft and blue in the distance, they often take on the most harsh and inhospitable character when close at hand, and that to poor Schureman, languishing in the British prison in New York and only saved from actual starvation by the pity of a stranger, the experience must have seemed bitter and sordid indeed.

Born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, in pre-revolutionary times, his youth fell upon those days when popular feeling was growing more and more intense, preparatory to breaking out into the great flame of indignation which wrought such momentous changes in the history of the world. It is difficult for us to imagine how such a universal wave of feeling operated upon the minds and imaginations of men, particularly in the case of ardent natures such as Schureman's. This may well be illustrated by a story told of him on the eve of hostilities. He was, it seems, a private in a company of militia which had been formed in his neighborhood, and which in that crisis had been called upon to enlist. On this occasion their captain addressed them urging all to join the Continental army then in formation, but for some cause the spirit of fear possessed them, and not one could be induced to volunteer, observing which, young Schureman started from the ranks and addressed his fellows in such moving and impassioned terms that a sudden reaction took

place, the majority at once pledged themselves for the war, and a company was formed on the spot, which was sent to Long Island, where it did effective service against the enemy. Some time later Schureman, while near his native town, New Brunswick, was captured by a party of British soldiers and confined temporarily in the guard house near the town. Here his misfortune was mitigated somewhat by the kindly interest of Mrs. Van Deusen, who supplied him with wholesome and nutritious food instead of the usual poor fare of the patriot prisoners. At length he was transferred with one George Thompson, a friend and the constant companion of his captivity, to the prison at New York. It seemed as though Providence were looking out for the welfare of the young prisoners of war, for by some means they were enabled to engage the sympathies of one Philip Kissack, a Tory, who supplied them with money with which to purchase food, and thus saved them from the most extreme privations, if not from starvation itself. The two were not, however, content merely to supply their immediate physical needs, but laid their plans carefully to escape. At length, though whether it was with the same Tory money is not known, they were able to purchase some liquor which they offered as a gift to their guards, whom they had already bribed to give them the freedom of the prison yard. With the liquor they mixed a quantity of laudanum and, when this had taken effect, they mined beneath the prison wall and escaped to the upper part of the city. After numerous difficulties, they managed to secure a small fishing boat and a single oar, with which they crossed the Hudson river and laboriously made their way to Morristown, where they were welcomed by the members of their company.

Schureman was a man of parts, and his qualities included statesmanship as well as those of a soldier. He was member of the Continental Congress in 1786-87, and represented New Jersey in the lower house of the United States Congress in 1789-91. In 1797 the Legislature of the State sent him to the Senate, in which he held his seat for two years. He afterwards became mayor of New Brunswick, and still later was again elected to the House of Representatives, 1813-15. He died in New Brunswick, January 23, 1824.

POOR, Gen. Enoch,

Distinguished Revolutionary Officer.

Not a native of New Jersey, General Enoch Poor has a leading place in its history, by reason of his brilliant military service within its borders during the Revolutionary War, and his subsequent residence in Hackensack, where his memory is commemorated by a fine monument over his grave.

He was born in Andover, Massachusetts, June 21, 1736. He was educated in his native place, thence removing to Exeter, New Hampshire, where he was in business at the time of the battle of Lexington. He was placed in command of three regiments formed under the authority of the Assembly, and after the British had evacuated Boston he was sent with his command to New York. Later he formed part of Arnold's expedition to Canada. On the return, the patriot troops were assembled at Crown Point, which was fortified under the directions of Poor, who was then a colonel. The works were soon afterward evacuated, against the strenuous protest of General John Stark, who was earnestly supported in the matter by Colonel Poor. Promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, Poor held an important command in the Saratoga campaign against Burgoyne. At the battle of Stillwater his brigade is credited with unusual bravery, losing two-thirds of the entire American loss in killed and wounded, while at Saratoga it led the advance. Subsequently General Poor joined Washington in Pennsylvania, and shared the honors of the Jersey campaign and the sufferings of

Valley Forge. In the summer of 1778, at the head of his brigade, he took part in the pursuit of the British across New Jersey, and at the battle of Monmouth distinguished himself under Lafayette. In 1779 he commanded the New Hampshire Brigade under General Sullivan in the expedition against the Six Nations. In August of the following year he had command of a brigade of light infantry, but his service was not of long continuance, he being prostrated by a fever which resulted in his death. General Washington held him in the highest regard, declaring him to be "an officer of distinguished merit, who as a citizen and a soldier had every claim to the esteem of his country." He was also greatly esteemed by Lafayette, who made him the subject of a toast at a banquet given in his honor in New Hampshire, in 1824, when he revisited this country. General Poor died September 8, 1780.

CALDWELL, Rev. James,

"The Fighting Parson."

This name is connected with two of the most thrilling incidents of the Revolutionary War, the one humorous—his exhortation to the patriot soldiers to use hymn books for gun wadding; the other, tragic—the death of his wife, from a British bullet, and his own death at the hand of a murderer.

He was a native of Virginia, born in April, 1734. He studied for the ministry, and was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, during the Revolution. For a time he made his home with his brother-in-law, Stephen Day, at Chatham. His zealous patriotism made him most obnoxious to the tories.

He was chaplain of the New Jersey Brigade, and when opportunity offered, on many Sundays he preached in the churches in the neighborhood where the troops might be at the time. It was on such an occasion, at the battle of Springfield, that occurred the incident indissolubly associated with his name, which has been told in many different forms, none better than that given it by Bret Harte:

. . . They were left in the lurch
For want of more wadding. He ran to the church,
Broke the door, stripped the pews, and dashed out in the road
With his arms full of hymn books, and threw down the load
At their feet. Then, above all the shouting and shots
Rang his voice: "Put Watts into 'em, boys, give 'em Watts!"
And they did; that's all. Grasses spring, flowers blow,
Pretty much as they did ninety-three years ago.
You may dig anywhere and you'll turn up a ball,
But not always a hero like this, and that's all.

In the fall of 1779, on the advice of friends, Mr. Caldwell rented the vacant parsonage at Connecticut Farms (now Union), New Jersey, and left Elizabethtown for that place. On the day of the battle there, Mr. Caldwell, when the alarm was given, enjoined it upon his wife to take the children and go to a place of greater security. She refused to leave, saying she would trust in Providence; that her presence would probably secure the home from pillage, and that her person would not be endangered. As to the denouement, Thacher says in his journal: "On the arrival of the royal troops, Mrs. Caldwell entertained the officers with refreshments, and after they had retired, she and a young woman having Mrs. Caldwell's infant child in her arms, seated themselves on the bed. Upon seeing a British soldier looking at her, Mrs. Caldwell exclaimed, 'Don't attempt to scare me,' when he fired, shooting her through the breast. Soon after, a British officer came, and throwing his coat over the corpse, carried it to the next house."

The closing tragedy of the war was the murder of Parson Caldwell, on November 24, 1781. He had gone to Elizabeth Point for a young woman who had come to that place from New York under a flag of truce.

He was fired upon by an American soldier named Morgan, the ball piercing his heart. He did not die immediately, and he was carried to the stoop of the Dayton home, nearly opposite the Boudinot house. There he passed away, and there the funeral service was held. A brother minister led the nine fatherless and motherless children to the coffin, to take their last look of their parent. They were then taken into the homes of kind people, who gave them careful bringing up. The remains of the Caldwells, husband and wife, were laid away in the graveyard of the Presbyterian church at Elizabethtown.

The murderer, Morgan, was imprisoned at Springfield, then at Burlington, and finally at Westfield, where he was brought to trial, January 21, 1782. The court sat in the Presbyterian church, Chief Justice John Cleves Symmes presiding, with Judge Barnet and another associate justice. Tradition says that Morgan was brought into court with a halter about his neck, a custom in the case of a few most heinous offenders. Colonel William De Hart, of Morrison, defended Morgan, but we have no record of what was plead in extenuation of the crime, which, according to the general opinion of the day was done for hire by British gold, on account of Caldwell's patriotic zeal during the entire course of the war. Morgan was found guilty of wilful murder, and was remanded to the custody of Noah Marsh, sheriff. He was executed at Westfield, January 29, 1782, on Gallows Hill. The day was intensely cold, and as Morgan stood in the wagon which was to be drawn from beneath his feet, he said to the sheriff, "Do your duty quickly; the people are suffering from the cold." One account has it that he accompanied the injunction with an emphatic oath. Hatfield narrates that on the day of the execution, the Rev. Jonathan Elmer preached a sermon from Jeremiah xliv, 4: "O, do not this abominable thing that I hate."

KINSEY, James,

Distinguished Jurist.

Hon. James Kinsey, LL.D., lawyer, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, was born in 1733, in Middlesex county, New Jersey, son of the Hon. John Kinsey, who emigrated from England in 1716 and settled in Middlesex county, which he subsequently represented in the Provincial Assembly, and was Speaker of the House for many years, his last tenure of that position being in 1733. He shortly afterwards removed to Pennsylvania, where he was likewise chosen a member of the Assembly of that Province; he was an eminent lawyer; a consistent member of the Society of Friends; for the last seven years of his life Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. He died in May, 1750, at Burlington, West Jersey.

Hon. James Kinsey was elected, in 1772, a member of Assembly to represent, in connection with a colleague, that city, and soon took a prominent part in the proceedings of that body, being regarded as the leader of the opposition to Governor Franklin. He was appointed one of the delegates to the Continental Congress, and took his seat in that body, at Philadelphia, September 5, 1774; he resigned his position, for reasons deemed satisfactory by the Congress, in November, 1775. Two years later the New Jersey Legislature passed a law requiring attorneys and counsellors-at-law to take the oath or affirmation of allegiance to the new State government, but this he declined taking, and consequently was obliged to relinquish his practice. It is probable that his being a member of the Society of Friends caused his unwillingness to conform to the law as enacted. When Judge Brearly resigned the office of Chief Justice, the joint meeting of the Council and Assembly in November, 1789, elected James Kinsey to fill the vacancy, and he was re-elected in 1796, holding the position during life, a

period of nearly fourteen years. His first election took place during the administration of Governor Livingston, who was not only satisfied that he was amply qualified for the office, but of his being entirely devoted to the cause of his country. He was thoroughly versed in the doctrines of the law, and of spotless integrity. He died in Burlington, January 4, 1803, in the seventieth year of his age.

CUTLER, Rev. Manasseh,

Chaplain in Revolution, Western Pioneer.

The Rev. Manasseh Cutler lived a most eventful and eminently useful life. He aided in the establishment of national independence, and was subsequently among the most aggressive and forceful spirits that led to the settling up of what is now known as "the Middle West."

He was born May 28, 1742, in Killingly, Connecticut, and was educated at Yale College, from which he was graduated in his twenty-third year. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and followed his profession for a short time, abandoning it to take up the study of theology. After his ordination he was made pastor of a Congregational church in Massachusetts, leaving it to take a chaplaincy in the Revolutionary army, and as such taking part in two campaigns. In 1786 he became identified with what came to be known as the Ohio Company, principally made up of men who had served in the war for independence, and who set on foot a plan for acquiring large tracts of land in the then far west. In 1787, as a representative of that company, he visited Congress, then in session in New York, to arrange for the purchase of lands west of Pennsylvania and Virginia. He succeeded in contracting for more than a million and a half acres for two-thirds of a dollar per acre, while at the same time other large tracts were purchased by others, the various grants amounting to upwards of five million acres. In order to make these transactions effective, it was necessary for Congress to enact a law, and the draft thereof was submitted to Dr. Cutler. He made two suggestions which were embodied in the act, and which reflect lasting credit upon their author, as laying the very foundations for the vast greatness of the region thus taken into possession—a provision for the exclusion, for all time, of slavery from this northwest territory, and the setting apart of certain proportions of land for educational purposes; two entire townships of land for the endowment of a university, and a section of land in every township for the use of public schools. During his negotiations with Congress, he visited practically all of New Jersey, and the voluminous journal which he kept is invaluable for its information concerning that State, in relation to all that enters into the life of the people. He accompanied the first emigration to the west, under General Rufus Putnam, and which made its way across the mountains, largely through an unbroken wilderness, landing on the Muskingum river, at its junction with the Ohio. He subsequently repeated the journey, and left a remarkably minute journal of his experiences and observations. In 1787 he published a descriptive pamphlet, which had a marked effect in further populating the western region, and in which he predicted that many then living would see the western rivers navigated by steam, and that "within fifty years the Northwestern Territory would contain more inhabitants than all New England." This great enterprise of settling the west is in large degree a history of New Jersey people, many of whom were among the foremost of the emigrants, and who founded counties and towns, and whose descendants there are now numbered by the thousands. A county in Illinois (Jersey), and its county seat (Jerseyville), settled by the Penningtons and others, is a significant illustration.

Dr. Cutler's journals concerning New Jersey have an enduring value, and have

been preserved by the New Jersey Historical Society. Many of his notes have an amusing interest; "Newark is a small village, situated on a plain; it has no considerable building. . . . Elizabethtown is a very pretty village. . . . New Brunswick is a large town, with considerable trade, though the shipping consists of very small craft. . . . Trenton is spread over a considerable space of ground. There is only one small meeting house and one church. I therefore conclude that the people are not much disposed to attend public worship, for the two houses, I presume, are not sufficient to hold one-third of the inhabitants."

Dr. Cutler was a talented man, and regarded as one of the most learned botanists of his day. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale College in 1789. He died July 23, 1823. His son, Judge Ephraim Cutler, of Washington county, Ohio, inherited the paternal traits of character, and in the Ohio Constitutional Convention was the successful leader of the opposers of a proposition to introduce slavery into that State, "an attempt which then seemed sure of triumph."

CRANE, General William,

Patriot Soldier, Useful Citizen.

General William Crane was born in 1748, in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, son of Stephen Crane, a man of standing in his day, and descended from Stephen Crane "the Planter."

At the beginning of the Revolutionary War he was made lieutenant of artillery, and participated in the Canada expedition. In the operations before Quebec, a fragment of shell struck his ankle, causing injuries from which he suffered his life long, and which finally necessitated amputation forty years afterward, and less than two years before his death. However, he remained in service and performed efficient service. He had been advanced to the rank of major, and in 1783 led an enterprise of which he left the following report:

> I have the pleasure to inform you of the capture of the sloop "Katy," of twelve double-fortified twelve-pounders, containing one hundred and seventeen puncheons of Jamaica spirits, lying at the time of capture within pistol shot of the grand battery at New York and alongside of the ship "Eagle" of twenty-four guns, which we also took but were obliged to leave, as she lay aground. The captains and crews of both the vessels were brought up by us in the sloop to this place, where we have them secure. This was performed on the night of the third of March by six townsmen under the command of Captain Quigley and myself, without the firing of a musket by any of our party.

He was subsequently made brigadier-general of militia, served as deputy mayor of his borough, and was a trustee of the Presbyterian church. He died in July, 1814.

His son, William M. Crane, had a distinguished naval career. He was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, February 1, 1776. In his twenty-third year he was made midshipman in the navy. Four years later, as lieutenant, he was engaged in the operations before Tripoli, under Commodore Preble. He was on duty on the "Chesapeake," in her encounter with the "Leopard." At the beginning of the war with Great Britain in 1812, he was made commander of the fourteen-gun brig "Nautilus," and was captured by an enemy's squadron a few days after leaving New York. After his exchange, he served during the remainder of the war as commander of the "Madison" and "Pike," on the lakes, under Commodore Chauncey. His service thence forward was incessant and eminently creditable. During a cruise in the Mediterranean of more than four years, he commanded successively several of the principal vessels of the American navy—the battleship "Independence," the sloop "Erie," and the frigates "Constellation" and "United States." In 1827 he was given command of the Mediterranean Squadron, flying his flag from the

battle ship "Delaware." With this he combined diplomatic duties, serving as joint commissioner with the American consul at Smyrna in opening and conducting to a conclusion negotiations with the Ottoman government for a commercial treaty. In 1841 he was made Navy Commissioner, and the following year, upon the reorganization of the Navy Department he was appointed chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and in which he rendered most efficient service almost to his death, making his department a model of efficiency and economy. He died in Washington, D. C., March 18, 1846.

McKNIGHT, Charles,

Surgeon in Revolution.

Dr. Charles McKnight, physician, and Surgeon-General of the American army during the Revolutionary War, was born October 10, 1750, at Cranberry, New Jersey, eldest son of the Rev. Charles McKnight. His family was originally from Scotland and settled in Ireland at the time of the "Ulster Plantation," at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Dr. McKnight's father was for nearly forty years a much esteemed and highly respected clergyman of the Presbyterian church, and one of the early trustees of Princeton College. In 1777, he then being in advanced life, having rendered himself obnoxious to the Tory party, was imprisoned by the British, who treated him with great cruelty. He died shortly after his release, New Year's day, 1778. In this connection it may be stated that a younger brother of Dr. McKnight, who was an ardent patriot and an officer of the New Jersey line, was also seized by the British and confined in one of the prison ships in Wallabout Bay, Long Island, now the site of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where he finally perished with the great army of martyrs to the cause of independence.

Dr. McKnight received an excellent education, and graduated *candidatum primum* at Princeton College, in the class of 1771. He studied medicine under the celebrated Dr. Shippen, of Philadelphia. At the commencement of the Revolutionary War his abilities were so marked as to procure him the appointment, April 11, 1777, of "Senior Surgeon of the Flying Hospital, Middle Department." In 1780, although only thirty years of age, he was made Surgeon General, and from October 1, 1780, until January 1, 1782, he served as Chief Physician. The late Dr. John W. Francis, of New York, in an article printed in the "American Medical and Philosophical Register," thus speaks of him in that connection: "In the discharge of the important and arduous duties of his station, his talents and indefatigable zeal were equally conspicuous. He was preeminently faithful in the performance of all these duties, which the perilous situation of his country required and his humane disposition led him to undertake." After the termination of the war he removed to New York City and was very soon afterwards appointed Professor of Surgery and Anatomy in Columbia College, New York. Dr. Francis speaks of him in this respect: "He delivered lectures on these two branches of medical science to a numerous and attentive class of students, while the profundity of his research and the acuteness of his genius gained for him the approbation of the most fastidious. In a life of constant activity, both as a practitioner and teacher, he continued until he arrived at his forty-first year, when a pulmonary affection (the result of an injury received during the war) put an end to his labors and usefulness." He was distinguished, not only in this country, but also in Europe, for the successful performance of certain most difficult and dangerous surgical operations. President Duer, in his "Reminiscences" thus speaks of him: "Although he was eminent as a physician, he was particularly distinguished as a practical surgeon, and at the time of his death was without a rival in this branch of his profession. Gifted by

nature with talents peculiarly calculated for the exercise of the important duties of a surgeon, his education in an especial manner enabled him to attain the highest reputation." He published a paper in the "Memoirs of the London Medical Society," vol. iv., which attracted considerable attention abroad. He was a member of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati.

Dr. McKnight married Mrs. Litchfield, only daughter of General John Morin Scott, of New York, one of the most zealous patriots of the Revolution, a prominent lawyer and politician of those times, Secretary of the State and a delegate to the Continental Congress of 1782-83. The late John M. Scott McKnight, M. D., of New York City, was his only son. Dr. Charles McKnight died in 1790.

WALLACE, Joshua Maddox,

Man of Enterprise.

Joshua Maddox Wallace, a man of large ability and great enterprise during the formative days of the State, was born in Philadelphia, October 4, 1752, son of John and Mary (Maddox) Wallace. The father was a native of Scotland, who came to this country in 1742; the mother was daughter of Joshua Maddox, an honored citizen of Philadelphia, a justice and councilman, a trustee of the college and a warden of Christ Church.

Joshua Maddox Wallace began his education under private tutors, and entered the College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in his fifteenth year. After serving for a time as a college tutor, he entered the counting room of a leading merchant of Philadelphia, Mr. Archibald McCall, and here developed those habits of unflinching integrity, phenomenal industry and scrupulous punctuality, which were his distinguishing traits throughout his career. He had acquired a broad knowledge of mercantile affairs, but does not seem to have held such an occupation in high regard, possibly in some degree on account of having inherited an ample property, and preferring to devote his talents to the public service and also enjoy the advantages of literature and science, for which his position in society afforded him ample opportunity. In 1773 he married a daughter of Colonel William Bradford, who is described as a woman of more than ordinary intelligence and refinement, and shortly afterward took up his residence on his beautiful estate, "Ellerslie," in Somerset county, on the banks of the Raritan river. A few years later he removed to Burlington, near the ancestral home of his wife's family. Here he endeared himself to the entire community for his zealous service in its behalf, along all lines of improvement, many of them his own innovations. In a public capacity he long served as Judge of the Pleas of Burlington county, and contemporary authority says that "he was very highly useful in administering justice, maintaining the police, and relieving the distresses and improving the morals of the common people." In a private capacity, he was the town's most disinterested, energetic and useful citizen. Greatly interested in agriculture, and particularly in ornamental gardening and fruit culture, he not only beautified his own grounds, but by example and assistance drew a large part of the people to follow after him in these pursuits. He constantly gave his influence and means to the advancement of the interests of the library; and also was a foremost spirit in the establishment of an excellent academy and in bringing to its service as teachers, various of the most efficient educators of the day. He labored earnestly and successfully in the procurement of a pure water supply for the town; and also fire engines, with a properly organized force for its employment on occasion of necessity. Without political ambition, he rendered excellent service in the State Assembly during a most critical period, where his steadiness of judgment and the great confidence reposed in his probity, contribut-

ed greatly to hold the State to an anchorage of sound political morality, and in marked contrast to the visionary and loose ideas which were exhibited by some of the States as a result of the tempest of thought created by the French revolution. He was also a member of the State Convention which ratified the constitution of the United States. He belonged to the Federalistic school—that of Washington and Hamilton, of Jay and Marshall, to whose tenets he steadfastly adhered under the conviction that theirs were the only principles upon which the government could be administered with dignity and success, and with fair promise of permanence.

As already indicated, Mr. Wallace's tastes were to moral rather than to political purposes. He was for more than twenty years a trustee of Princeton College, and he also served for a long period as president of the board of trustees of the Burlington Academy, and as president of the New Jersey Society for the Suppression of Vice and Immorality. He was an active and devout churchman, and his name appears repeatedly in the journals of the General Conventions of the Episcopal church as a representative from New Jersey; and also in the journals of the New Jersey Conventions as a representative from the ancient parish of St. Mary's, at Burlington. In association with his intimate personal friend Mr. Croes (afterwards bishop), he was entrusted with the arduous work of framing a constitution and canons for the ecclesiastical polity of the church in New Jersey, rules for the conduct of business in its conventions, rules for the government of congregations, and to make such recommendations from the convention to the church at large as were deemed best to advance its prosperity. Devoted as he was to his church, his principles were extremely Catholic. With his friend and kinsman, the venerable Elias Boudinot, he aided largely in the formation of the American Bible Society, and was chosen president of the convocation which formed it, in acknowledgment of his wise judgment, and of his zeal and abundant effort in promoting the noble purposes for which that body was assembled. He was president of the New Jersey branch of the same society from the time of its formation until his death, some nine years, and he is credited with bringing into its treasury the largest amount ever brought by a single individual at any one time.

Mr. Wallace died May 17, 1819, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was father of John Bradford Wallace, of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, a most efficient advocate of the internal improvement of that State, and for some time a member of its legislature.

COLFAX, Capt. William,

Commander of Washington's Life-Guard.

Captain William Colfax, who made a most creditable record in both military and civic life, was a native of Connecticut, born July 3, 1756. Of his early life, little is known. It is a matter of tradition that he frequently told members of his family that he took part in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. After that date his army service is a matter of record.

The Connecticut records show that he served in a regiment from that State, his pay account dating to 1781. While the American troops were at Valley Forge, Washington, on March 17, 1778, issued an order directing that "one hundred chosen men are to be annexed to the guard of the commander-in-chief, for the purpose of forming a corps to be instructed in the manoeuvres necessary to be introduced into the army, and to serve as a model for the execution of them." The provisions for this corps, which came to be known as Washington's Life-Guard, were: The men to be from five feet eight inches to five feet ten inches in height; from twenty to thirty years of age; of robust constitution and good character. All were American born. The

motto inscribed upon their standard was, "Conquer or Die."

Of this notable company was Colfax, who abundantly demonstrated his worthiness for membership. He was of good military appearance, and his conduct under all circumstances was that of the true soldier. He was soon appointed a lieutenant, and, when Captain Caleb Gibbs, of Rhode Island, left the service, Colfax was placed in command, and was known as captain commandant, though he was never commissioned beyond his lieutenantcy. He was three times wounded. His most serious wound was from a musket ball which passed through his body just above the hip. He was sent to the hospital, when Washington saw him and said, "You are in a deplorable condition; I will give you a furlough that you may go home." However, he remained with the army until it went into winter quarters at Morristown, in the winter of 1779-80, when he went to his home in Connecticut, making the journey on horseback. He soon returned, in good health, and continued in service until the close of the war. His position gave him a near proximity to Washington at the ceremonies attending the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and in his after life the event was one of which he was wont to discourse with great pleasure. Washington held him in high regard, and presented to him a brace of pistols, one of which is now in possession of a descendant. Another descendant has a queu net knitted from linen thread by Lady Washington, and given by her to him. Family records describe him as a man of fine presence, large frame, and well proportioned; dark hair, clean shaven face, massive underjaw, a clear florid complexion, and attractive blue eyes. Until his very late life he wore powdered hair, in a queu, tied with a black ribbon. A miniature painted about the time of the close of the Revolution, for the young woman who became his wife, shows a coat of dark blue, scarlet collar and facings; a buff waistcoat; a ruffled shirt front; white collar, and dark cravat.

Soon after the close of the war, Captain Colfax located in Pompton, New Jersey, where he married a young woman he had met there while he was yet in service, and his company was stationed in that neighborhood—Hester Schuyler. He was held in high esteem by all, and was kept in public life as long as he was able to perform such tasks. By legislative appointment he was made justice of the peace and a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He represented Bergen county in the Legislature in 1806-07, 1809-10, and in 1811, and in 1808, 1812 and 1813 was a member of the Legislative Council. He maintained his interest in military matters to the last. In 1811 he was brigadier-general commanding the Bergen Brigade of Infantry, and in the War of 1812 was commander at Sandy Hook. At the elaborate and enthusiastic celebrations of Independence Day his presence was deemed indispensable, and he entered into the spirit of the day with great enthusiasm. When Lafayette visited Newark, Captain Colfax was the most conspicuous figure among all the Revolutionary War heroes present.

He died September 9, 1838, aged eighty-two years and two months, having preserved his faculties to the very last. He was buried with full military honors. Near his old home was erected a marble shaft inscribed: "General William Colfax, Captain of Washington's Life-Guard." He left six children: George Washington, who married Eliza Colfax; Lucy, married Henry P. Berry; Schuyler, married Hannah Delameter Stryker, and they became parents of Vice-President Schuyler Colfax; Elizabeth, married James L. Baldwin; William W., married Hester Mandeville; and Maria, married Abraham Williams.

WARE, Rev. Thomas,

Remarkable Itinerant Preacher.

The career of Thomas Ware is among the most remarkable in human experience. Imbued with skepticism, it is remarkable that

not only was he not confirmed in his convictions amid the necessarily unpropitious influences of army life, but that he there embraced that religion which he had previously contemned, and came to be one of the most effective intinerant preachers the country has ever known.

A grandson of an Englishman who was a captain in the British army, he was born in Greenwich, New Jersey, December 19, 1758. In his sixteenth year he went to Salem to live with an uncle, an irreligious man, whose influence was pernicious. In 1776, at the age of eighteen, he joined the American forces at Perth Amboy. Volunteers being called for to reinforce Washington on Long Island, young Ware was first to step forward, and in recognition of his spirit, he was made color bearer. His further military service seems to have been inconspicuous, and he soon left the service. About this time his mind reverted to religion, but he was rather the more confirmed in his skepticism, and endeavoring to convince himself that revealed religion was a myth. He now happened to listen to an itinerant preacher, a Mr. Pedicord. Greatly affected by what he heard, he left the meeting to go to his room, where he fell upon his knees and determined, after a severe mental struggle, to make a new departure. He became an industrious reader of the New Testament, and soon made a profession of faith, and joined the Methodists at Mount Holly. The brethren were deeply affected by his conversion and his evident sincerity and at once enjoined upon him the preaching of the word, as a duty to which he was called. This he refused, although he took a leading part in meetings as an exhorter, until the renowned Bishop Asbury, who had a good account of him, called him into a personal conference and succeeded in having him accept an appointment as an itinerant preacher on the Dover circuit, which then had but one minister to supply the wants of a large and scattered people. His after life he wrote at length in his "Memoir of Rev. Thomas Ware," the preface to which contained his assurance that "the writer has neither capacity nor disposition to employ his pen merely for the purpose of amusing his fellowmen; but, having been called by Providence, . . . he may without ostentation perform the humble task of recording some things which passed under his observation;" and expressed the hope (which has been abundantly realized), that "Methodism may equal the highest expectations of its early friends and advocates, as an instrument of spreading evangelical holiness through these lands. From this "Memoir" the present narrative is condensed.

When he entered the ministry, there were but eighty-three intinerant preachers in all America. He was sent to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and had charge of the entire peninsula, making his labors most arduous, on account of the many and long journeyings to the widely separated settlements. What is now the Methodist church in America had then no organization, and it was not until 1784 that such was effected. It was now that Asbury (not yet a bishop), sent an appeal to Wesley, in England, to aid him in the formation of a coherent body. Accordingly, Wesley sent over Dr. Coke, whom he made "superintendent," and providing him with forms of ordination for deacons, elders and superintendents. To carry these purposes into effect, a conference was held in Baltimore, on Christmas Day, 1784. Of this the "Memoir" says: "I have often said it was the most solemn convocation I ever saw; I might have said it was sublime." The question being raised as to a title, Ware says, "I thought to myself, I shall be satisfied that we be denominated the Methodist Church, and so whispered to a brother sitting near me, but one proposed that we should adopt the title of Methodist Episcopal Church, and the motion was carried without a dissenting voice." Mr. Ware returned to his labors in Maryland, which were abundantly successful un-

til illness overtook him, and he was obliged to rest for a time. He afterward had charge of the Salem (New Jersey) circuit, and later visited Long Island, and villages on the Hudson river. In 1787 he was sent to East Tennessee. In 1789 he was visited by Bishop Asbury, and the two journeyed into North Carolina. Ware was then stationed there and in Virginia for two years, in 1791 was appointed to Wilmington, Delaware, and the next year to Staten Island. Afterward he was given the Albany District, embracing a portion of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont. In 1796 he was given charge of the Philadelphia District, extending from Wilmington, Delaware, to Lake Seneca, New York. In 1803 he was sent to the Jersey District, in which he continued four years, then laboring for two years in Philadelphia. In 1808 age and infirmities had so worn upon him that he took a supernumerary relation. In 1812 he was made one of the book agents, in which office he remained four years, in 1816 being appointed to Long Island and laboring until 1825, closing forty years active service as an effective traveling preacher. During all this period he was a member of nearly every district and general conference, and had taken an active part in founding and developing the elaborate system which made the Methodist Church the most effective missionary body of those times in the United States.

GRIFFITH, William,

Lawyer, Jurist, Author.

Hon. William Griffith was born in 1766, at Bound Brook, Somerset county, New Jersey, son of Dr. John Griffith, of that place. He entered the office of the late Hon. Elisha Boudinot, at Newark, where he pursued his legal studies. In conjunction with Josiah Ogden Hoffman, afterwards a distinguished lawyer of New York, Gabriel H. Ford, Alexander C. McWhorter and Richard Stockton, who were all law students in the same town, he founded the "Institutio Legalis," a species of moot court, which subsequently existed for many years, and served to prepare them and their successors, in a great measure, for the active duties of their profession. Mr. Griffith was licensed as an attorney in 1778; in 1781 as a counsellor; in 1798 as a sergeant-at-law. He fixed his residence at Burlington, and in a short time his practice became a very lucrative one, and he enjoyed a deservedly high reputation as an advocate. He was exceedingly well versed in the common law which governs real estate, and he made himself acquainted with most of the land titles of New Jersey.

At the close of President Adams' administration and after the election of President Jefferson, an Act of Congress was passed creating six new circuit courts, each having its own justice and two associate justices. On the very last day, or rather night, of the outgoing administration, the Senate acted on the nominations made by the President, and as the entire number were confirmed by the Senate, about midnight of March 3, 1801, these judges, thus confirmed, enjoyed the sobriquet of "Midnight Judges." For the Third Circuit, consisting of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, there were selected the late Chief-Justice Tilghman, of Pennsylvania, as chief justice of the new circuit; Richard Bassett, of Delaware, and William Griffith, of New Jersey. The court thus constituted held two terms, one in May and the other in October, 1801. But these appointments were very unpopular, as they were made in the last hour of an outgoing administration, when the succeeding one was of directly opposite doctrines, and so, when Congress assembled, in December, 1801, one of its first acts was to repeal the courts thus established, and cast adrift the judges so nominated and confirmed. Judge Bassett, however, vigorously protested against these retaliatory measures, but nothing resulted from it, although the course

thus adopted by the majority was against the Constitution of the United States, which provides that the judges shall hold office during good behavior. Of course there was no alternative but to accept the situation, and Judge Griffith returned to his practice at the bar, but did not long continue therein, as he had become a speculator in the sale of lands. At a later date he became a member of the Legislature, and while in that body was the author of the act "to secure to creditors an equal and just division of the estates of debtors who convey to assignees for the benefit of creditors," which was passed in February, 1820. In the early part of the year 1826 he was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, but he only filled that important station a few months.

He was one of the few attorneys and counsellors-at-law in New Jersey who ever became an author. In 1796 he published a "Treatise on the Jurisdiction and Proceedings of Justices of the Peace," with an appendix containing advice to executors, etc. It was regarded as a most valuable work, and several editions were issued. He also published a series of "Essays," in which he showed the defects of the State Constitution, and advocated a change, which, however, was not effected until a fourth of a century after his death. In 1820 he became engaged in the publication of the "Annual Register of the United States," which was designed to include not only the officers, but also the laws and regulations of each of the States of the Union, and these to be corrected year by year in supplements issued for the purpose. By way of an introduction he began to collate the "Historical Notes of the American Colonies and Revolution, from 1754 to 1775," but never lived to complete it.

He was at an early date a member of the Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and when his father died he, as the executor, refused to allow the slaves to be sold, but took them into his own service, and in 1806 formally liberated them. When the War of 1812 was in progress he embarked in the business of manufacturing both cotton and woolen goods, but, having no experience in that line of business, lost all his fortune, besides being involved far beyond his means, and indeed he was entirely unable to free himself from these incumbrances during the remainder of his life. He died June 7, 1826.

MACCULLOCH, George P.,

Originator of the Morris Canal.

This remarkable man, who may well be named with the foremost of New Jersey's public benefactors, was born in Bombay, India, in December, 1775, the son of a Scotchman who was an officer in the East India service.

Losing both his parents in his childhood, he was taken under the care of an aunt in Edinburgh, Scotland, who afforded him every educational advantage. He attended the great university in that city, having among his tutors the eminent Professor John Playfair, in mathematics; and in Latin the famous Dr. Adams, whose Latin Grammar was first authority in its line until within a very few years. After leaving the university, young Macculloch went to London, where after a time he became the head of a house with large trade relations in the East Indies, having for his partner Francis Law, a grandson of John Law, the noted financier, and brother of James A. Bernard Law, Count de Lauriston, favorite aide-de-camp of Napoleon. Soon after the subsidence of the turmoil occasioned by the revolution in France, Macculloch visited that country and during a year's stay in Paris he was in daily contact with some of the most eminent men of affairs, to whom he had constant access by reason of his intimacy with the Count de Lauriston and his fluency in speech, he having ready command of the French, German, Spanish and Italian tongues. The advantages he

derived from these associations were by no means only social; his attainments and his carriage bespoke his fitness for large responsibilities, and he was commissioned by leading London merchants and financiers to conduct some important negotiations in Holland and elsewhere, during the period of Napoleon's wars. As evidencing his great fitness for such a mission, it is narrated that, where it was necessary, he passed for a German, without a suspicion of his true nationality. Later he passed several months in Madrid, representing the directors of the East India Company. He was now in position to enter upon a most promising career, mercantile or diplomatic, but, more of a scholar and artist than of the combative traits of character demanded in the then unsettled conditions of Europe, he determined upon coming to the United States, as affording a field for comfortable domesticity and reasonable employment in peaceful pursuits.

In 1806 he came to this country, bringing with him his wife and two children, settling in Morristown, where he built the house which was his home the remainder of his life. Soon after his coming, he lost a large amount of his wealth, and necessity took him into a pursuit for which he was abundantly qualified by both training and natural disposition, that of teaching. He established an academy, which for some fifteen years he conducted with signal success, and many of the most eminent men of the county who as lads came under his instruction, remembered and spoke of him in after years with gratitude and a degree of appreciation almost amounting to reverence. But his monumental work, and that which brought vast advantages to a large region, pecuniary and otherwise, was the fatherhood of the Morris canal, which at once gave an impetus to all branches of industry, and primarily to iron mining and manufacture. This work was of his own projection, and he was the chief leader of a number of men of public spirit and ability, to carry it on to success. The history of this important undertaking is hereinafter synoptized from an elaborate narrative which Mr. Macculloch himself penned, at the request of the then president of the Morris Canal Company, Mr. Cadwallader D. Colden:

Mr. Macculloch had visited Long Pond (now known as the beautiful Lake Hopatcong), then simply a resort for sportsmen, but recognized as an advantageous seat for forges and mills, but unutilized to any degree for want of transportation facilities. He was then president of the Morris County Agricultural Society, and was particularly interested along industrial lines, and it occurred to him that the great lake could be made a reservoir for a canal to communicate with the Delaware and Hudson rivers. The natural obstacles to be overcome seemed, even to men of progressive ideas, to be insuperable; but Mr. Macculloch gradually overcame their doubts, by personal conversation and a series of essays penned by himself for the local newspapers. He familiarized himself with the probable routes to be followed, calling to his aid men capable of forming a true judgment upon the matter. It became evident that an elaborate survey must be made by thoroughly equipped civil engineers, and it was equally apparent that this would involve an expense not to be incurred by private persons. He and those favorable to the plan, now agreed upon a plan for asking legislative aid, and as an imperative beginning undertook the election of assemblymen who would be favorable to the grant to be asked, and "this was effected (in the words of Mr. Macculloch) in the teeth of much opposition, ridicule and suspicion." In the winter of 1822 a legislative grant of $2000 for survey expenses was procured. Mr. Macculloch and Mr. Renwick, of New York, a capable civil engineer, had already traversed a possible route, at their own expense. In 1823 Mr. Macculloch went to Albany, enlisted the favorable aid of Governor Clinton, and by that means obtained from the

MAHLON DICKERSON

New York Legislature permission for the New York engineers to aid in the work of survey; and later he procured, through the War Department of the United States, the aid of General Bernard and Colonel Totten, of the United States Engineer Corps—all "constituting a weight of authority sufficient to overpower cavil, ignorance and hostility. A great part of 1823 was spent by Mr. Macculloch in collecting topographical and statistical information, and in reconnoitering the various routes, and in the latter respect he expresses his obligations to the inhabitants, whose suggestions he always found of practical benefit. He was now president of the Canal Commission, and in his report stated that the object had been to have the canal adopted as a State enterprise, but that this had proved impracticable through local interests and jealousies, "and a laudable dread of public debt;" and that the only remaining expedient was to organize a company clothed with privileges and banking powers, sufficient to attract subscriptions. A charter was drafted, providing that a certain number of the directors should be residents of the counties traversed by the canal, and Mr. Macculloch and others were made such officers. Subsequently, and in the absence of Mr. Macculloch, the charter was changed to such a degree as to admit of unwholesome speculation, and when the work was completed it had cost about $2,000,000, while a responsible contractor had offered to do it for $850,000. Mr. Macculloch suffered considerable loss, and many were absolutely ruined.

Mr. Macculloch was appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy in 1830, and he was reappointed in 1842. He died in June, 1858, leaving two children—Francis L. Macculloch, of Salem; and a daughter, who became the wife of United States Senator Jacob W. Miller, of Morristown.

DICKERSON, Mahlon,

Secretary of Navy, Governor.

Mahlon Dickerson was born in Hanover, New Jersey, April 17, 1770. He was a descendant of Philemon Dickerson, an emigrant from England, who settled in Salem, Massachusetts, but in 1672 removed to Southold, Long Island. His grandchildren removed to New Jersey about 1745, and from them the Dickersons and Dickinsons (as the name variously appears) are descended.

The son of one of these was Jonathan Dickerson, of whose son, Mahlon Dickerson, the early life is not known. He studied at Princeton College, from which he was gradated in 1789, and was licensed as an attorney in 1793. The outbreak of the Whiskey Insurrection in the following year took him into Pennsylvania as a volunteer. Afterward he studied law for a time in the office of James Milnor, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania in 1797. He was something of a writer, and contributed to the "Aurora" newspaper, which was edited by William Duane. In 1799 Dickerson was chosen a member of the Common Council of Philadelphia, and in 1802 was appointed by President Jefferson a Commissioner of Bankruptcy. In 1805 he was made Adjutant-General, and in 1808 resigned that office to become recorder of the city.

Dickerson's father having died, leaving a valuable property in Morris county, New Jersey, his son Mahlon went there to reside. This was in 1810, and in 1812 he was elected a member of the State Assembly from that county. In the following year he was made a Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1815 he was chosen Governor without opposition, and again in 1816. In 1817 he was made Senator, and re-elected six years later, being succeeded in 1829 by Theodore Frelinghuysen. He was, however, elected to

fill a vacancy, and altogether was United States Senator for sixteen years. In May, 1834, he received the appointment of Minister to Russia, which, however, he declined in June of that year, being appointed by General Jackson Secretary of the Navy, a position which he held for four years, when he resigned. He was afterward for a time judge of the District Court of New Jersey. During the latter part of his life he was extensively interested in mining and the manufacture of iron in Morris county. He published "Speeches in Congress, 1826-1846." He died October 5, 1853.

EWING, Charles,

Prominent Lawyer and Jurist.

Hon. Charles Ewing, LL.D., was born in 1780, in Bridgeton, Cumberland county, New Jersey, the only son of James and Martha (Boyd) Ewing. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was the great-grandson of Finley Ewing, of Londonderry, Ireland, who fought at the battle of the Boyne, and for his gallantry was publicly complimented by King William III., who also presented him with a sword. Thomas Ewing, one of the sons of Finley Ewing, emigrated to America in 1718 and settled in Cumberland county, New Jersey, where he died, leaving a numerous progeny, some of whom have been greatly distinguished; among them may be named the late Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, United States Senator, and at one time Secretary of the Treasury. Judge Ewing's maternal grandfather was from the North of Ireland, and emigrated about 1772 to New Jersey, settling in Bridgeton. After a short time he managed to establish himself in a good business, and sent for his family. When they arrived, the following year, they found that he had died but a short time previous. The widow, however, took charge of her late husband's business, and employed as her clerk and assistant, James Ewing, who subsequently married her eldest daughter, and the latter died soon after the birth of her son.

Hon. Charles Ewing received a liberal education, and entered Princeton College, from which he graduated in 1798, taking the first honor. He afterwards entered the office of Samuel Leake, with whom he studied law, and in due time received his licenses as an attorney and counsellor-at-law. He was regarded as a most efficient and able advocate, and gained the control of a large and lucrative practice. In 1824 he was elected by the two houses of the Legislature as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Judge Kirkpatrick, whose term at that time expired. He did not aspire to the position; indeed, he was opposed to any change being made, as the selection of his predecessor had given general satisfaction to the profession, although some complained of his unwillingness to pay much attention to the statutes regulating the proceedings in justices' courts. The change, however, was regarded as an excellent one, as Judge Ewing was a most patient, painstaking and laborious judge, learned both in principles and cases, and prompt in their application. He always took upon himself all the responsibilities of the judge, and ever instructed the jury in matters of law, and guided them, where it was allowable for him to do so, in their estimate of facts and evidence. At the expiration of his seven years' term, so satisfactory had been his course, that he was re-elected by a joint meeting of a Legislature opposed to him in politics, but he only lived a few months of the first year of his second term.

In religious faith Judge Ewing was a Presbyterian and a zealous member of that church. When from any cause there was no one to preach, the worship was carried on by the elders, and a sermon read. On these occasions Judge Ewing was always selected as a reader, and the discourse he chose was always one of Dr. Witherspoon's. He was excellently well informed on the

general literature of the day; he possessed a fine miscellaneous library, in addition to the well-filled shelves of rare and valuable works of legal lore. He was truly a gentleman of the old school, an instructive and agreeable conversationalist, and renowned for his hospitality. He died August 5, 1832, being one of the first victims of the Asiatic cholera in New Jersey.

SOMERS, Captain Richard,

Brilliant Naval Officer.

The name of this distinguished sailor is one of the ornaments of American naval history, and his career is replete with incidents such as would delight a Marryat or Cooper, masters of nautical fiction.

He was born in 1778, at Egg Harbor, Atlantic county, New Jersey, son of the prominent Revolutionary soldier, Colonel Richard Somers. He attended school in Philadelphia, and afterward pursued academical branches in Burlington, New Jersey. For two years beginning at the age of sixteen, he made coasting voyages out of Egg Harbor. At the age of eighteen he received a midshipman's warrant from President Washington, and this marked the beginning of a brilliant career. He was fortunate in his first assignment, being sent to the "United States," a fine frigate just from the stocks at Philadelphia, and under the command of the naval hero Decatur. The last named officer, then but a captain, and young Somers, notwithstanding their disparity in rank, were mutually attracted, and thus began a friendship which only ended with the tragic death of the younger officer. Somers was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1801, but saw only routine service during the following two years. In 1803, when the United States government determined to resist the piratical exactions of the Barbary powers, he was appointed to the command of the "Nautilus," a twelve-gun schooner, the most beautiful vessel of its class then afloat. With this he sailed from home in the summer, and joined the Mediterranean Squadron, under Commodore Preble. His services during the blockade of Tripoli were most arduous and replete with incidents of rare interest, and his successful encounters with superior forces were many. At one time, when approaching the enemy with an ordinary rowboat, and under a heavy fire, a cannon ball cut off the flagstaff against which he was leaning, at a height which would caused his beheading had he not lowered his head at just the proper moment. On September 4, 1804, he undertook an expedition of almost reckless temerity, and which resulted in his death.

After many ineffectual attempts to bring the enemy to terms, Commodore Preble determined to send in a fire-ship, in the hope of destroying his fleet. The plan, supposed to be that of Somers, was to load a ketch with combustibles and explosives, sail it into the harbor and set it ablaze, the crew then escaping as best they could. The service was so extremely hazardous that the Commodore would give no orders for details of officers and men, trusting entirely to volunteers. Somers at once responded, and was placed in command. Selecting four men from among the many who volunteered to accompany him, Somers gave a final warning, saying that he wished no one to go who would not consent to being blown up rather than be taken prisoner. They again manifested their readiness to proceed. Each man bade farewell to his shipmates, and made verbal disposition of his effects in case of his non-return. Several friends of Somers came from other vessels to make a last visit to him, among them Stewart and Decatur, with whom his naval life had begun on board the "United States." Somers displayed no unusual feeling, and was calmed and collected. The final moment came; the ketch went forward upon its mission, followed by two boats to bring away the survivors of the desperate errand, should such there be. The incendiary ketch, some-

what in advance of the rescue boats, was soon lost to sight by reason of a low hanging fog. A few moments elapsed, and there was a brilliant light and a tremendous explosion. None of the heroic party was ever seen again, and to this day the exact nature of their fate remains unknown. In the fleet which was thus bereft of these gallant souls, the general opinion was that Somers and his crew had blown up their little vessel to escape capture; but later conjectures were that it had been exploded by a hot shot from the enemy. Thus, has said an annalist, perished one of the bravest of the brave. There will ever remain a melancholy interest around the manner of his end, forever veiled from human eyes in a sad and solemn mystery. He was mild, amiable and affectionate, both in disposition and deportment, although of singularly chivalrous ideas of honor and duty. From that day to this, his name has been borne by some staunch vessel of the American navy.

PIKE, Zebulon,

Soldier, Discoverer of Pike's Peak.

He whose name is for all time commemorated in that of one of the most famous of American landmarks, was born in Lamberton, New Jersey, February 5, 1779, son of Major Zebulon Pike, U. S. A.

He received a common school education, and also acquired some knowledge of advanced mathematics, and of the French and Spanish languages. While yet a youth he accompanied his father in his service on the western frontier. Subsequently he was commissioned ensign and then lieutenant in the First United States Infantry Regiment. His life was uneventful until 1805, when the government having acquired the Louisiana Territory, Pike (now captain) and Captain Lewis were sent by the War Department to trace the sources of the Mississippi river. They outfitted at St. Louis, Missouri, and started August 9, 1805, in a sail boat with a company of twenty men, and provisions for eight months. Their expedition continued eight months and twenty days, marked with much exposure and frequent perils, but they succeeded in their mission. Two months after their return, General Wilkinson placed Captain Pike at the head of a party to explore a portion of the Louisiana Territory, and his conduct won for him the commendation of his superiors, who credited him with the display of most remarkable personal heroism, and hardihood, united with extraordinary prudence and sagacity. It was during this expedition that Captain Pike discovered the great mountain which bears his name,—one of the most conspicuous objects in the Rocky Mountain range. His party eventually reached the Rio Del Norte, and, being on Spanish ground, were taken in charge by the Spanish cavalry, and Captain Pike was deprived of his papers. Regaining his own country, July 1, 1807, he was officially commended for his zeal, perseverance and intelligence, and found himself on the way for rapid advancement, and in 1810 had attained to a colonelcy. In the same year he published a narrative of both his expeditions, accompanied by valuable maps and charts.

When war opened between the United States and Great Britain, in 1812, Colonel Pike was commanding his regiment on the northern frontier. The next year he was promoted to brigadier-general, and given command of the force dispatched against York (now Toronto), in Canada. With fifteen hundred men he sailed from Sackets Harbor on April 25, landed his troops at York, and personally led the operations against the combined British and Indians. His success was assured, and the surrender of the post was a foregone conclusion, when the magazine of the fort exploded. General Pike was severely injured by falling stones, and his death followed on April 27,

1813, not, however, before he had the satisfaction of receiving the surrender of the enemy. He married in Cincinnati, Ohio, in March, 1801, Clarissa Brown, by whom he had several children.

DICKERSON, Philemon,

Lawyer, Governor, Jurist.

Governor Philemon Dickerson, a brother of Governor Mahlon Dickerson, was a native of New Jersey, born in Morris county, in 1788. He received a liberal education, and prepared himself for the law. In 1813 he was licensed as an attorney, in 1817 was made a counselor, and in 1834 a sergeant-at-law. The last designation, it may be remarked, was peculiar to only one or two other States besides New Jersey. It followed after the practice in the English courts of common pleas, and the position was originally of some importance, as only sergeants could pass a common recovery in the Supreme Court. For a time the examiners of students were sergeants only, but this distinction was abrogated in 1839, after which time no sergeants were designated.

Mr. Dickerson resided for a time in Philadelphia, whence he removed to Paterson, New Jersey, the year before he was admitted to the bar, and it was there that he entered upon practice, continuing actively engaged for a period of twenty years. It was not until 1833 that he took any important part in political affairs. In that year he was elected to the State Assembly as a Jacksonian Democrat, and his abilities commanded such approval that in 1836 he was elected Governor. In 1839 he was nominated for Congress, and while it was generally conceded that he had received a plurality of the votes cast, on account of irregularities in the election returns he did not receive a seating certificate. In 1841 he was appointed by President Van Buren to a seat on the bench of the United States District Court, and he held that high office during the remainder of his life. In his decisions he displayed the powers of a discriminating mind, and a substantial knowledge of law and equity, and was held in high esteem. A humorous incident occurred in his court in the early days of the Civil War. A zealous Republican who was acting as foreman of a grand jury, proposed that all the jurymen present should take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States; upon which, Judge Dickerson remarked in a quiet, businesslike way, that if any persons present were so distrustful of themselves as to think the oath necessary, he would at once administer it. No one responded, and the court proceedings were resumed. He died in Paterson, New Jersey, December 10, 1862.

WILSON, James Jefferson,

Soldier, Journalist, Legislator.

James Jefferson Wilson was born in Essex county, New Jersey, in 1775. He received only a common school education, but his natural abilities were of a superior order, and by diligent reading he acquired a comprehensive equipment which fully enabled him to acquit himself creditably in all his relations during his varied career.

He was for many years clerk of the New Jersey Legislature, and was a member of that body in 1809-1811. In 1810-1812 and in 1814 he was Adjutant General of New Jersey, and also captain of a company of infantry in service on the New Jersey coast during the last war with Great Britain. In 1814 he was elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate, and served until 1821, when he resigned, having been appointed postmaster at Trenton, and in which position he served for a term of four years. For several years he was editor of the "True American," in Trenton. In 1822 he was again a member of the Legislature. In December of that year he sustained severe injuries by a fall out of the window of his house. He died July 28, 1824.

FENWICK, John,

Early Proprietor, Man of Many Parts.

There is no more overshadowing name in the early history of Western (and now Southern) New Jersey, than that of John Fenwick,—soldier, lawyer, preacher, and man of commanding ability. A victim to persecution, yet his name is held in reverence to the present day, and that, too, in places where the once mighty name of his great persecutor, Governor Andros, has been forgotten or is held in execration.

Fenwick was born at Stanton, Northumberland, England, in 1618, and was a lawyer by profession. When the Civil War broke out, he threw his lot with the Parliamentary forces and became a captain in a cavalry regiment. After peace was restored, he resumed the even tenor of professional life, until he embraced the principles of the Society of Friends, and then his life troubles began. He seems to have suffered imprisonment for his religious views, and to have been molested even in the prosecution of his business, in which, however, his condition was not worse than that of his fellow religionists. Wherever they appeared, they were made to feel the brunt of the law, and, as most of the early brethren were also preachers, it was an easy matter for the law to reach them. The hope of the Friends (or Quakers, as they were even then called) lay across the sea; but the reception of their early missionaries in Boston in 1656 showed that the Puritanism of New England was as bitterly opposed to them as was the Puritanism of Old England, and a year later it appears that the Dutch Dictator in New Netherland was equally emphatic in his opposition. After the "glorious restoration of Charles II." in 1660, the Quakers in England fared a little better, but the Privy Council was an uncertain body, and there was no telling how soon an era of persecution would begin. So the dream came of founding a settlement across the seas for the Society, such as the Puritans had founded in New England, but the Quaker idea was that such settlement should be one where religious toleration should prevail in the widest sense—a sense then unknown in Massachusetts and Connecticut, or even in Rhode Island.

When, in 1665, Lord Berkeley offered his West Jersey possessions for sale, Fenwick saw an opportunity for putting into practice the theories of himself and his fellow religionists, and, with Edward Billinge, he formed what would now be termed a syndicate, and acquired possession of the territory. The agreement was that Fenwick was to have one-tenth of the Berkeley lands, and he selected what is now substantially comprised in the counties of Salem and Cumberland. So far as can be known, he had little means to invest in the enterprise, but his influence in the Society of Friends was great, his own honesty of purpose and method were fully recognized, and he readily sold portions of his lands to his fellow members and approved intending colonists. In 1675 the first colony reached the Delaware, and included, besides Fenwick himself, John Pledger, Samuel Nicolson, James Nevil, Edward, Robert and Samuel Wade, Robert Windham and Richard Hancock, with their families, all people of excellent character. Fenwick's wife never crossed the Atlantic, but he brought with him three daughters—Elizabeth, with her husband, John Adams; Anne, who soon afterward married Samuel Hedge, and Priscilla, who became the wife of Edward Champney. The party landed in December, 1675, at a place now called Salem Creek, and some three miles inland selected a site for a village, to which they gave the name of New Salem. It was an unfortunate selection, as may be judged from the popular name given to it—"Swamp Town." Fenwick lost no time in making his preliminary arrangements. He held a council with the Indian chiefs who had any claim to the lands, and entered into a treaty with them, thereby securing the friendship of the red men, and

Edward Hyde

(LORD CORNBURY)

he issued a proclamation ordaining that within the limits of his patent the most ample civil and religious liberty should be guaranteed to all settlers. Richard Hancock, the surveyor of the colony, at once laid out the town into lots, and there Fenwick built a house for himself. To two of his daughters, Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Champney, he gave each a tract of two thousand acres; to Elizabeth, who appears to have been the favorite, he gave a similar tract on her marriage to Samuel Hedge, and the property was long known as Hedgefield.

Having thus effectually established his colony and his family home, Fenwick proceeded to govern "according to his inward light," but soon found that the chair of authority was not one of roses, and perplexities and troubles of all sorts gradually encompassed him. By order of Governor Andros he was arrested in his own house, in the middle of the night, charged with infringments upon the dignity and prerogatives of that high and mighty functionary, masquerading under the guise of royalty. and taken to New York, where he was held some time as a prisoner. Soon after his release, without undergoing any trial for his alleged misdoings, he disposed of his lands and proprietary rights to William Penn, after reserving for himself and family one hundred and fifty thousand acres. By this act the whole of West Jersey passed under one government, and although Fenwick was elected a member of its Assembly, he seems to have taken little if any interest in public affairs. His spirit appears to have been crushed by the treatment he received at the hands of Andros, and he retired to the home of his daughter, Anne Hedge, where he died, in 1683.

HYDE, Edward,

Colonial Governor.

Edward Hyde (Lord Cornbury), Colonial Governor, was born in England in 1661, the eldest son of the second Earl of Clarendon. He was a member of Parliament for Wiltshire during 1685-95, and for Christ Church during 1695-1701. Being one of the first officers who deserted the cause of James II., his uncle by marriage, in 1688, and to join the standard of William of Orange, he was in 1701 appointed by the latter Governor of New York and New Jersey. Being pursued by a host of hungry creditors in England, he eagerly took advantage of this appointment, succeeding Bellamont on May 3, 1702.

Lord Cornbury was arrogantly despotic, and more dishonest and grasping than any of the governors who had preceded him. Notwithstanding the fact that £2000 sterling was given by the Assembly of the Province for the expenses of his transportation, and though the cost of the public service was voted for seven years in advance, he misappropriated moneys which should have been devoted to the fortification of the seacoast and to other important purposes, and claimed, moreover, that the Assembly had no rights but such as Queen Anne, who had succeeded William III., was pleased to allow it. When the yellow fever broke out in New York in 1703, he fled to Jamaica, Long Island. Although educated at Geneva, he was a foe to Presbyterianism, and he was accused of having forged a standing instruction in favor of the English Church. He actually gave to the Episcopalians the Presbyterian church which had been erected by the townspeople of Jamaica, but the colonial courts refused to recognize his decree, and the property was restored. In 1707 he imprisoned, without legal authority, two Presbyterian ministers for presuming to preach in New York without his license. They were afterwards acquitted by an Episcopalian jury. During his incumbency of the office of Governor of New York and New Jersey, Lord Cornbury was incessant in his demands upon the legislature of the former and the assembly of the latter for money. Both of these bodies

resisted him steadily. In 1704 he arbitrarily excluded from the New Jersey Assembly duly elected representatives. In New York the Assembly was twice dissolved. In New Jersey the same arbitrary action occurred. In both these provinces, resistance to Lord Cornbury forced him at last to comply with the will of the people. At last the cries of the oppressed colonies reached the ears of the Queen, and in 1708 she appointed Lord Lovelace in his place, and as soon as Lord Cornbury was superseded his creditors threw him into the custody of the sheriff of New York, and he was imprisoned for debt. After the death of his father, however, he was able to discharge his debts, and he returned to England to take his seat in the House of Lords as the third Earl of Clarendon. History records that there was never a governor of New York so universally detested or so deserving of abhorrence. He was even so weak in character as sometimes to dress in the garb of woman, and thus make his appearance publicly. He died in London, England, April 1, 1723.

HAMILTON, Andrew,

Colonial Governor.

Governor Andrew Hamilton was a native of Scotland. While engaged in mercantile pursuits in Edinburgh, he was sent to East Jersey as a special agent for the proprietaries. In 1686 he was made a member of the Governor's Council, and on the departure of Lord Neil Campbell for England, in March, 1687, became acting Governor of the colony. He was continued in office after the consolidation of the Jerseys, New York and New England, under the control of Sir Edmund Andros, but when the latter was seized by the New Englanders in April, 1689, Hamilton sailed for England in order to consult with the proprietaries.

In March, 1692, he was appointed Governor of both Jerseys, and retained this office until 1697, when he was superseded by Jeremiah Barse, notwithstanding that his rule was satisfactory to both the colonists and the proprietaries. So great was the disorder and maladministration under his successor that he was reappointed, August 19, 1699. In 1701 he was appointed Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania by William Penn, who was then preparing to go to England. In the session of the Assembly, in October, 1702, the representatives of the lower counties refused to meet those of the Province, claiming the privilege of separation by the supplementary article of the new charter, and expressing their firm determination to remain apart. The Governor strongly urged the advantages of union, but, failing, dismissed the representatives, though the members of the Province had previously made a formal demand for a separation from the lower counties. Subsequently their representatives repented of their course, and the Governor tried to unite them, but now the Provincial Assembly would not consent, and the separation was final. He ingratiated himself with the colonies by organizing the first general post-office in Philadelphia, in 1693. One of Hamilton's acts, that cost him the displeasure of many, was an attempt to create a militia. A company was formed in Philadelphia, and others were proposed in various places, but death suddenly ended his administration, and the duties of office fell on Edward Shippen, the president of the Council. His son John was Governor of New Jersey during 1736-38, and again in 1746. Andrew Hamilton died while on a visit to his family at Amboy, New Jersey, April 20, 1703.

MORGAN, Daniel,

Distinguished Revolutionary Officer.

General Daniel Morgan was born in Huntingdon county, New Jersey, in the winter of 1736. He was of Welsh extraction, but the facts in connection with his ances-

try are unknown further than that. He always manifested extreme reticence in regard to his origin and early life, but when he made his first appearance in Virginia, at the age of seventeen years, he could read but indifferently, wrote a hand barely legible, and had only an imperfect knowledge of the fundamental rules of arithmetic. His manners were rude and unpolished. It is supposed that he had previously been employed by his father in the work of an herb farm. Disagreeing with his father, he left him to make his own way in the world.

In the winter of 1753 he obtained work for a brief period at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. During the spring of the same year he worked upon a farm at Charleston (now Jefferson), Virginia. Being determined to make his own way, he took charge of a saw mill, next became a teamster in private employ, and at the end of two years had earned enough to purchase a horse and wagon for himself. In 1755 he used these as a teamster in the army of the unfortunate General Braddock, after whose defeat on the Monongahela, he was engaged in transporting the sick and wounded back to Pennsylvania. He was already distinguished for extraordinary strength and bravery, as well as for an indomitable spirit. Continuing to haul supplies to the troops along the Virginia frontier, in the spring of 1756 he was abused by a British officer, who finally struck him with the flat of his sword. Morgan forthwith knocked him down, but it was a dear blow for him, since it cost him the infliction of five hundred lashes laid on his bare back. The officer subsequently acknowedged that he had been in the wrong, and made public apology, and from that moment it is said that Morgan dismissed all resentment. In 1757 Morgan was one of the volunteer militia who went to Edward's Fort on the Cocapehon river, twenty miles northwest of Winchester, Virginia, in consequence of an Indian uprising. This is believed to have been his first military service. A biographer (Graham) states that his acquaintance with George Washington began at this time; at any rate, his courage and prowess in fighting Indians on this expedition brought him into general notice.

In an Indian campaign in 1758, having received an ensign's commission from Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, he was nearly killed by a savage, who shot him through the back of the neck, the ball grazing the left side of the neck-bone, passing through the mouth near the socket of the jawbone and coming out through the left cheek. In its passage it removed all the teeth on the left side, without otherwise materially injuring the jaw. He was on horseback at the time, and, wounded as he was, he rode back to the fort, grasping his horse's neck with both arms, hotly pursued by the Indian, who, with a yell of rage when he found himself distanced, threw his tomahawk at Morgan, without effect, and gave up the chase. This was the sole wound that he received during his long military career. This Indian service completed, he returned to Frederick county, Virginia, where he had become very popular. It is on record that his morals had greatly suffered in army life, although he was still industrious and saving. His marriage about this time, however, with Abigail Bailey, a young woman of great beauty and force of character, albeit of poor family, had the most decided influence in reclaiming him from evil associates and habits. He christened the home which they soon established, "The Soldier's Rest."

Peace was shortly afterward established between France and Great Britian, but Pontiac's (Indian) war breaking out immediately afterward, Morgan became a lieutenant in a regiment of militia, 1,000 strong, which was raised by the State of Virginia to serve therein. When the Indians were subdued, he returned to his home, where for nine years he led a farmer's life, having acquired a considerable quantity of valuable land by

grants for his military service, and was regarded as a man of substance. During these years his wife contributed not only to his social comfort and material prosperity, but also to his intellectual development, his leisure hours being largely devoted to reading and mental improvement. In 1771 he received a commission from the acting Governor of Virginia as captain of the militia of Frederick county. In 1773 he served on the Virginia frontier in Lord Dunmore's Indian war, at the close of which the brave but unfortunate Indian chief Logan made the eloquent speech so widely exploited in the school books of one or two generations since.

In the winter and spring of 1775, Morgan was at home with his family, but when the American Revolution broke out in the colony of Massachusetts, and the Continental Congress called for ten companies of riflemen to be raised in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, to join General Washington's army, Morgan was selected as the captain of one of the two Virginia companies by the unanimous vote of the committee of his (Frederick) county. He at once raised the company, filling it with ninety-six young, hardy and enthusiastic woodsmen, started from Winchester, Virginia, with them, early in July, and in twenty-one days reached Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the American camp, having traveled six hundred miles without losing a man by sickness or by desertion.. His company was one of the first to report at Boston. At the end of six weeks, by his own request, he was detailed with his company on the expedition to Quebec, under the command of Benedict Arnold, which left Cambridge, on September 13th. In this his company led the van, following the footsteps of the exploring party, examining the country along the route, freeing the streams from impediments, etc., etc., and suffering, in common with the whole command, almost incredibly before reaching the St. Lawrence river, which Morgan's riflemen were the first to cross, on November 13th. On January 1, 1776, the American troops attacked Quebec. Morgan led the assault upon the northern and western extremities of the lower town, assuming command of all the forces when Montgomery was killed and Arnold wounded. His company took a battery which was in front of them, driving the British from their guns by almost superhuman exertion. Then, plunging on into the city streets, fighting as they went, he shortly found himself and his company far in advance of the American infantry, and without support. Finally, being surrounded, Morgan and his riflemen were forced to surrender, a result which so overcame him that he wept like a child. With his men he remained at Quebec as a prisoner of war until the 10th of August, when they were all discharged on parole and set sail for New York, reaching Elizabethport, New Jersey, September 11th.

After a brief stay at his home in Virginia, in the month of November, Congress appointed Morgan, on the recommendation of General Washington, colonel of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment. At the close of the year, having been notified of his release from parole, and received his commission, he was instructed to commence recruiting for the ranks of his regiment, but before he could complete its enlistment he was summoned to join the army with the men he had. He reached Washington's camp at Morristown, New Jersey, with one hundred and eighty riflemen about the beginning of April, 1777, and was welcomed by the commander-in-chief with marked consideration. A corps of picked sharpshooters, five hundred in number, called "rangers," was immediately formed, of which he was put in command. His force was placed in the forefront of the army, charged with the duty of observing the enemy, and, in case of movement by them, of falling upon their flank. The very day (June 13th) upon which Morgan assumed

command, Lord Howe advanced from New Brunswick, New Jersey, and the rangers entered on the discharge of their duty, attacking and harassing the British in several spirited encounters. In a few days Howe retired toward Amboy, New Jersey, having failed to draw Washington into an engagement, and Morgan's force immediately pushed forward to annoy him. Sharp fighting took place, in which Morgan greatly distinguished himself.

After the British reached Staten Island, Morgan was posted at Chatham, New Jersey, and when the enemy went by sea to Philadelphia he hastened on across country toward the same city. Thence, in view of the rapid approach of Burgoyne from Canada, and because Morgan's riflemen were sure to prove very valuable in fighting Burgoyne's Indian auxiliaries, he was sent to the army of General Gates by the commander-in-chief. The riflemen played an important part in the engagements which preceded Burgoyne's surrender, fully justifying the statement of General Washington in a letter to Governor Clinton, of New York, dated August 16th: "I expect the most eminent service from them, and I shall be mistaken if their presence does not go far toward producing a general desertion among the savages." To this may be added the words addressed to Morgan after the surrender, by Burgoyne himself, who took the American by the hand, saying: "Sir! You command the finest regiment in the world." Morgan was soon after approached by Gates and confidentially informed by the latter, in person, that the main army was extremely dissatisfied with the conduct of the war by Washington, and that several of the best officers threatened to resign unless a change took place. Morgan is said to have perfectly comprehended Gates in this confidence, and to have sternly replied: "I have one favor to ask of you, sir, which is, never to mention that detestable subject to me again; for under no other man than Washington, as commander-in-chief, would I ever serve." In Gates's dispatches concerning the Saratoga battles, Morgan's services were not, therefore, deemed worthy of more than a cursory notice. His name was not even mentioned in the official account of the surrender, to which he had most eminently contributed.

A little later the "Rangers" were recalled by Washington to his army in Pennsylvania, which they rejoined, November 18th, at Whitemarsh, near Philadelphia. Howe essayed an attack upon Washington's forces on the 7th of December, but his advance columns were so severely handled by Morgan's riflemen that he retired to Philadelphia, whence he had come. Reports in that city placed the British loss in this encounter at five hundred, while Morgan lost only twenty-seven. When the American troops went into winter quarters at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, Morgan returned to his home at Winchester, Virginia, where he spent several weeks. On re-entering the camp in the spring of 1778, he took post at Radnor, Pennsylvania, and was engaged in various slight movements upon the enemy, particularly thwarting its efforts to attack. When, in June, Clinton led his forces out of Philadelphia on their way to New York, Morgan and his command gained a position upon the British right flank which enabled him to seriously harass them. Morgan was not present at the battle of Monmouth, New Jersey, June 28th, but after the fight he continued his work of following up Clinton's army, doing all possible damage to its rear until its arrival at Sandy Hook, whence it embarked for New York. Morgan's connection with the Rangers was terminated by his appointment to the command of Woodford's brigade, shortly after he rejoined the main army at Paramus, New Jersey. He had no special service thereafter in connection with Washington's troops, although he was commissioned colonel of the Seventh Virginia Regiment in March, 1779. In June of that year, partly on account of ill health and partly by reason

of dissatisfaction with the policy of Congress in promoting military adventurers from other countries to posts of command in the army over the heads of faithful and successful native officers, he resigned his commission and went home to Virginia and to his family.

The city of Charleston, South Carolina, having fallen into the hands of the enemy, May 12, 1780, by the summer of that year Congress had prepared itself to undertake the task of saving the Southern States to the cause of Colonial Independence, and had appointed General Gates, the victor at Saratoga, to the command of the Southern Department. Gates, who resided in Virginia, at once informed Morgan that he would probably be summoned to serve in the same region. In September, 1780, Morgan joined Gates at his headquarters at Hillsboro, North Carolina, and was soon after made brigadier-general in the army of the United States by act of Congress. His services in the southern army, after the appointment of General Nathanael Greene as Gates's successor and after Greene's assumption of the command in December, 1780, are amply detailed in the standard histories and in the lives of Morgan. Morgan commanded the second of two divisions into which Greene cut the southern patriot army. In the eventful campaign which ensued, occurred the sanguinary conflict of Cowpens, South Carolina, January 17, 1781, which had been pronounced the most brilliant battle of the Revolutionary War, in point of tactics, as it certainly was markedly effective for its defeat of the British. It offered one of the most decisive exhibitions of military ability which any American force had ever displayed, the English loss being almost equal in number to the American force engaged. Then came the feat of genius by which Morgan rejoined Greene across the fords of the Catawba river, while his powerful antagonist, Lord Cornwallis, was nearer to those fords than he was. Close upon this followed Morgan's part in the movements which preceded the battle of Guilford Court House, North Carolina, which battle Cornwallis was forced to make to save Virginia. It was at this time, and prior to that battle in February, 1781, that Morgan's old foe, sciatica, attacked him with such effect that he was compelled to withdraw from the army and go to his home. For some time previously his duties had been performed in great bodily pain. His disease allowed him no further military service save in the suppression of the Claypool (Tory) insurrection in Virginia in the summer of 1781, and an attempted co-operation with the Marquis de Lafayette against Cornwallis, in which he was invested with the command of all the light American troops and of the cavalry. But his bodily trouble attacked him afresh and so disabled him that he was compelled to seek the repose and care of home and family. This was in August, 1781.

The surrender of Cornwallis to Washington took place October 19th. While Washington was besieging the British leader in Yorktown, Virginia, Morgan wrote to him a letter of congratulation and hopefulness. In the reply which the commander-in-chief immediately sent, he said: "Be assured that I most sincerely lament your present situation, and esteem it a peculiar loss to the United States that you are at this time unable to render your services in the field. I most sincerely thank you for the kind expression of your good wishes, and earnestly hope that you may soon be restored to that share of health which you may desire, and with which you may be useful to your country in the same eminent degree as has already distinguished your conduct."

The closing years of General Morgan's life were spent in the bosom of his family and in the cultivation and improvement of his farm at Winchester, Virginia. He became wealthy, owning in the year 1796 not less than 250,000 acres of land. He had cultivated his mind and improved his manners, his lovely wife was a center of attrac-

tion, and his home became the resort of people of the first social rank. In 1790 he received from the United States Congress the gold medal voted to him years before for the Cowpens victory. In 1795, as major-general, he had a brief command in the army which put an end to the whisky insurrection in western Pennsylvania. He was elected to Congress in 1796, as a Federalist, and zealously supported the administration of President John Adams. His statue was dedicated in 1881 at Spartansburgh, South Carolina.

General Morgan died at Winchester, Virginia, July 6, 1802, and in the procession which escorted his remains to the burial ground in that place were several members of the rifle company which Morgan raised and led to Boston in 1775. General Morgan, it is said, died in the assurance of the Christian faith. A horizontal slab marks his last resting place.

McILVAINE, Joseph,

Lawyer, Soldier, Legislator.

Hon. Joseph McIlvaine was a native of Pennsylvania, but New Jersey was the scene of all the active labors of his life. He was born in Bristol, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1768. He completed an academical education in his native county, where he also studied law, then removing to Burlington, New Jersey, where he was admitted to the bar and entered upon practice. In 1800 he became clerk of the county court of Burlington county, and continued to serve in that capacity until 1823, and a portion of the same time acting as United States Attorney of the District of New Jersey, under appointment by President Jefferson. In 1818 he had been tendered an appointment to the position of judge of the Superior Court of New Jersey, but declined the honor.

He took an unusual interest in military matters, attaining the rank of captain in McPherson's Regiment of Blues as early as 1798; and in 1804 he was appointed aide on the staff of the Governor of New Jersey, with the rank of colonel. In 1823 he was elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate, taking the place made vacant by the resignation of Samuel L. Southard, and retaining his seat in that body until his death, which occurred at Burlington, New Jersey, August 19, 1826. He was of lofty character, and wielded a wide influence. His son, Charles Pettit McIlvaine, became a bishop in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

DAVENPORT, Franklin,

Revolutionary Soldier. Congressman.

He was born in September, 1755, in Philadelphia, where he acquired a liberal education, and was prepared for the law. He was admitted to the bar, and located in Woodbury, New Jersey, where he entered upon a practice which was soon interrupted by the breaking out of the Revolutionary war.

At the beginning of hostilities he aided in organizing a company of artillery for Colonel Newcomb's New Jersey brigade, and of which he was commissioned captain. His principal service was under Colonel Newcomb, but he was also under Colonel Samuel Smith at Fort Mifflin. During the "Whiskey Insurrection" in Pennsylvania he was colonel in the New Jersey line, and marched with the troops to Pittsburgh. He was made the first surrogate of Gloucester county. In 1798 he was appointed to the United States Senate to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Rutherfurd, and served until March, 1799, when he was succeeded by James Schureman. In the latter year he was elected a representative in the Sixth Congress. He died in Woodbury, New Jersey, July 27, 1832.

REED, Joseph,

Distinguished Patriot of the Revolution.

Joseph Reed was born in Trenton, New Jersey, August 27, 1741. While yet an infant, he was taken to Philadelphia and received his early education in an academy of that city. He afterward attended Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1757. Entering the office of Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and an eminent New Jersey lawyer, he was admitted to the bar in 1763. He visited London, where he continued the study of law for two years, forming in the meantime an attachment for the lady whom he afterward married—Esther, daughter of Dennis de Berdt, afterward agent of Massachusetts.

Returning to America, Mr. Reed practiced his profession until 1770, when he revisited England to bring home his fiancee. In 1772, upon the resignation of Lord Hillsborough, the Earl of Dartmouth, a warm friend of Reed's father-in-law, succeeded to the colonial office. Accordingly, Reed was invited to communicate to the colonial office his views with regard to the condition and wants of the colonies. The invitation was accepted, and a correspondence was carried on from December 22, 1773, to February 10, 1775, which was of considerable importance in informing the British ministry as to the actual condition of affairs in the colonies, although it laid Mr. Reed open to certain suspicions in regard to his own patriotism. The last of his letters, however, was calculated to do away with any such false impression, as it closed with the ominous declaration: "This country will be deluged in blood before it will submit to any other taxation than by their own legislature."

On Washington's departure in June, 1775, to take command of the army, Reed accompanied him to Boston, and while there was offered and accepted the post of aide to the commander-in-chief. One of his friends remonstrating with him on the danger of this step, he replied: "I have no inclination to be hanged for half-treason; when a subject draws his sword against his prince, he must cut his way through if he means afterward to sit down in safety. I have taken too active a part in what may be called the civil part of opposition, to renounce without disgrace the public cause when it seems to lead to danger, and have a most sovereign contempt for the man who can plan measures he has not spirit to execute." Reed became, in fact, Washington's confidential secretary as well as his aide, and his pen was employed in the preparation of many of the most important dispatches of this campaign. His relations with Washington were peculiarly close and confidencome to rely on his services and advice that once, on the occasion of a temporary absence of Mr. Reed, he wrote: "My mind is now fully disclosed to you, with this assurance sincerely and affectionately accompanying it, that whilst you are disposed to continue with me, I shall think myself too fortunate and happy to wish for a change. * * * I could wish, my good friend, that these things may give a spur to your inclination to return. I feel the want of your ready pen greatly."

During the autumn and early winter of 1775 he was in Philadelphia, actively engaged in political affairs. He was chosen chairman of the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety, and in January, 1776, elected to the Assembly, where he took a conspicuous part in the debates. This Assembly held its last meeting on September 26, 1776, when it adjourned and was dissolved, thus ending the charter government of Pennsylvania. The new constitution was proclaimed a few days later, and the new government was organized two months afterward. In June, 1776, Reed joined the forces in New York, being appointed adjutant-general of the army, a post made vacant by the promotion of General Gates, and carrying with it the rank of colonel. Soon after this,

Lord Howe arrived, with his plan of reconciliation. He brought with him letters of recommendation to Mr. Reed from the latter's brother-in-law, de Berdt, which were sent at once to Robert Morris in Congress. Reed was present at all the interviews with the officers sent by Lord Howe to the commander-in-chief, but the mission proved utterly abortive. Reed participated in the battle of Long Island on the 27th of August, and the withdrawal of the army upon the night of the 29th, as also in the battle of White Plains and the siege of Fort Washington. Afterward, while he was at Fort Lee with the main army, an incident occurred which was tortured by General Charles Lee into an unjust charge against Reed. General Lee, in reply to a letter from Reed, by apparently echoing Reed's language, gave to it an expression which was by no means justified. Lee's letter was accidentally opened by Washington, who felt deeply aggrieved at the contents, and until they were explained by Reed to the commander-in-chief, there was between the two a not unnatural coolness. Lee having been captured by the British, it was impossible to obtain the original letter to which he had ostensibly replied. During the spring and summer of 1777, Reed was with his family, feeling slighted by Congress for failing to appoint him to a command, although recommended by Washington so to do. Late in May he was made brigadier-general, and was offered the command of a body of cavalry, but declined it. However, on the landing of Sir William Howe, in August, he again joined the army as a volunteer and distinguished himself at the Brandywine and Germantown. In September he was elected a member of the Continental Congress, but remained with the army through that winter, and did not take his seat until April 6, 1778.

In May, 1778, commissioners from England arrived in America, in the hope of securing the influence of prominent colonial statesmen toward restoring harmony between the colonies and the mother country. One of those commissioners was Governor Johnstone, who, with Lord Carlisle, was sent over by the British government especially to treat with Congress, he having formerly been governor of West Florida, and thus well acquainted with the colonials. He addressed private letters to Francis Dana, Gouverneur Morris and Mr. Reed, the Committee of Congress to which Lord North's conciliatory bills were referred, and on whose report these overtures were unanimously rejected and the intended effect of the peace commission frustrated. The letters written by Governor Johnstone were transmitted to Congress, July 18, 1778. It is stated by some of the authorities that these letters, which were written with the hope of obtaining the co-operation of the gentlemen addressed in bringing about peace, also contained intimations of certain honors and emoluments which should be bestowed upon them in case these efforts were successful. This, however, is not at all probable, as Governor Johnstone was too shrewd a diplomatist to make such a blunder. Besides, he well knew that the patriots to whom he addressed himself were not in the least likely to respond favorably to propositions of this nature. It is stated, however, that direct assertions were made to Mr. Reed, through the agency of a Mrs. Ferguson, whose husband was a Tory, that if he could effect a reunion of the two countries, £10,000 sterling and the best office in America in the gift of the Crown should be at his disposal. This offer, she is said to have assured Mr. Reed, came from Governor Johnstone. The answer attributed to him, which is also said to have been written by somebody else, in a somewhat similar instance, was, that he was not worth purchasing, but, such as he was, the king of Great Britain was not rich enough to do it.

In June, 1778, he was again in camp and was present at the battle of Monmouth, tial, and so greatly did the commander where he had a horse shot under him. He

resumed his seat in Congress in the middle of July, and on December 1st was chosen president of the Pennsylvania Executive Council, in which position he was able to expose the corruption of Benedict Arnold, who had been appointed to the command of Philadelphia on the recapture of that city. During the next three years Reed threw into the discharge of his new duties all his energies, and is said to have labored in the public cause with an intensity of devotion which led to the utter prostration of his health, and eventually to the premature termination of his life. Much of Reed's time and labor while president of Pennsylvania were employed in breaking up the disastrous financial system which then existed; in 1781 he finally succeeded in forcing the Assembly into a repeal of the legal-tender laws, and thus gave the death-blow to a currency whose existence had been of the greatest injury to the State. He continued to hold his office until December, 1781, the constitutional limit of service. In his administration he enjoyed the respect and esteem of the best and wisest men of the country, carrying with him to the grave the confidence and affection of Washington, Greene, and Anthony Wayne; but, on account of a certain harshness in his disposition, and because he was a man of strong prejudices, he aroused serious enmities on the part of such men as Arnold, Conway, Lee and Mifflin. In 1784 he visited England, a sea voyage having been recommended for his health, but he only remained abroad three months. Returning, he died at his home in Philadelphia, March 5, 1785.

FORCE, Peter,

Historian, Journalist.

Peter Force, late of Washington, D. C., was born at Passaic Falls, New Jersey, November 26, 1790, son of William Force, a Revolutionary soldier. Peter Force moved to New York City in 1793. In that place he learned the printer's trade, and in 1812 was chosen to fill the presidential chair of the Typographers' Society. In November, 1815, he removed to Washington, D. C., where he began the publication of "The National Calendar," in 1820, and continued it with varying success till 1836. From November 12, 1823, to February 2, 1830, he published also "The National Journal," a political newspaper, which was the official organ during the administration of John Quincy Adams. He served for several years as city councilman and alderman; from 1836 to 1840 presided as mayor of the city of Washington; rose by successive steps to the rank of major-general of militia in 1860, and was vice-president, then president, of the National Institute for the Promotion of Science, at the capital. In 1833 he made a contract with the United States government for the preparation and publication of a documentary history of the American Colonies, of which nine folio volumes have since appeared, covering the period from March, 1774, to the end of 1776, and embodying original documents illustrating the history of the Revolution, and also prepared a tenth volume which he did not live to see published. This important work occupied him for over thirty-five years, and in its prosecution he gathered a collection of books, manuscripts, maps, and papers relating to American history, which in completeness and value is not equalled by any other collection in the world on the same subject. He published also four volumes of historical tracts, relating chiefly to the origin and settlement of the American colonies; "Grinnell Land," 1852; and "Record of Auroral Phenomena," 1856. His collection of manuscripts, books, etc., now forms a part of the Congressional Library.

His son, Manning Ferguson Force, who graduated at Harvard University in 1845, was a brigadier-general in the War for the Union, and March 13, 1865, for distinguished services, received a commission as brevet major-general. Peter Force died at Washington, D. C., January 23, 1868.

KITCHELL, Aaron,

Revolutionary Patriot, Legislator.

Aaron Kitchell was born in Hanover, Morris county, New Jersey, July 10, 1744, son of Joseph Kitchell, and grandson of Abraham Kitchell, who moved from Newark in the early part of 1700, and located at Hanover Neck, Morris county, where he purchased upwards of a thousand acres of land. The family was descended from Robert Kitchell, born in 1604, who married Margaret, daughter of Rev. Edward Sheaffer, of Cranbrook, Kent county, England. On April 29, 1639, Kitchell and his wife, with a company of Puritan refugees, sailed for America in the first vessel that anchored in the harbor of Quinnepiac, now New Haven, Connecticut. They soon afterward settled at Guilford, on the border of Long Island Sound, Robert Kitchell became a man of prominence in the Connecticut colony, whence his descendants dispersed to New Jersey and Long Island.

Aaron Kitchell attended the common schools, and was brought up to the blacksmith's trade. An unflinching patriot when the Revolution broke out, his occupation stood him in good stead, and he turned out quantities of arms and equipments for the New Jersey forces. His name has been transmitted to history as "one of those sturdy artisans whose unswerving devotion to the ideals of human rights was so large a factor in the success of the Revolution." It was not long after the restoration of peace that his many friends determined to honor him for his patriotism and devotion to the cause of liberty, at the same time realizing that his abilities would be conscientiously devoted to the common good. He was elected to Congress (House of Representatives) in 1791, as an Anti-Federalist, and was twice re-elected, serving until 1797, and was again recalled to the same service in 1799. He does not appear in public life afterward until 1805, when he was elected to succeed so distinguished a man as Jonathan Dayton as United States Senator, and from which position he resigned in 1809, but for what reason does not appear. He was subsequently a member of the New Jersey Legislature, and he was a presidential elector on the Monroe and Tompkins ticket in 1817. He died in Hanover, New Jersey, June 25, 1820.

It need not be reason for wonderment that men of the type of Aaron Kitchell were ranged on the Democratic side in politics. The possession of power by such men as they, was mistrusted by Hamilton and his followers, and Jefferson's effective championship of their principles appealed to them so strongly as to make them his ready and close adherents. Kitchell was such a Democrat as was Jefferson, and a recognized representative of the great mass of people who hailed that great statesman as their proper leader. It is noteworthy that the displacement of the Federalists by the Democrats in New Jersey's representation in the Senate, occurred at the election of Kitchell to that body, to take the seat of Dayton, and the contrast between the two men was strikingly typical of the great change that was taking place. Dayton was essentially the aristocrat—by birth, training and inclination; formal in manner, very precise, and of great dignity of carriage and bearing, he was known popularly, at the time of his defeat by Kitchell, as "the last of the cocked hats." Kitchell, on the contrary, was a man of the people, dealing in the plainest speech, without ostentation or display of any personal importance.

ELMER, Jonathan,

Physician, Public Official.

Jonathan, Elmer, Senator, was born at Fairfield, Cumberland county, New Jersey, November 29, 1745. He was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1771, and began the practice of medicine, but later became active in public affairs. A military company was organized by him, and he was an energetic member of the vigilance com-

mittee. He was a delegate from New Jersey to the Continental Congress in 1776, serving two years; and again a delegate in 1780, serving four years. and was a third time a delegate in 1784, serving until the establishment of the Federal government. He then became a Senator in Congress under the constitution (1789-91), and was among those who voted to locate the national capital on the Potomac. During the Revolution he also served as medical inspector of the army. He was later a high sheriff. and acted as surrogate of Cumberland county from 1784 to 1802. Still later he was elevated to the presiding judgeship of the County Common Pleas Court, which office he resigned in 1814. He devoted much time to literary pursuits, becoming a member of the American Philosophical Society (1771), and president of the State Medical Society (1787). He died at Burlington, New Jersey, September 3, 1817.

CONDIT, John,

Surgeon in Revolution, Statesman.

John Condit was born in Orange, New Jersey, July 8, 1755, and died there, May 4, 1834. He received his education in the public schools, and studied medicine. In 1776 (June 29), and a short time before he had attained his majority, he was commissioned surgeon in Colonel Van Cortlandt's battalion, Heard's brigade. After the war he engaged in a private practice, and it is said of him that as a physician he enjoyed the deepest confidence, and his practice extended in all directions throughout the county of Essex, which at that time embraced a much larger territory than at present. He was not prominently connected with the noted Medical Society of New Jersey, his connection with it only dating from 1830, four years before his death, when he was elected to honorary membership.

Of far more than ordinary mental attainments and physical powers, the duties of his profession, which were arduous to a degree unknown in these days, were not sufficient to engross his entire attention, and he was conspicuously active in general community affairs. The cause of education particularly appealed to him, and it was largely due to his instrumentality that the Orange Academy was established in 1785, an institution which acquired a very high reputation throughout the entire State. He was for many years in official station under the State and general government, and was reputed to be faithful and useful in every position to which he was called. For nearly twenty years in succession he was a member of the State Legislature. He was elected as a Democrat to the Sixth and Seventh Congresses (1799-1803). In 1803, the Legislature having failed to elect a United States Senator, he was appointed to fill the vacancy, and served until 1809, when he was again appointed to the same body to fill vacancy created by the resignation of Aaron Kitchell, and he was subsequently elected to fill out the unexpired term, extending his senatorial service to March 3, 1817. He subsequently served as Collector of the Port of New York.

VAN CAMPEN, Col. Abraham,

Revolutionary Patriot and Soldier.

Colonel Abraham Van Campen was born at Esopus, New York, in 1698, son of John Van Campen and Lietze Decker, daughter of Jan Decker, who came to this country in 1658.

Abraham Van Campen settled in Walpack, Sussex county, New Jersey, before 1727. He held a commission as colonel in the First New Jersey Regiment during the French and Indian War of 1755. He was one of the first judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Sussex county, appointed in 1753, and served until 1766. He was reappointed by Governor Livingston in 1778 and 1796. He also served on the Committee of Public Safety. He married Susannah Depue, of Esopus, New York. Colonel Van Campen died in 1796, leaving a large estate and many slaves.

COVENHOVEN, John,

Patriot Soldier in Revolution.

Colonel John Covenhoven, says an annalist of a bygone day, ranks in tradition among the genuine heroes of America. He was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, December 15, 1755. There is little information extant as to his youth. In 1776, the year in which he came of age, he joined the Continental forces under Washington, and took part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. The military records of the day associate with his name one of the great tragedies of the revolutionary period, his being the first appended to an extremely long and minute account, addressed to Washington, narrating the circumstances of Captain Joshua Huddy's gallant defense of the military post at Tom's River, its capture by a party of British sympathizers (known as refugees), and the hanging of the gallant defender, under circumstances of hideous barbarity, this occurring in March, 1782. Covenhoven's name is borne with the rank of colonel, his command apparently being a battalion. However, his service appears to have been rather that of a partisan ranger, than that of an officer with large bodies of troops, as he is credited with participating "as watcher, guide and soldier in opposing the forays of the barbarians." As this statement is linked with that of his participation in the "desperate engagement of Wyalusing," it would appear as if a great part of his service was in Pennsylvania, in regions infested by Indians confederating with the British forces. A romantic exploit of Colonel Covenhoven is narrated as having occurred in New Jersey, in February, 1778. He and Mercy Kelsey were being married, when the minister was interrupted by a party of Hessian soldiers. The company instantly dispersed, Covenhoven making his exit by means of a window. After nightfall, and the soldiers having departed, he returned and conveyed his bride to his home, which was then in Pennsylvania. After the war (from 1796 to 1797) Colonel Covenhoven superintended the building of a wagon road through the unbroken wilderness lying between Lycoming Creek to Painted Post, in Steuben county, New York. He died October 29, 1846, in Northumberland, Pennsylvania.

CARNAHAN, James,

Early Educator and Clergyman.

Major Carnahan, the first member of the family of whom we have definite information, died May 31, 1788. His grandparents on both sides came from the North of Ireland and settled in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, about 1720. Major Carnahan owned a valuable farm and was a man of influence in the county. In the Revolutionary War he held the rank of major in the Pennsylvania militia, and took part in several important engagments. Becoming dissatisfied with the conduct of his men, he resigned his office and early in 1780 removed his family to Sewickley settlement, Westmoreland county, about twenty miles from Pittsburgh. Here he purchased a farm on which he resided until his death, which occurred in an attempt to cross the Allegheny river a few miles above Pittsburgh. He married, and had four children: James, referred to below; Hannah; Archibald, and John.

Dr. James Carnahan, son of Major Carnahan, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1775, and died in Newark, New Jersey, March 3, 1859. He obtained his early education at the Sewickley settlement school and in 1793, when eighteen years of age, went to Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, to study at the academy, which afterward became Jefferson College. Here he acquired a thirst for knowledge, and prepared the way for all his classical attainments and for all the good accomplished in a long and useful life. In the summer of 1797, Dr. Carnahan, with a fellow student, Joseph Stockton, had charge

of the classical department in the academy. Dr. Carnahan was one of the founders of the Franklin Literary Society. His classical studies were directed by Rev. John Watson and Mr. James Mountain, under whose instruction he ultimately became an excellent Greek and Latin scholar. For some time Dr. Carnahan suffered financial embarrassment from the fact that Major Carnahan had become surety for the treasurer of the county in which he resided, who was also deputy treasurer for the state. This officer having defaulted, his sureties became responsible. Dr. Carnahan at one time felt that he would have to give up college and his preparation for the ministry and take up the study of medicine. Funds were obtained, however, through Dr. S. S. Smith, president of the College of New Jersey, to meet his college expenses, and provision was also made for his needs through his pastor, Rev. Dr. John McMillan, with whose church at Chartiers, Dr. Carnahan had united in 1795.

With a fellow student, Rev. Jacob Lindly, afterwards first president of the University of Ohio, Dr. Carnahan crossed the Allegheny river and made his way to Princeton. Mr. Lindly, who owned a horse, shared it with his comrade, and the two progressed about thirty-five or forty miles each day. Dr. Carnahan entered the junior class at Princeton in 1798, and was admitted to first degree in arts, September, 1800, with the highest honors of the institution, and spoke the English salutatory. On completing his course, Dr. Carnahan declined the office of tutor in the college for the reason that he was so recently graduated. He returned to Cannonsburg and spent one year in the study of theology under Rev. Dr. McMillan. In the autumn of 1801 he returned to Princeton as tutor, discharging the duties of this office for two years and continuing his theological studies meanwhile. In September, 1803, he resigned his position, though requested to remain as teacher of mathematics, with a better salary and the prospect of becoming professor. In April, 1804, he was licensed by the presbytery of New Brunswick to preach the gospel. After visiting several churches in Warren county, New Jersey and in Pennsylvania, he preached in the Reformed Dutch Church at Albany, and went from thence to Utica and its vicinity. On his return to New Jersey, Dr. Carnahan received two calls—one from the Dutch Collegiate Church at Albany, and the other from the United Societies of Whitesboro and Utica. He accepted the latter call, as he preferred the Presbyterian church. For the six ensuing years Dr. Carnahan labored faithfully and with good results in his new charge. In 1811 he was compelled to seek a milder climate on account of an affection of the throat from which he never entirely recovered, it being the chief cause of his resigning the presidency. After spending a year in Mapleton, New Jersey, Dr. Carnahan and his family removed to Princeton, where he took charge of a classical school for nine months. He then went to Georgetown, D. C., and opened a classical school. This proving a success, he remained eleven years at Georgetown, at the end of which time he was chosen by a unanimous vote of the board, May 12, 1823, president of the College of New Jersey. Dr. Carnahan immediately accepted. He afterwards declared that he would not have done this so readily if he had fully understood the condition of affairs at the college. As was the custom of the time, Dr. Carnahan was met and escorted on his entrance into Princeton by a large number of students on horseback. He was inaugurated August 6, 1823. President Carnahan's term of office was one of marked increase in the growth and development of the college. During his administration of thirty-one years, sixteen hundred and thirty-four students were graduated from the institution; the teaching corps was increased from two professors and two tutors in 1823 to six professors, two assistant professors and four tutors in 1854;

and not less than $75,000 was spent in erection of new buildings, purchase of apparatus and books, and on the improvement of the college grounds. During his whole presidency, Dr. Carnahan gave himself with exemplary diligence to the duties of office, taking a full share both in instruction and government. He was a wise and prudent counsellor, kind and courteous to colleagues and pupils, always self-possessed, firm, yet liberal. Ready to make all allowance for youthful aberrations, he was inflexible in the discharge of duty. In his manner he was unassuming and modest, entirely free from selfishness and petty jealousy. If good was done, he rejoiced, no matter who suggested or did it. His financial ability has frequently been set forth, but his usefulness to the college was of a higher order. Maclean says: "I question whether in the circumstances under which he conducted the affairs of the college, any man could have been found who would have managed them with so much wisdom and ultimately with so much success." In 1824, when General Lafayette was making a tour of the country, he was received with great hospitality at Princeton, and was presented by President Carnahan with a diploma of Doctor of Laws, which had been conferred upon the general in 1790. In June, 1853, President Carnahan resigned his office, but consented to retain his position till 1854. Dr. Carnahan was then unanimously chosen a trustee of the college, and continued to attend meetings of the board and to aid them by his counsel. He was also president of the board of trustees of the Theological Seminary, and a most useful member. After his wife's death in 1854 he went to spend the winter in Newark, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William K. McDonald, where he died March 3, 1859. His remains were brought to Princeton, where the funeral was held at the First Presbyterian Church, and was very largely attended.

A letter of his son-in-law's, Mr. McDonald, gives illustration of Dr. Carnahan's singular modesty: "The only meritorious act of his long life which he thought proper to record, has reference to his fondness for shade trees, when he expresses hope that the people of Princeton will remember that he planted the trees in the college campus, and transplanted from his own nursery those noble ones that adorn the entrance to the vestibule of their church."

Dr. Carnahan had two children: 1. Lydia, married Luther Halsey Van Doren, pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Middleton, New Jersey. 2. Hannah Mahon, born July 7, 1809; died May 21, 1878; married William King McDonald.

BOYDEN, Seth,

Accomplished Mechanic and Inventor.

This man, one of the most useful of his day, was a native of Massachusetts, but New Jersey was the scene of his most important labors and greatest successes. He was born November 17, 1788, son of Seth Boyden. His paternal grandfather, of the same name, was a minute-man in the Revolution, and a sufferer on the prison ship "Jersey." His maternal grandfather, Uriah Atherton Jr., made cannon and ammunition for the Revolutionary army, at Stoughton (now Sharon), Massachusetts.

Seth Boyden was reared on a farm, and had little educational advantages. He learned no trade as such, but he worked in his father's shop at intervals. He early gave indication of fine mechanical ability, and was a skillful watch repairer when only fifteen years old. In 1815 he located in Newark, New Jersey, and engaged in the manufacture of silver-plated articles for harness and carriages. He soon after evolved a greatly improved method of producing glazed leather. Soon afterward his shop burned down, and he engaged in the manufacture of "patent leather," the first in America, beginning by drying the varnish in the air, but later using an oven. In 1831 he sold his business to a Brooklyn firm. He

had taken no means to protect his invention legally, and years afterward he said, "I introduced patent leather; there was nothing generous or liberal in its introduction, as I served myself first, and when its novelty had ceased and I had other objects in view, it was the natural course to leave it."

In 1826 Mr. Boyden invented a process for making malleable castings, which he patented, and carried on the manufacture of until 1838, when he sold out to a Boston firm. In 1832 he was granted a patent for "applying the power of steam to machinery," and in 1837 he built the two first locomotives made in New Jersey—the "Orange" and the "Essex," for the Morris & Essex railroad. He also built an engine, the "Cometa," for the Cardenas railroad in Cuba, and there set it up in 1841. Among his great improvements were the attachment of the driving rod directly to the wheel; the "link motion," the "cut-off," and the duplex valve gear—devices which have been in vogue to the present day. In 1849 he discontinued the manufacture of locomotives, to perfect a process of separating zinc from its ores, and which he patented and later sold. Among his many inventions were a machine for making wrought iron nails; a machine for making brads and files, and for cutting and heading tacks; a machine for splitting leather; pad-caps, blinds and harness fittings; improvement in fuel for manufacturing cast iron; and an improved machine for forming hat bodies. In the last instance, his right was contested, but it was upheld in the courts.

After age had obliged his withdrawal from his mechanical pursuit he turned his attention to his garden, and produced a variety of strawberry valued both for size and flavor, and which is known by his name. He maintained a small forge, and continued his experiments, remarking, shortly before his death, that he had in mind enough undeveloped ideas to occupy two lifetimes. His mechanical skill was remarkable. He made with his own hands a telescope and a microscope of great power, a rifle with a most ingenious lock, an air gun, a watch case, several engravings on steel, and various articles for electric uses. He never sought pecuniary aid, and was an exceptional example of sturdy independent effort. He had wide knowledge of optics, chemistry, metallurgy, astronomy, electricity, geology, botany, and natural philosophy, and published the results of his investigations in electricity and the internal heat of the earth.

He married, at Foxboro, Massachusetts, Abigail, daughter of Obadiah and Matilda (Wetherell) Sherman, and to them were born five children. Mr. Boyden died near Newark, New Jersey, March 31, 1870. On May 13, 1890, a bronze statue to his memory was erected in a public park in that city.

RYERSON, Thomas C.,

Lawyer, Jurist, Legislator.

Hon. Thomas C. Ryerson, late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, was born May 4, 1788, at Myrtle Grove, Sussex county, New Jersey, son of Martin and Rhoda (Hull) Ryerson. He was a great-great-grandson of Martin Ryerson, of French Huguenot descent, who emigrated from Holland about 1660, and settled at Flatbush, on Long Island. He was a member from an early age of the Dutch Reformed Church, as its records still show, and for those days possessed a considerable property. He married, May 14, 1663, Annettie Rappelye, daughter of Joris Jansen Rappelye, who settled on Long Island, in 1625, in which year his first daughter, Sara, was born, the first white child born on Long Island. From this marriage have sprung large numbers of the name of Ryerson (besides numerous descendants of the female branches of the family) who are scattered over New York, New Jersey and several other States, and many in Canada, and in all of them the original Christian name of Martin has been kept up, that being the

name of both the father and grandfather of Judge Ryerson. His grandfather resided in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, whence his father removed to Sussex, about 1770, dying there in 1820, in his seventy-third year. His father and grandfather were both distinguished as surveyors, being deputies of the Surveyor-General of both East and West Jersey, and his father was thus enabled to make very judicious land locations for himself, and at his death left a landed estate of between forty and fifty thousand dollars.

Judge Ryerson remained at home until the age of sixteen years, working on his father's farm and receiving only the common education of the country. In 1800 his father removed to Hamburg, in the same county, where he died, and in 1804 Judge Ryerson began preparing for college at a private school in the family of Robert Ogden. After some time spent in this school he finished his preparatory studies at the Mendham (New Jersey) Academy, then taught by the late Hon. Samuel L. Southard, and in 1807 entered the junior class at Princeton, graduating there in 1809, with the third honor in a class of forty-four. After graduating he studied law with the late Job S. Halsted, of Newton, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1814. Four years of study with a practicing lawyer were then required, even of graduates, and during a part of this time he was out with the New Jersey militia, at Sandy Hook, to resist a threatened attack of the British. Immediately after being licensed he began practising law at Hamburg, and continued practice there until April, 1820, when he removed to Newton, where he resided until his death.

For two years, 1825-27, he was a member of the Legislative Council of New Jersey, and in January, 1834, was elected by a joint meeting a Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge Drake, whose term then expired. It is well known that Judge Drake had given great offence, but without good reason for it, to the Hicksite Quakers, by his opinion in the celebrated suit between them and the Orthodox Quakers, for which they determined, if possible, to defeat his re-election; to accomplish this they aided, in 1833, in electing a large majority of Democrats to the Legislature, which the year before had a majority of the other party. Although a leading and influential Democrat and politically opposed to Judge Drake, Judge Ryerson, in common with many other Democrats, was strongly opposed to this unjustifiable proscription, a warm advocate of Judge Drake's re-election, and used all his influence with the four Democratic members from Sussex in its favor. He was not in Trenton during that session until after the joint meeting, and his name was brought forward in the Democratic caucus as an opposing candidate, without his consent, and he knew nothing of it until after his election. The leading opponents of Judge Drake, finding that the votes of the Sussex members would re-elect him, resorted to the use of Judge Ryerson's name as the only means of preventing it, and thus, without his knowledge, he was made the instrument of defeating an excellent and irreproachable judge, his own warm personal friend. So strong an impression had he made upon the Sussex members in favor of Judge Drake that one of them voted for him in joint meeting, notwithstanding his own Democratic caucus nomination, and other Democrats also bolted the nomination, so that, notwithstanding the large Democratic majority in joint meeting, he was elected by only a very small majority. So strong, however, was the Hicksite feeling against Judge Drake that he received but one vote from the members south of the Assanpink. Theodore Frelinghuysen was then in the Senate, his term to expire March 4, 1835. He also had given great offence to the Hicksites by his able and eloquent speech in the same suit, and to reach him the same combination was continued until the election of October, 1834,

and resulted in sending General Wall to the Senate in his place. The news of his election was a complete surprise to Judge Ryerson, and with it came letters from prominent Democrats urging him to accept, and assuring him that his declination would not benefit Judge Drake; that party lines had become drawn, and he could not now under any circumstances be re-elected. He held the matter under advisement until the receipt of a letter from Judge Drake himself, dated February 3, 1834, urging him to accept, "and that promptly." He said also, "I feel under obligation to you, and my other friends, for your zeal in my behalf; but it has proved ineffectual, and I have no confidence in the success of another effort." And again, "If the place is thrown open, nobody knows into whose hands it may go. I rejoice that it has been so disposed of that we may still confide in the independence and integrity of the bench." This letter decided him to accept, and he was sworn into office, February 25, 1834, holding it until his death.

Judge Ryerson's course at the bar and on the bench fully justified the opinion of Judge Drake, quoted above, as in all positions he was a man of the firmest independence and strictest integrity. He was an able lawyer, well read, and was remarkable for a discriminating and sound judgment, an earnest and successful advocate, with great influence over courts and juries in Sussex and Warren, to which counties he confined his practice, and as a judge it is believed that he enjoyed in a high degree the esteem and confidence of the bench and bar, as well as of the people-at-large.

For the last eight years of his life Judge Ryerson was a very devoted member of the Presbyterian church, his wife having joined it some eight years earlier. His father was for many years an exemplary and very influential elder of the same denomination, and a large number of his descendants have been and are professing Christians. Judge Ryerson was very easy and affable in his manners, delighting in social intercourse and conversation, with a great fund of anecdote; very simple and economical in his personal tastes and habits, spending, however, freely in educating his children, and noted for his liberality to the poor around him and to the benevolent operations of his day. So much did he give away that he left no more estate than he inherited, although in full practice for twenty years before his appointment as judge. He often said to his children that he desired only to leave them a good education and correct principles, and that they must expect to make their way in life with only those to depend on. Both as lawyer and judge he was very painstaking and laborious, conscientiously faithful in the discharge of duty to his clients and the public; having a strongly nervous temperament, the mental strain was too great and resulted at length in a softening of the brain, from which he died August 11, 1838, after an illness of three months, leaving three sons and a daughter, and a widow, his first wife's youngest sister, his first wife having died three years previous to his death, to mourn an irreparable loss. His eldest son, Judge Martin Ryerson, died June 11, 1875, and his youngest son, Colonal Henry Ogden Ryerson, was killed in May, 1864, at the head of his regiment, on the second day's bloody fighting in the battles of the Wilderness, in Virginia.

GUMMERE, John,

Distinguished Educator and Author.

The Gummere family of Pennsylvania and New Jersey is of German origin. The name originally was Gömere or Gumerie, and the first of these two latter forms is the one which is used by the emigrant ancestor of the family in signing his will which is on file in the office of the surrogate in Philadelphia. The family is one that has always stood exceptionally high in the educational and professional world, and some of the greatest advantages which we

now enjoy in those walks of life have had their inception and beginnings in the fertile brains of members of this family. The name is deeply rooted in the history of more than one American college, and at least one college owes its foundation, and its present high standing among institutions of learning to two descendants of the sturdy Teutonic emigrant.

Johann Gömere came to Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1719, from Crefeldt, Germany; and there is a tradition in the family that he came originally from French Flanders. He and his wife, Anna, both died within twenty-four hours of each other, and were buried at the same time, May, 1738, in the "Upper Burying Ground," Germantown, but as their graves are unmarked it is impossible now to locate them.

Johannes Gummere, son of Johann and Anna Gömere, lived in Moreland township, Pennsylvania, and in 1740 he received a certificate of removal for himself and his wife, Sarah, who is believed to have been a member of the Davis family of Bucks county, from the Abington Monthly Meeting to the Monthly Meeting at Concord, Pennsylvania.

Samuel, son of John (Johannes) and Sarah (Davis) Gummere, was born in Moreland township in 1750, and was probably the youngest son. July 6, 1814, he and his wife, Rachel, who had previously removed from Pennsylvania to Upper Springfield, New Jersey, asked for a certificate of removal from the latter place to the Burlington Monthly Meeting. October 23, 1783, he married Rachel, daughter of John and Anna James, of Willistown, Pennsylvania.

John, son of Samuel and Rachel (James) Gummere, was born at Rancocas, New Jersey, 1784, died in 1845. For many years he lived at Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, and for more than forty years was an esteemed and successful teacher of youth at Horsham, Rancocas, West Town, Burlington and Haverford, Pennsylvania. In this last named place he has left an enduring monument of his greatness in the Friends' College. This was opened in 1833 with Mr. Gummere for its head master as a school designed to afford literary instruction and religious training to the children of Friends, under whose control the present college continues. Systematic physical training and athletic sport were made prominent in the original plan, and are still insisted upon. In 1845 the school was temporarily suspended in order to give opportunity for collecting an endowment, and was reorganized as a college in 1856. Upon his retirement from the Friends' College at Haverford, Mr, Gummere resumed his boarding school at Burlington, which he had previously conducted at first alone and afterwards with aid of his son, Samuel J. Gummere, from 1814 to 1833, and in this occupation spent the remainder of his quiet and useful life. He was the author of many excellent textbooks, and his work elicited the warmest commendation from Dr. Bowditch, Professor Bache and other competent judges. Among these publications were his celebrated "Treatise on Surveying," which was first published in 1814, and ran through fourteen editions; and his "Elementary Treatise on Theoretical and Practical Astronomy," the first edition of which was published in 1822, and the last, the sixth, in 1854. A very interesting biographical sketch of Mr. Gummere was privately printed by William J. Allinson, of Burlington, and it is a well-merited tribute to the learning and virtues of a ripe scholar and a most excellent man. One of his old scholars has said of him "that former disciples of John Gummere never in after life approached their old master without sentiments of affection and esteem." In 1808 Mr. Gummere married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Susanna (Deacon) Buzby, a member of two of the oldest and most distinguished families of Burlington county.

MEEKER, Samuel,

Prominent Manufacturer and Financier.

Samuel Meeker was born at Springfield, New Jersey, November 13, 1786. He was the son of William Meeker and Sarah, his wife, whose maiden name was Hayes. His grandfather was Major Samuel Meeker, of Springfield, of the New Jersey militia, who took a prominent part on the patriotic side in the War of the Revolution. Both Major Samuel Meeker and his son William were active in the battle of Springfield, on June 23, 1780, Major Meeker commanding the troop of cavalry which fought in the battle. His son William is said to have killed a British soldier whom he saw trying to set fire to the village church.

Samuel Meeker, the grandson of Major Meeker, was born in the Meeker homestead, which is said to have been situate nearer to what is now known as Short Hills, that whole section being then known as Springfield. When a youth he was sent to Philadelphia, to live there with an uncle, also named Samuel, his father's brother, who was a prominent merchant of that city. He there finished his education and received his business education. Later he went to New York City, where for a time he resided and engaged in business. While there he was married to Martha Harbeck, the daughter of John Harbeck and of Catherine Tiers.

John Harbeck had quite a remarkable history. He was a German, born in the city of Berlin, in Prussia, of noble and wealthy ancestry, had been highly educated, and when a young man was sent abroad by his parents to travel. Coming to the United States shortly after, and before the outbreak of the American Revolution, and having become impressed with the ideas of liberty which then for some time had been growing among the people of Europe and were about to burst into activity in the American colonies, his sympathy with the aspirations of the Americans was so great that against the wishes of his family he decided to settle permanently in America and cast his lot with the Americans. He settled in New York City, and there married. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary War he received a commission as captain, and being possessed of an independent fortune he raised a company at his own expense and supported and maintained it throughout the whole war, refusing any assistance, although offered a remuneration from the American government. He participated with his troop in many engagements and notably at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was well known to General George Washington, and highly esteemed by him, and it was sought by General Washington several times to have him promoted to a higher rank, but he refused to accept any promotion, preferring to remain with his company. In the early part of the war, when the British authorities drove out of New York City the patriots who would not swear allegiance to the English King, John Harbeck, then being with the army, having left his wife and children in New York City, Catherine, his wife, refusing to swear allegiance to the British government, was put outside of the English lines. Taking her young children by the hand, she made her way through many difficulties to the North until she reached the outposts of the American army; from thence she was helped on to Albany, where she remained throughout the war, at the close of which her husband joined her there, and they continued to reside there until their death. He was a friend of John Jacob Astor, the founder of the family of that name, and at his home in Albany Mr. Astor frequently stopped on his journeys back and forth to and from the far North where he went to buy furs and other articles from the Indians and hunters of Canada and the British possessions. John Harbeck's sons returned to New York City, where they built up a large business as shipping merchants, which was carried on by them and their sons, for many years and until the War of the Rebellion drove Amer-

ican shipping off of the seas. They owned many ships which went to all parts of the world and became very wealthy. The last of his grandsons died in Paris, France, a few years ago. The Harbeck wharves in Brooklyn were named after this family. Some of the younger members of the family still reside in New York City, and there is a branch of the family residing in Cleveland, Ohio, who have long been well-known and respected citizens of that city. Until her death a few years ago, the widow of John Henry Harbeck, a grandson of the original John Harbeck, resided in an elegant old mansion on Fifth avenue, in New York City, which has since given way to business uses.

Samuel Meeker, after giving up in early life his New York business, settled in New Jersey, on a farm outside of Rahway, with his wife and family. He engaged in Rahway in the carriage manufacturing business with his brother William, for a while, and after William's death he continued in this business alone for many years and until he retired from business some years prior to the outbreak of the Civil War. In connection with this manufacturing business he maintained stores and buildings in Charleston, South Carolina, to which the carriages were shipped from Rahway, and where they were exhibited and sold. He manufactured almost entirely for the Southern trade and while he was so engaged in business he spent the winter months and spring of the year in Charleston, his wife until overcome by the sickness which resulted in her death, accompanying him. The children were left in the care of her sister Helen Harbeck, on the farm near Rahway.

Mr. Meeker was engaged in business in Charleston during the years of the great excitement over the proposed "Nullification" of the United States laws by the State of South Carolina which culminated in 1833, under the leadership of the great Southern statesman, John C. Calhoun, and when Andrew Jackson was President of the United States, and he used to say, although himself a Whig and later a Republican in politics, that his best friends and customers in business at that time, were among the wealthy Southern planters and others, most all of whom were strong nullifiers, as they were then called.

On retiring from this business, in which he accumulated a considerable fortune, his wife having in the meantime died in December, 1834, and he having some years later married Mary Thomas, of New York City, Mr. Meeker came to Newark and there established his residence, purchasing a considerable plot of ground on Broad and East Kinney streets, and building a mansion thereon, where he continued to reside from the time of his coming to Newark until his death, and which dwelling-house is the house now owned and occupied by Dr. F. Ill, on Broad street, north of Kinney street, the front part of the house facing Broad street, being about the same in appearance then as now, although Dr. Ill has in recent years built an additional building on the grounds of the old place. From the time of his making his residence in Newark he interested himself in the social and business activities of that city, and his integrity and good business judgment were soon recognized by his being called to many positions of honor and trust in the business and social life of Newark in those days. He was elected a director in the State Bank, and in the year 1854 was elected its president, and continued as such until his death. He was also elected a manager of the Newark Savings Institution, which was for years and until its final failure in 1884 located on the north corner of Broad and Mechanic streets. Mr. Meeker served for a number of years as president of this institution, during which time the institution passed through a number of severe runs on the part of its depositors, notably in the panic of 1857, and it was his pride that under his administration the institution always kept its doors open, meeting every demand from its depositors promptly, and in

the most severe crisis of the bank he would never hear or listen to any advice to take any other course except to pay dollar for dollar upon demand. In the last few years of his life Mr. Meeker, owing to the infirmities of advancing years and the other responsibilities which rested upon him, retired from the presidency of this institution, although he continued to serve on its board of managers and as vice-president, under the presidency of United States Senator William Wright, to the day of his death. It is needless to say that under the management of these substantial old citizens the Newark Savings Institution of those days was a thoroughly reliable and conservative institution of the highest credit and standing, which position it continued to hold among the financial institutions of the State, until in later years it was brought to ruin by the introduction into its management of more modern and unsafe methods of finance which obtained credit for a while with our citizens, but resulted in wrecking a once honorable institution.

Mr. Meeker also at the time of his death and for some years prior thereto was the president of the Newark City Gas Company, and was largely interested in that corporation at the time of his death. He was also one of the original incorporators, and founders and directors of the old Newark Library Association whose building and public hall standing for many years on the north side of Market street, was long the principal place of Newark's public entertainments until that association having been merged into the present Free Library, the old building was pulled down to make way for one of Newark's large department stores.

As illustrating the strong conservative characteristics of Mr. Meeker, it is an interesting fact that upon the incorporation by act of the Legislature in 1845 of Newark's first life insurance company, the present Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, his services and assistance were sought by those engaged in establishing the company, and through their efforts his name was actually inserted in the charter given by the Legislature to the company as one of its first or charter directors. Mr. Meeker appreciated the honor of this selection and would gladly have served as a director of the company had it been established on a financial basis of which he could approve, with a capital sufficient in his judgment to meet any obligations which were likely to confront the company in the early years of its existence, but it was proposed to establish the company and it was established on a purely mutual basis, without any funds or capital, save as policies were issued and premiums thereon paid by the insured, and Mr. Meeker believing that a company founded in this way might perhaps fail and be unable to meet its obligations through the deaths of policy-holders faster than the company could gather and retain funds sufficient to pay the amounts which might become due on its policies, refused to accept the position of director in the new company. The enterprise of life insurance was then entirely new to Newark, and indeed had up to that time made but little headway in the United States. A Mr. Patterson, a Scotchman, educated in the business abroad, brought the idea to Newark, and first sought to familiarize the citizens of Newark and of New Jersey with its advantages, and he it was who started the idea of incorporating such a company in Newark, and he became, upon the incorporation of the company, its first president and actual manager in the early stages of its existence. But by many of Newark's citizens of that day he was looked upon as considerable of a theorist and visionary in his ideas. He sought to persuade them by reference to the experiences of such enterprises abroad and by reference to the tables of mortality and other statistics which were used by such companies, that a failure of such a company for lack of funds through deaths of its policy-holders was not likely to occur, but many of the citizens of that time thought, what was in fact the

truth, that there was an element of uncertainty attending the successful launching of such a company on such a basis, as it all depended upon whether policy-holders who would continue to pay their premiums could be gotten into the company fast enough to more than offset losses by death and the necessary salaries and expenses which must be met. The great success of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company has fully demonstrated that this could be done and that institution today with the beautiful building on Broad and Clinton streets is one of the proudest and strongest institutions of Newark and of New Jersey, but it must be acknowledged that to the Newark business man of 1845, at the inception of such an enterprise, there was an element of doubt and uncertainty about its successful outcome, and Mr. Meeker refused to lend his name to or identify himself with a financial institution which in his judgment did not begin its business with sufficient funds to safeguard it against all possible obligations.

Samuel Meeker was a direct descendant of William Meeker, who came to Connecticut from England soon after the landing of the "Mayflower," in the early part of the seventeenth century. After remaining a few years in the Connecticut colony, William Meeker came to Newark and settled at the southern end of the then town of Newark, or probably outside of Newark, more in the neighborhood of Elizabethtown. From him all the Meekers of New Jersey and probably all of those scattered throughout the United States are supposed to be descended. Frequent references to him and to his acts are to be found in the early histories of Newark and of Elizabethtown. He appears to have been a man of strong individuality and tenacious in asserting and defending what he claimed to be his rights, for these histories show that he long engaged in disputes and litigations with the town and inhabitants of Newark in reference principally to his property rights. So bitter and serious had these disputes become that the inhabitants of Newark at one time determined to take serious measures against him and to proceed against him on a charge of alleged treason to the town in some way, but William Meeker, notwithstanding this attitude of the people and government of Newark towards him, successfully maintained his position, so much so, that the inhabitants of Newark voted later on to make an agreement with him for the final and peaceful settlement of these disputes and contentions, and they actually did conclude what was called a "treaty" with him whereby all these matters were finally and amicably settled. This was certainly a compliment to his individuality and importance in the community of that date, and he appears after that treaty to have lived in peace with the town and inhabitants of Newark, and one of his sons in after years became high sheriff of Essex county.

The Meekers of the early history of Newark, like most of the original settlers of Newark, in their religious convictions were strong Protestants and inclined to Presbyterianism or Congregationalism. But little is known of Samuel Meeker's religious proclivities in his early days, except that his first marriage to Martha Harbeck was celebrated in a church of the Protestant Episcopal denomination, old Saint Mark's Church, in New York City, and from this it may be surmised that perhaps during his life in his youth with his uncle, Samuel Meeker of Philadelphia, he may have become attached to that denomination. His wife, however, Martha Harbeck, and her elder sister, Helen, who lived with her throughout her married life and assisted her in her household duties and the care of her children, (Martha being a woman of strong mentality but of delicate physical constitution, as was shown by her subsequent early death before attaining the age of fifty years), were of strong religious convictions. They were the daughters of Catherine Tiers, descended from a Huguenot family of

France, who in the seventeenth century, in the reign of Louis XIV., were driven out of France by the King because they would not renounce their Calvinist faith. Being forbidden longer to worship according to that faith, the family came to America, where Catherine Tiers met and married John Harbeck in the years preceding the war of the Revolution. After Mr. Meeker's marriage to Martha Harbeck, and upon his entering into the manufacturing business at Rahway and taking up his residence on the farm in the country to the west of that town, Mr. Meeker and his wife and sister-in-law attached themselves to the old First Presbyterian Church of Rahway, under the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Janeway, who died only recently, having lived to a great age, and Mrs. Meeker and her sister Helen became and continued among the most devoted and fervent members of that church. It was the custom of the family in those days to drive into Rahway on every Sunday morning, remaining for both the morning and evening services, the children in the meantime attending the Sunday school, and during the week which followed, while engaged in their household duties it was the chief interest and pleasure of Mrs. Meeker and her sister, aside from the care of the children, to talk over the points of the pastor's sermon and other religious events of the preceding Sunday, as with these good souls religion was by far the principle thought and interest of their lives, and their lives were lived only as a preparation for a heavenly home to come.

On the death of Martha, his wife, and Mr. Meeker's removal some years later to Newark, his sister-in-law Helen came with him and continued to assist in the housekeeping and care of the children until her death in 1840, and Mr. Meeker's children always held in the greatest respect and veneration the memory of this good woman, second only to the love which they felt for the memory of their saintly mother.

Mr. Meeker's second wife was a woman of English descent, and attached to the services and customs of the Church of England. Through her influence he returned to the Protestant Episcopal denomination. Upon his taking up his residence in Newark they became members of Trinity Church, and Mr. Meeker long held the offices of vestryman, warden and treasurer of that church. He continued in the two last named offices until the building of Grace Episcopal Church, near their home. Having taken an active part and contributed largely towards the building of that church, he and his wife became members and communicants of that parish and he was elected vestryman of the church and continued as such to the time of his death.

Although Mr. Meeker always took an active and intelligent interest in public affairs he never could be persuaded to engage in politics or hold any public office except that of an alderman of the city of Newark for a brief time. In his later years he was several times requested by influential men in his party to stand as his party's candidate for mayor of the city, but would not give his consent to a nomination for that office.

In August, 1863, Mr. Meeker's second wife died. He was then an old man, but full of energy, and took an active interest in all affairs with which he was connected. After her death he suffered much from loneliness in his Broad street mansion where he lived with only some relatives of his second wife. His children were all married, and either by reason of living at a distance from him, with interests which they could not leave, or on account of their families and children, they could not conveniently live with him. Under these circumstances he was persuaded into making a third marriage, and having never travelled in Europe, to take a trip abroad, much to the sorrow and regret of his children, who feared that he would not return alive. But having always been a man of strong will power and accustomed to carry out whatever he undertook, he could not be dissuaded from this

course, and in May, 1864, having already suffered two paralytic strokes, he was married at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, to Miss Lucretia Parsons, of that place, a niece of a friend of many years, Charles M. King. A few days later he started on the trip abroad, and the forebodings of his family were only too soon realized, for on July 14, 1864, while traveling in Italy and having spent some time in Rome, and from there having reached Pisa, he was there seized with the Roman fever and other complications caused by old age and died. As was the custom of those days, his body was embalmed and reached home some months later on a sailing vessel, and his funeral services largely attended were held at Grace Church, Newark.

Mr. Meeker while residing on the farm near Rahway, purchased a plot in the old cemetery there situate on St. George's avenue in the westerly section of that town, and belonging to the First Presbyterian Church, to which he belonged. In this beautiful country cemetery, which stretches back to steep and heavily wooded banks of the Rahway river, and which is one of the most picturesque and well kept of our country cemeteries, on one of the finest plots on the main drive of the cemetery, is situate the burial plot which he purchased and which has since been added to by other members of the family. In this plot, under a slab of Italian marble, lie Samuel Meeker and Martha Harbeck Meeker, the wife of his youth. Old Aunt Helen also lies near by. His father and mother, William and Sarah, his sons Samuel and John Harbeck, with several children who died in childhood, and other members of his family, are also buried there. A striking feature of the plot is the slab of Italian marble with beautiful inscriptions and design, which Mr. Meeker caused to be placed over the grave of his eldest son, John Harbeck Meeker, who when a lad of nine years, on April 29, 1822, when traveling on a sloop which carried passengers in those days to and from the "Point" at Elizabethport and New York City, was swept overboard and drowned, through an accident which occurred. A young German residing in this county, a native of Jena, in Saxony, named Anton Moritz Ulrich, who was at that time engaged in business at what is now known as Bloodgood's Mills, near Rahway, sprang overboard after him, and both were drowned and buried in the grave together. The history of this incident with a beautiful quotation of verses in poetry, is inscribed on the slab. While one strolls in this quiet country cemetery and hears at times the deep notes of the bell of the old Presbyterian Church not far away ringing out the hours or a call to prayer, the words of "Gray's Elegy" instinctively come to one's mind, and the spot seems ideal.

Mr. Meeker was survived by four children: Samuel A. Meeker, of Woodbridge and Perth Amboy; Mrs. Martha Adela Halsted, who married Oliver Spencer Halsted, the son of the Chancellor of New Jersey of that name; John Harbeck Meeker, of Newark and South Orange, a former judge of the Essex county courts; and Dr. Charles Henry Meeker, of Rahway. All these are dead, and the wives also of the sons have passed away. A number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Mr. Meeker are living. Among the granddaughters living are Mrs. Katherine G. Forbes of Noroton, Connecticut, and Miss Martha Meeker of Greenwich, Connecticut, daughters of his son Samuel. John Harbeck Meeker (2nd), a lawyer of Essex county, residing at East Orange, and Charles Henry Meeker (2nd), of Newton, New Jersey, are grandsons. George Bruce Halsted, one of the most celebrated mathematicians in the United States, a graduate of Princeton University, and for many years Professor of Mathematics at the University of Texas, and now residing in the State of Colorado, is a grandson. Professor Halsted is the author of many works on higher mathematics which are in use as text books in the colleges and universities throughout

the world, and as a mathematician has received distinguished honors abroad. Of the younger generation, Charles Henry Meeker (3d), a great-grandson, is a graduate of Columbia University, in New York City, and is now taking a post-graduate course there. He has also developed a considerable talent for mathematics, and for illustrating in text books difficult mathematical problems, which he does by very accurately made drawings, and John Harbeck Meeker (3d), a graduate of Williams College, of the class of 1913, and a teacher in Carteret School in Orange, New Jersey.

Mr. Meeker had but one child by his second wife, Sarah, who died in his Broad street mansion, when a pretty child of about two years. Little Sarah's favorite pastime was to pick the leaves from the geraniums and other potted plants in the house, and there is in the family, at East Orange, a life-sized oil painting of her taken shortly before her death, representing the child engaged in this pastime.

Mr. Meeker's third wife returned to this country and to her home at Morristown, after his death, where she continued to reside, and was known as Mrs. Samuel Meeker until her death in 1889.

DAYTON, Elias,

Revolutionary Soldier, Legislator.

Elias Dayton, Revolutionary soldier, was born at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in July, 1737, a descendant of Ralph Dayton, an Englishman, who emigrated from Bedfordshire to Boston, and settled in New Haven in 1638. He removed thence to Southampton, Long Island, and was the founder of East Hampton. As a young man he joined the British forces, fought with the "Jersey Blues," under Wolfe, at Quebec, and subsequently became captain of a company of militiamen, with which he marched against the northern Indians. At the outbreak of the Revolution he became a member of the Committee of Safety, and with William Alexander, Lord Stirling, commanded a party which in July, 1775, captured a British transport off Elizabethtown. In February, 1778, he was appointed by Congress colonel of the Third New Jersey Regiment; in 1781 aided in the suppression of the New Jersey mutiny, and in 1783 was advanced to the rank of brigadier-general. Throughout the entire war he was in active service, being prominently engaged in the battles of Springfield, Monmouth, Brandywine and Yorktown, and was three times unhorsed—at Germantown, at Springfield, and again at Crosswick's Bridge. When the enemy under General Knyphausen, penetrated into New Jersey, he directed the execution of the measures adopted for their annoyance. At the close of the war he was appointed major-general of militia. He was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1770, but declined the honor; on being again elected, however, he served during 1787-88. He served several terms in the New Jersey Legislature, and at the organization of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati was elected its first president, holding the office until his death, which occurred at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, July 17, 1807.

NEILSON, John,

Revolutionary Officer, Public Official.

Colonel John Neilson, Revolutionary officer, and member of the Continental Congress, late of New Brunswick, New Jersey, was born in that place, or near it, March 11, 1745. He was educated in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and afterward, from 1769 to 1775, was engaged in mercantile pursuits in his native town. In 1775 he raised and organized a company of patriot volunteers; August 31st of the same year, he was appointed colonel of a regiment of minutemen; and until September 18, 1780, continued actively engaged in repelling British inroads, and in furthering the cause to which he was ardently attached. He was then appointed deputy quartermaster gen-

eral for New Jersey. Early in 1777 he planned and successfully executed the surprise of a British post at Bennett's Island. In 1778 and 1779 he was a zealous and influential member of the Continental Congress; and in the New Jersey Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution, he distinguished himself as an energetic and efficient supporter of the important measures then held under discussion. He died in New Brunswick, New Jersey, March 3, 1833.

LAMBERT, John,

Acting Governor, Statesman.

Hon. John Lambert, one of the most distinguished citizens of New Jersey during the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century, was born in 1746, in the township of Amwell, New Jersey. His father's name was Gershom, and his mother's Sarah Merriam. His grandfather was John Lambert, who married Abigail Bumstead in 1713.

The Hon. John Lambert cultivated a large tract of land in his native town, where he lived a long and useful life. For many years he was a member of the New Jersey Council, the higher branch of the State Legislature, in which body he ably served the interests of his section and constituents. From 1795 to 1800 he was vice-president of that body, and during the years 1802 and 1803 he performed with vigorous efficiency the duties of acting Governor of the State. He was a representative in Congress from New Jersey from 1805 to 1809, and from 1809 to 1815 was an influential member of the United States Senate. John Lambert was a devoted lover of literature, and was especially familiar with the English classics. He owned the best library in Hunterdon county, which at that time included within its limits the city of Trenton. He was a man of great decision of character, and thoroughly honest and outspoken, even in those days of extreme party bitterness.

He was married in 1765 to Susannah Barber, by whom he had seven children. His second wife was Hannah Dennis (nee Little), by whom he had six children, the oldest of whom was Jerusha, married Abraham Holmes, and the next in age, Merriam, who married James Seabrook. Merriam and James were the parents of Mary Hannah Seabrook, the wife of Ashbel Welch, Esq., of Lambertville. Hon. John Lambert died on the 4th of February, 1823, aged seventy-seven years.

MARTIN, Luther,

Lawyer, Jurist, Statesman.

Luther Martin was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, February 9, 1748. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1766. He studied law at Queenstown, Maryland, supporting himself meanwhile by teaching; was admitted to the bar in 1771, and in 1772 went to Williamsburg, Virginia, where he began the practice of his profession. He finally settled in Somerset county, Maryland, and attained prominence as a lawyer. It is said that at an early term of the Wiliamsburg (Virginia) court he defended thirty-eight persons, and that twenty-nine of them were acquitted. He was one of the commissioners of Somerset county, New Jersey, in 1778 to oppose the measures of Great Britain, and a member also of the Annapolis (Maryland) convention. He published an answer to the address of the British brothers Howe from their ships in Chesapeake Bay; also an address "To the Inhabitants of the Peninsula between the Delaware river and the Chesapeake," and it was distributed to the inhabitants on printed hand bills. In 1778 he was appointed Attorney-General of his adopted State, and vigorously, almost rigorously, prosecuted the Tories. In 1784-85 he was in the Continental Congress from

Maryland. In 1787 he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, and took an active part in the debates in opposition to it, finally leaving the convention rather than sign the constitution. A few years later, however, he was to be christened "the federal bulldog" by Jefferson. He also opposed the ratification of the constitution by the State of Maryland, and made such able arguments against it that John C. Calhoun afterward drew from them in his nullification speeches. He bitterly denounced the license allowed by the constitution to the African slave trade, and declared that God viewed with equal eye the poor African slave and his American master. But his next public appearance was as a staunch supporter of the constitution, when he acted as counsel for Judge Samuel Chase, impeached before the United States Senate in 1804, Judge Chase, by the way, having once been no less bitter in his opposition to it than his eccentric counsel. This impeachment failed. In 1805 Mr. Martin resigned his attorney-generalship, after twenty-seven years' service, and even then had the largest practice of any lawyer in Maryland. In 1807 he was counsel for Aaron Burr, when the latter was tried for high treason at Richmond, Virginia, and was once more on the winning side. When this trial was over, he entertained both Burr and Harman Blennerhassett at his own house in Baltimore, Maryland. In 1814 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the city and county of Baltimore, but this court was abolished in 1816. In February, 1818, he was appointed Attorney-General of Maryland, but by a stroke of paralysis Judge Martin was thrown entirely upon the charity of his friends in 1820. Two years later the Maryland Legislature passed an act wholly unparalleled in American history, requiring every lawyer in Maryland to pay annually a license fee of five dollars, the money to be paid over to trustees "for the use of Luther Martin." His abilities as a lawyer were of the very highest order, some authorities regarding him among the best which the country has produced. He died at the house of Aaron Burr in New York City, July 10, 1826.

BURR, Aaron,

Soldier, Vice-President.

Colonel Aaron Burr, lawyer and Vice-President of the United States, was born February 6, 1756, in the city of Newark, and was a son of President Burr, and a grandson of President Edwards, of Princeton College. His father died when he was a year old, and his mother's decease followed in less than a twelvemonth after her husband's. He was thus left an orphan in his very infancy, and the moulding of his character thus left to stranger hands doubtless influenced his whole life.

He received an excellent education, and graduated from Princeton College in 1773. He subsequently commenced the study of law, but before being admitted to the bar the conflict with Great Britain commenced, and when nineteen years of age he joined the Continental army at Cambridge, and accompanied Arnold in his expedition against Quebec. In the year 1776 he was invited to join the military family of General Washington, and accepted the offer, but the commander-in-chief soon dispensed with him. He retired from military duties in 1779, having reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He commenced the practice of law in 1782 in Albany, but after a short sojourn in that city removed to New York. He took a prominent part in political matters, and in 1791 he was elected by the Legislature of his adopted State a Senator of the United States, and served in that body until the expiration of his term in 1797, and was a prominent member of the Democratic party. In 1800 he and Jefferson each had seventy-three votes in the Electoral College for the presidency. There being no choice, the election for President

devolved upon the House of Representatives, according to the Constitution. After thirty-five ineffectual trials, Thomas Jefferson was elected on the thirty-sixth ballot, when Colonel Burr was chosen Vice-President. During his term occurred the lamentable controversy with Alexander Hamilton, the challenge and the duel, when the latter fell, mortally wounded by the hand of the Vice-President. After the expiration of his term he was charged with meditating the founding of a new empire in the southwest. He journeyed to the west, and having formed an intimacy with the wife of Harman Blennerhasset, of Blennerhasset's Island, in the Ohio river, endeavored to seek his co-operation through the influence of Mrs. Blennerhasset. The great scheme failed, and Blennerhasset, who was a man of great wealth, was totally ruined, he having made liberal advance of money to promote the matter. Colonel Burr was arrested for treason and brought to trial at Richmond, Virginia, and was acquitted, as no overt act could be proved. For the remainder of his life he resided chiefly in New York. He died at Staten Island, New York, September 14, 1836.

WRIGHT, William,

Pioneer Manufacturer, U. S. Senator.

Hon. William Wright, son of Dr. William Wright, a prominent physician and citizen of Rockland county, New York, and descended from early settlers of Connecticut, was born in Rockland county, New York, in 1791. He was at school in Poughkeepsie, preparing for college, when the death of his father deprived him of means of support and compelled him to abandon his intended collegiate course. Learning the trade of harness making, he not only supported himself during the term of his apprenticeship, but succeeded in saving from his scant wages three hundred dollars, a fund that he applied upon attaining his majority, to hiring and stocking a small shop in Bridgeport, New Jersey. Here, while working with the energy and industry that characterized his entire career in business and in public life, he continued his interrupted studies; but the ground that he had lost could never be entirely regained, and his education was derived less from books than from men and affairs. Entering into a partnership with his father-in-law, William Peet, and Sheldon Smith, he founded a firm for the manufacture of harness and saddles, establishing at the same time a branch house at Charleston, South Carolina. In 1821 the northern manufactory was transferred to Newark, New Jersey—then coming into prominence as a manufacturing town—and during the ensuing thirty-three years his business steadily increased, until it became one of the most important of its kind in the country. In 1854, having by untiring energy and well directed commercial talent amassed a large fortune, he retired from active business life. He took no part in public affairs (unless his services as a volunteer for the defence of Stonington, in the War of 1812, can be held to come under this head) until 1840, when he was elected without opposition, mayor of Newark. At that time he was a pronounced member of the Whig party, and was an earnest supporter of Henry Clay.

In 1842 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives as an independent candidate, defeating the regular Whig and Democratic nominees, and in 1844 he was re-elected from the same district. In 1851 he abandoned the Whig and entered the Democratic party, and in 1853, as a Democratic candidate, was elected a member of the United States Senate for a full term, succeeding the Hon. J. W. Miller. Appointed chairman of the Senate Committee on Manufactures, his extensive practical knowledge and sound common sense gave weight and point to his utterances; and while he was never prominent in debate, his counsels in committee were always listened to with attention and were very generally fol-

lowed. On the committee to audit and control the expenses of the Senate, his services, while less eminent in degree, were no less eminent in kind. Upon the expiration of his term in 1859, he was succeeded by the Hon. John C. Ten Eyck; but in 1863 he was again put in nomination by the Democratic party, and was again elected. During that portion of his second term which he was enabled to serve, he displayed the same qualities that had made him so useful when first in office, but at the end of two years failing health disabled him from close attention to his senatorial duties, and for the last twelve months of his life his attendance upon the sessions of Congress was necessarily irregular. He died at his home in Newark, November 1, 1866.

MONTGOMERY, John B.,

Distinguished Naval Officer.

Rear-Admiral John B. Montgomery, of the United States Navy, was born at Allentown, New Jersey, November 17, 1794, and was appointed from that State, June 4, 1812, receiving at that date a midshipman's warrant. Early in September of the same year he reported at Sackett's Harbor for duty in the squadron on Lake Ontario, and served successively on board the "Hamilton" and flagships "Madison" and "General Pike." He participated in the naval attack on Kingston, Upper Canada, November 10, 1812, and also in the capture of Little York (now Toronto), April 27, 1813, and of Fort George and Newark on the 27th of the following month. In conjunction with seven other officers and one hundred sailors he volunteered for service on Lake Erie, August 4, 1813, and joined the United States brig "Niagara," Captain Elliott, and took part in the general naval action of September 10, which resulted in the capture of the British fleet. For this service he received a sword and the thanks of Congress awarded to the officers of his grade. He was present during the blockade and subsequent attack on Mackinaw (Lake Huron) in August, 1814, and also during the same month at the destruction of a block-house and gun-brig on the British side of the lake. During the last siege of Fort Erie the "Niagara" was employed in protecting communication between the fort and the United States hospitals at Buffalo, and the transportation of troops between the two shores of the lake during the months of September and October. He continued on board that vessel until the close of the war, and returned to New York late in February, 1815, in time to witness the general illumination in celebration of peace. Early in the following month of March, the United States being at war with Algiers, he was ordered to the sloop-of-war "Ontario," at Baltimore, then under the command of Captain Jesse Duncan Elliott, and sailed with the first squadron under Commodore Decatur, May 15, 1815, for the Mediterranean. He participated in the capture of an Algerine frigate and a man-of-war brig in June, and in the blockade of Algiers to the close of the war in July, 1815. He continued to serve on board the "Ontario" and frigate "United States" in the Mediterranean until 1817, when he returned to the United States in the storeship "Alert," and in August of the same year was ordered to the sloop-of-war "Hornet," then preparing for sea at New York. In February, 1818, he was transferred to the sloop-of-war "Cyane," and shortly afterwards promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He cruised in the "Cyane" under Captain Trenchard, on the coast of Africa, returning to the United States in 1820, and almost immediately afterwards was ordered to the sloop-of-war "Erie" at New York. He served on that vessel under Captain Deacon until her return from a three-years' cruise in the Mediterranean in November, 1826. After a furlough of some eighteen months he was placed in 1828 on recruiting service, in which he was engaged during that and the following year. In 1830 he was

ordered to the West Indies as executive officer of the sloop-of-war "Peacock," Captain McCall. He was subsequently transferred to the flag-ship "Erie," and at a later period commanded that ship on a cruise along the coast of Mexico. In July, 1831, he was relieved from the command of the "Erie" by Captain Clark, and ordered to the flag-ship "Natchez," and returned in her to Norfolk, Virginia, towards the close of August, 1831, when he was detached on leave. From January, 1833, until February, 1835, he was engaged in recruiting service in Philadelphia and New York, when he received orders to join the frigate "Constitution" at Boston, as executive officer, Captain Elliott being in command. This vessel sailed March 2, 1835, for New York, and thence on the 15th of the same month proceeded to Havre, France, to convey Mr. Livingston, the United States Minister, and family to the United States. He returned on the frigate in July and was detached on leave. In March, 1837, he was ordered to the command of the receiving ship "Columbus," seventy-four, at Boston, and was detached therefrom in May, 1839, and on the 9th of December following, promoted to the rank of commander. In May, 1841, he was ordered to the recruiting rendezvous in Boston, where he continued until February, 1844, when he was detached on leave. In October of the same year he was ordered to the command of the sloop-of-war "Portsmouth," at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and sailed in her for Norfolk, Virginia, on the 9th of December. From the latter port he put to sea in January, 1845, bound to the Pacific Ocean, where he continued until near the close of the war with Mexico, returning with the ship to Boston in May, 1848, when he was detached on leave. During this cruise of the "Portsmouth," of three years and seven months duration, the officers and crew under command of Commodore Montgomery took possession of and permanently established the authority of the United States at San Francisco, Sonoma, New Helvetia, and Santa Clara, Upper California. They also maintained a blockade of Mazatlan, Mexico, for some months; and in March and April, 1847, took possession of and hoisted the first United States flags at San Jose, Cape St. Lucas and La Paz, in Lower California, which ports were held until relinquished at the close of the war. In October, 1847, in company with the frigate "Congress," Captain Lavallette, he bombarded and captured the fortified town and port of Guaymas, on the Gulf of California. In April, 1849, he was ordered as executive officer to the Navy Yard, Washington, from which he was relieved November 1, 1851, and placed on leave. He was commissioned captain January 6, 1853. In April, 1857, he was ordered to the command of the new steam frigate "Roanoke," at Norfolk, Virginia, and sailed thence to Aspinwall, returning in August of that year to New York with two hundred and fifty of the deluded followers of General Walker, who had proposed to liberate Cuba. In the following month he was ordered to Washington as a member of one of the courts of inquiry on retired officers. In January, 1858, the court was dissolved, when he was placed on leave. In April, 1859, he was ordered to the command of the Pacific Squadron, and to hoist his flag on the steam corvette "Lancaster," at Philadelphia. He was relieved from this command by Commodore Charles H. Bell, in January, 1862, and arrived in New York on the 11th of the same month and placed on waiting orders (retired list). In the following month of May he was ordered to command the Navy Yard, Boston, and was transferred to the Navy Yard, Washington, December 31, 1863. He remained at the Capital until October 13, 1865, when he was placed on waiting orders. On July 10, 1866, he was ordered to the command of the naval station at Sackett's Harbor, from which he was relieved September 1, 1869, and again placed on waiting orders. His last service was, it will be seen, in command of the station where he first made

his entree upon his profession, fifty-seven years previous. He was promoted to the ranks of commodore and rear-admiral (retired list), and passed the remainder of his days at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where died March 25, 1873.

WINANS, Ross,

Distinguished Inventor.

Ross Winans was born in Vernon, New Jersey, in October, 1796. Of his youth nothing is known, beyond the fact that he became a farmer and foreshadowed his future by looking beyond the crude farm implements of his day, and making a plow of a new pattern. From this time on, he devoted himself to the study of mechanism, giving particular attention to that pertaining to railroads. He invented the friction wheel for cars, and the outside bearings on axles, now used altogether by the railways of America, and to some degree abroad. The eight-wheel railroad car was also one of his products. In 1830 he went to Baltimore, Maryland, where he attracted the admiring attention of officials of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, who gave him a commission to visit England to investigate and report upon the railway system of that country, and his stay there for a year proved of great importance not only to his employers, but to the railway interests throughout the nation. He planned and constructed the first locomotive engine which was successfully used on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and invented the pattern of engine known as the "camel-back." He organized the great railway mechine shops of Baltimore, the largest in the country, and with the assistance of his sons managed them with entire success. In 1843 he was invited by the Russian government to build the rolling stock for the Moscow & Petersburg railroad, but declined in favor of his sons. In 1858 he and his son Thomas constructed the first so-called "cigar steamer"—built wholly of iron, and of the shape suggesting its name. It was more than eleven times its breadth of beam, being one hundred and eighty feet long and sixteen feet broad. Others were built in England by his son, but the project was not successful. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Winans sympathized warmly with the South in its effort to set up a new government, and was for a time a government prisoner in Fort McHenry. In 1861 he represented Baltimore in an extra session of the Maryland Legislature. He made for the press a number of selections from the works of eminent writers on scientific topics, and he himself published a number of pamphlets on religious subjects. His two sons, Thomas DeKay and William L. Winans, inherited his mechanical and inventive genius. He died in Baltimore, April 11, 1877.

HERBERT, Henry William,

(Frank Forester), Author.

Henry William Herbert was born in London, England, April 3, 1807, son of the Rev. William Herbert, a cousin of the Earl of Carnarvon. He was graduated from Cambridge in 1830, an honor man. He became impoverished through the dishonesty of a trustee, and emigrated to America, where he taught in private schools in New York and vicinity, 1831-40. He also engaged in literary pursuits, but found little market for his productions. This induced him to establish the "American Monthly Magazine," of which Charles Fenno Hoffman subsequently became editor. He was deterred from studying law, as he was not willing to renounce his allegiance to England. He wrote numerous papers on sporting under the pen-name "Frank Forester." He made his home at "The Cedars," on the Passaic river, near Belleville, New Jersey. His wife died in 1846 and he lived alone, surrounded by his dogs, for many years. In 1858 he was married a second time, and after three months his wife, having heard

N. Murray

reports of his former dissipations, sought a divorce. On learning this Herbert invited his literary companions to a feast in his rooms in New York City. Only one, David W. Judd, accepted, and in his presence Herbert, standing before a mirror, suddenly shot himself in the heart.

His more successful books include these titles: Novels—"Cromwell" (1837); "Marmaduke Wyvil (1843); "The Roman Traitor" (1846); "The Puritans of New England" (1853); "Sherwood Forest" (1855); historical—"The Captains of the Old World" (1851); "The Cavaliers of England" and "The Knights of England" (1852); "The Cavaliers of France" (1853); "Persons and Pictures from French and English History" and "The Captains of the Great Roman Republic" (1854); "Memoirs of Henry VIII, and his Six Wives" (1855); sports—"The Field Sports of the United States and British America of North America (1843); "The Deer Stalkers" (1845); "Warwick Woodlands" and "My Shooting Box" (1846); "Fish and Fishing of the United States and British Provinces" (1849); "Frank Forester and His Friends" (1849); "Complete Manual for Young Sportsmen" (1852); "American Game in its Season" (1853); "Horses and Horsemanship in North America" (1857). See "Frank Forester's Life and Writings," by Colonel Thomas Picton (1881). He died in New York City, May 17, 1858.

MURRAY, Rev. Nicholas,

Clergyman, Author.

The Rev. Nicholas Murray was born December 25, 1802, at Ballynaskea, County Westmeath, Ireland, son of Nicholas and Judith (Mangum) Murray. His father was a farmer of some property, and exerted considerable influence in the civil affairs of the neighborhood in which he lived; he died in 1806.

Nicholas Murray remained at home under the care of his mother until he was about nine years old, when he went to reside with his mother's sister, some ten or more miles distant, where he went to school until he reached the age of twelve. He was then apprenticed as a clerk in a store in Grannarth, near Edgeworthtown. He was badly used by his employer, but he bore it bravely for three years, and returned to his mother's house. But she disapproved of this step, and urged him to return to the service of his master. He refused, and chose to emigrate to America, telling his brother that he would relinquish all right to any property that he might inherit from his father's estate if he would give him the necessary means to convey him to the United States. His brother gave him assistance, and he bade farewell to his native land. His parents were of the Roman Catholic faith; he had been baptized and duly confirmed, and had conformed to the entire discipline of that church, never doubting the religion in which he had been reared. In July, 1818, he arrived in New York, his entire fortune amounting to about twelve dollars. After finding lodgings, he visited store after store affirming his perfect willingness to work, and resolution to do anything that was honest in order to support himself. Among others, he called on the Harper Brothers, who were then in the printing business in Pearl street. They listened to his story, and accepted him as an apprentice; moreover, he became an inmate of the family of one of the firm, where he associated with young men of his own age who had been religiously educated, and the influences which surrounded him were favorable to his moral improvement. His education and associations in Ireland had not fitted him to fill any position that required culture; but he was ready for any task that he could perform. He labored earnestly and steadily both at the press and at other employment in the printing department, and so faithfully that he won the respect of all with whom he came in contact. The firm of J. &

J. Harper was then composed of two brothers, James and John. Their two younger brothers, Wesley and Fletcher, who subsequently became members of the firm of Harper & Brothers, were then working at the business side by side with Murray, and were also his companions by night, occupying the same room with him in their mother's house. He continued in this family until the autumn of 1820, when he became a boarder in Mr. Kirk's house, in Liberty street, still continuing in the employ of the Harpers. He there formed an intimacy with some young men, theological students chiefly, one of whom, afterwards known as Rev. J. B. Steele, of the Reformed Dutch Church, proposed to teach him the Latin language. To this young Murray assented, and he made such rapid progress that at the end of six months he was not only able to translate "Virgil," but also possessed some knowledge of the Greek grammar.

In the meantime, his religious training had not been neglected. He had first abandoned the church of his fathers, and was lapsing into infidelity, when he was brought under the influence of the Methodists. After being a probationary member for a time, he became an attendant upon the ministrations of the Presbyterian church, and finally joined that communion. In the winter of 1820-1821 he determined to prepare himself for the work of the gospel ministry, and at that time came under the notice of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Proudfit, of Salem, Washington county, New York, who encouraged him in the views he now entertained; and, by means of funds provided by several benevolent persons connected with the Brick church in New York, he was enabled to prosecute his studies in that direction, having previously connected himself with that congregation, then under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Spring. Now that the way was open, he entered upon his studies with greater avidity than before; for, while he was earnestly seeking the assistance necessary for his support while prosecuting his studies, he had neglected no opportunities of self-culture, but steadily improved every leisure hour. His associates included many who became distinguished. His services were highly prized by the Harpers, yet when he asked their advice as to his future, they cheerfully released him. In 1821 he entered Amherst (Massachusetts) Academy, prepared for college under Gerard Halleck, and the next year entered the college. In his sophomore year he was Independence Day orator, and his address showed how thoroughly Americanized he was. He graduated with honor in 1826, and that year took an agency for the American Tract Society, visiting many cities in its behalf. He then entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, continuing his service with the Tract Society and organizing an auxiliary society in Philadelphia. In 1829 he completed his theological studies, was licensed to preach by the Philadelphia Presbytery, and delivered his first sermon in the old Pine Street Church in that city. After a three weeks' engagement in Norristown, Pennsylvania, he held a two months' mission service in Wilkes-Barre, then becoming pastor of the Presbyterian churches in that city and Kingston. He declined numerous calls from the American Tract Society and the Presbyterian Board of Education, and in 1833 accepted a call from the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, succeeding Rev. John McDowell, and there remained nearly twenty-eight years, during all this time declining numerous calls from important churches all over the country. From 1830 to 1860 he was a member of the New Jersey Synod, and was present at every meeting.

In 1849 he was moderator of the General Assembly. He was not only "a faithful, laborious painstaking presbyter and an earnest though not an eloquent preacher," and "a dignified, learned and catholic-spirited man," but he was a noted lecturer, and

traveled extensively delivering addresses upon education and kindred topics. He suggested the meeting which gave birth to the New Jersey Historical Society, and he aided in establishing the Lyceum and Orphan Society in his city. Twice he visited his native land, and also made an extended tour of Europe.

As an essayist, annalist and controversialist, he displayed marked gifts. His letters addressed to the Roman Catholic Bishop Hughes over the signature "Kirwan," in 1847, created a great sensation throughout the whole country; when completed, over one hundred thousand copies in book form were sold, besides a German edition. He wrote a second series of letters, to which Bishop Hughes replied in a series of six answers, and Dr. Murray closed the controversy with a single letter. However, he afterwards wrote a series addressed to Chief Justice Taney, containing the result of his observations while in Rome, and which were published in a volume entitled "Romanism at Home." He also published "Parish and Other Pencillings," "Men and Things as I saw them in Europe," "The Happy Home," and "Preachers and Preaching." In 1861 a volume was issued after his death, containing sermons he had never delivered, and discourses on "The Unseen and Eternal," under the title, "A Dying Legacy to the People of my Beloved Charge." He was liberal toward all who called themselves Christians, and especially to those of the faith from which he had separated in youth. He was a contributor to the building of a Catholic church in Elizabeth, and, in reply to remonstrances by some of his people, said that he desired to show his kindly feeling towards those whose faith he opposed. He died in Elizabeth, February 4, 1861.

Dr. Murray married, in 1830, Eliza J., daughter of Rev. Morgan John Rhees, a native of Wales, and a Baptist minister, and was the father of ten children, six of whom preceded him to the grave.

THOMSON, John R.,

Statesman, Diplomat.

A native of Pennsylvania, this distinguished man passed the greater part of his life in New Jersey, upon which he reflected honor by his eminent abilities and signal usefulness.

He was born September 25, 1800, in Philadelphia. There he received his education, and entered upon a business career in the counting room of a large importing house, which he afterward represented for a time in China, engaged in the tea trade. While there absent he received from President Monroe the appointment of United States Consul for the port of Canton. Having amassed an ample competency, in 1825 he returned to the United States and, marrying a sister of Commodore Stockton, he took up his residence in Princeton, New Jersey, and entered upon a career the narrative of which makes a brilliant page in the history of the State.

Mr. Thomson was among the first to manifest an interest in the construction of the Delaware and Raritan canal; he was the first secretary of the company which constructed and operated it, and he was an active member of its board of directors until his death, and for very many years its moving spirit. He was also an early advocate of the Camden & Amboy railroad, and subsequently of the various railway lines which came to be known as the United Companies of New Jersey, in which corporation he was a director and a large stockholder.

Meanwhile he was making himself felt in political circles. An ardent Democrat of the Jacksonian type, he took an active part in the various presidential campaigns after 1828. In 1842 he was among those most urgent in contending for the necessity of a new State constitution, and he made an energetic canvass in its advocacy. The convention assembled in 1844, and many of his ideas were incorporated into the constitution which it framed. In that same year

he was the Democratic candidate for Governor, but was defeated, and for a time thereafter he took little part in political affairs. In 1853 he was elected United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of his brother-in-law, Commodore Stockton. In 1857 he was elected to the Senate for a full term, but he was not permitted to serve out its period. A lingering illness confined him to his home for a considerable time, terminating with his death, March 3, 1863. His passing away was generally deplored, and the high estimation in which he was held was appropriately voiced in a tribute by Hon. Robert F. Stockton, at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware & Raritan Canal Company, at Princeton, May 11, 1863. He said:

Mr. Thomson was secretary of the Delaware & Raritan Canal Company from its organization, and a member of the board of directors until his decease. Possessed of business talents of the highest order, he devoted himself to the duties of his position with zeal. Industrious, faithful and accurate, for more than thirty years he served the company with a fidelity never questioned, and with an intelligent aptitude for the duties devolved upon him, which could not be excelled. In serving the company he served the people of New Jersey, whose State pride is gratified and whose interests are largely promoted by the success of this great work. He took part, in an important epoch in the history of the State, in urging the adoption of the present constitution of New Jersey as a substitute for the imperfect organization of the State government which preceded it, and he closed his career while representing New Jersey in the Senate of the United States, to which distinguished position he was twice elected by the legislature. Valuable as Mr. Thomson's services were to these companies, distinguished as was his political career, yet by us, who were his companions and friends, he will be regretted for those social qualities of which he was so eminently possessed; his memory will be recalled by the recollection of the delightful hours we have passed in companionship with him. We will mourn on our own account the society of the friend we have lost, the charm of his conversation, his cheerful smile and pleasant anecdote. His vacant seat leaves a social vacuum that can never be filled. His absence is a loss which we cannot cease to feel with peculiar force on the recurrence of our annual meetings. Identified with the history of the Delaware & Raritan Canal Company from its origin, his name will likewise be remembered in the history of New Jersey, while his memory will be cherished by a large circle of personal friends.

SEELEY, Elias P.,

Governor, Distinguished Jurist.

The name of this distinguished man, while holding an honorable place in the records of the State as the occupant of various important positions, is more familiarly associated with a *cause celebre,* the famous suit between the Orthodox and Hicksite Quakers as to property rights when the two bodies separated.

He was born in Cumberland county, New Jersey, in 1791, and was descended from one of the Puritan immigrants who removed from Connecticut to New Jersey about the close of the seventeenth century. His father lived in Bridgeton, and was a man of consequence, serving in both the Assembly and Legislative Council. Young Seeley had meagre educational opportunities, and he owed his fine intellectual equipment to his natural abilities and persistent private study. He read for his profession as lawyer under the office preceptorship of Daniel Elmer. He was licensed as an attorney in 1815, and at once engaged in practice, adding to his income by transacting business as a conveyancer. In 1829 he was elected a member of the Legislative Council, was twice re-elected, and in 1832 was chosen president of that body. In 1833 he was elected by the Legislature to the Governorship, a vacancy in that office having been created by the election of Samuel L. Southard to the United States Senate. However, he held the office only from March until November, when the Jacksonian Democrats again came into power, and elected Peter D. Vroom to the executive chair. Mr. Seeley served in the Legislature several years after he left the gubernatorial office. He was politically opposed to Democratic doctrines

WILLIAM HALSEY
Newark's First Mayor

as held by the followers of Jackson, and he was an active and zealous Whig.

While Governor, and in his capacity as Chancellor, the most important case that came before him was the celebrated "Quaker Case," on appeal from the decision of the Court of Appeals, of which he was *ex officio* the presiding officer. The hearing of the cause occupied a month, the reading of the testimony alone taking up nine days. The original decree was affirmed, seven of the judges (the Governor included), sustaining it, while four dissented. The decision was that the Hicksites (the seceding body) was not entitled to the property in dispute; but the Chancellor, by direction of the court, read a carefully prepared recommendation that a settlement be made, and this was subsequently carried out and confirmed by a statute that property rights were not to be affected by the separation of the two bodies.

Governor Seeley died in 1846.

HALSEY, William,

First Mayor of Newark.

William Halsey, whose distinction it was to serve as the first mayor of the city of Newark, was a native of Essex county, born at Short Hills, in 1770. He studied law, and entered upon practice at the age of twenty-four. From that time he rose rapidly in the esteem of the people, not only in Newark, where he took up his abode, but throughout the entire county. In his profession he displayed talents of a high order, and he was especially able in the conduct of criminal cases, principally on the defense. Aside from his profession, he was regarded as one of Newark's ablest and most enterprising men, and while he avoided taking public office throughout nearly his entire career, he was always among the foremost in public movements intended to advance the welfare of the community, and during his long life performed far more than a full share of unrequited labor as a citizen.

In 1836, Newark, then containing a population of something under twenty thousand, was incorporated by Act of the Legislature, and at the first election held under the charter, William Halsey was elected mayor, and with him officers and councilmen who were concededly men of exceptional ability and sterling integrity. Mr. Halsey was now well advanced in years, having reached the age of sixty-six, and he had shown his aversion for official distinction by constantly refusing all such honors down to that time. He had been now appealed to as one whose services were demanded by the people, at a time of unusual necessity, when a new municipal government was to be set in motion. He submitted to the general demand, and, despite his years, entered upon his arduous duties with energy and enthusiasm seldom manifested except by men in the meridian of life. Under his administration the present city seal was designed and adopted, and public buildings were provided for. Among the latter was the city hall and court house, contracted for at a cost of $71,000, and so prompt was the action of mayor and council that the corner stone of the edifice was laid on August 24 of the same year in which Mr. Halsey entered upon the office of mayor, and in that capacity he was the principal figure in the dedicatory exercises. As the chief orator he proceeded with highly interesting reminiscences of the history of the Essex county court house. After briefly recapitulating the terms of the union between the city and the county, he said: "By this union the interests of the county have become more particularly identified with the interests of the city. A natural union, like that of a parent with a child, united to build, in connection, a dwelling for the mutual accommodation; a union the effect of which will be economy, a saving to both parties; a union the effect of which

will be a magnificent building, creditable to the State, the county and the city—central in its situation, convenient in its construction, and of materials as durable as time."

Some years after retiring from the mayoralty, Mr. Halsey accepted a seat on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas, and brought to his duties his accustomed ability and fidelity. He died suddenly in 1843, at the age of seventy-three, from an attack of apoplexy.

BATEMAN, Ephraim,

Physician, Statesman.

Among the honored citizens of New Jersey of a previous generation was Ephraim Bateman, one of the many professional men who also achieved prominence outside of their professions, namely in the field of politics; thus proving that a successful life needs not necessarily be a specialized one.

Ephraim Bateman was born at Cedarville, Cumberland county, New Jersey, in 1770, of an honorable parentage. After receiving such a good practical public school education as the time afforded, he chose the profession of medicine, and in the practice of this was extremely successful, receiving recognition of his talent from a large clientele. For many years he occupied a seat in the New Jersey Legislature, where he performed efficient work to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. From 1815-23 he represented his State in the National Congress, where he served on the committee on postoffice and accounts. His election to the United States Senate occurred while he was officiating as president of the Council of his own State, and he enjoyed the unique distinction of casting the vote which elected himself, defeating his opponent, Theodore Frelinghuysen. This procedure was acted on by a committee of the Senate, who reported the action as entirely legal, and he served from November 10, 1826, to January, 1829. In the Senate he also did excellent committee work, serving on the committees on agriculture and enrolled bills.

He married, and one of his sons, Dr. Benjamin Rush Bateman, was a prominent physician, of Bridgeton, New Jersey, for sixty years, and was the father of Robert Morrison and Ephraim Bateman, both prominent physicians of New Jersey, thereby following in the footsteps of the respected father and grandfather. Senator Bateman died at Cedarville, his native place, January 21, 1829.

OLDEN, Charles Smith,

Governor, Legislator.

Hon. Charles Smith Olden was born in Stony Brook, near Princeton, New Jersey, February 19, 1799, son of Hart and Temperance (Smith) Olden, grandson of Thomas and Sarah (Hart) Olden, and a descendant of William and Elizabeth (Giles) Olden, of John Hart, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and of James Giles, who came from England in 1668 and settled in Bound Brook, New Jersey. The home in which Charles Smith Olden was born has been in possession of the family since 1696.

He attended school at Princeton and the Lawrenceville Academy. He served as a clerk in his father's store, and before attaining his majority, went to Philadelphia, where he found employment in the store of Matthew Newkirk, was received into the firm as a partner, finally sent to New Orleans to take the management of the branch house of Newkirk & Company, and in which he was engaged from 1825 to 1834. He had now amassed a competence, and he returned to New Jersey, purchased a fine farm near Princeton, and was supposedly retired to the quiet life of a gentleman farmer. However, in 1844 he was elected to the State Senate, and was re-elected in 1847, extending his official service to a period of six year. A Whig in politics, he gave his support to Millard Fillmore in 1856, the year which witnessed the birth of the Republican party.

Marcus L. Ward

That campaign resulted in the final disruption of the Whig party, and he allied himself with the Republicans, and as their candidate was elected Governor in 1859, defeating General E. R. V. Wright, Democrat. He had been liberally conservative in his sentiments as toward the South, but when the war issue was precipitated he gave an unhesitating and unfaltering support to the national government, and was numbered among President Lincoln's most dependable friends, and as "War Governor" he organized and equipped the full quota of troops from the State in response to the calls of the President. His record during this trying period was of the purest, noblest and most patriotic character, his integrity was never questioned, and his administration gave general satisfaction. Notwithstanding the exactions of that crucial period in the history of the State and Nation,—the Civil War—Governor Olden was by no means neglectful of other interests, and to him was largely due the erection of the new State House in Trenton, and the establishment of the State Lunatic Asylum. After his retirement from the executive chair, he sat on the bench of the Court of Errors and Appeals and the Court of Pardons, 1868-73; and as Riparian Commissioner, 1869-75. He was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1872, and president of the Electoral College of the State that year, and cast his vote for the re-election of General Ulysses S. Grant to the presidency.

Governor Olden was a warm friend of education, and particularly of the College of New Jersey. He was its treasurer from 1845 to 1869, and a trustee from 1863 to 1876. He usefully aided in extricating the college from financial embarrassment after the burning of Nassau Hall in 1855, when as treasurer he disbursed more than $50,000, and personally advanced the sum of $20,000. He was also primarily instrumental in securing the establishment of the John C. Green School of Science, and in directing the attention of the Green family to the university, and to its great advantage. He married Phoebe Ann, daughter of William and Rebecca (Wilson) Smith. He died in Princeton, April 7, 1876.

STRATTON, Charles C.,

First Governor Elected by the People.

Charles C. Stratton, who, while the sixteenth Governor of New Jersey, enjoyed the distinction of being the first elected by the people (his predecessors being chosen under legislative authority), was born in 1796, in Swedesboro, New Jersey. He acquired only a common school education, but his natural ability and force of character compensated for early deficiencies. He was a member of the State Legislature for four terms. As a Whig he was elected to the Twenty-fifth Congress, and served in the term 1837-39. He was elected to the next Congress, and received his credentials bearing "the broad seal" of his State, but *vide* Congressional Directory, "was not allowed to take his seat." However, he was returned to the Twenty-seventh Congress, and held his seat to the end of the term. At the close of his congressional service he was chosen a member of the convention which revised the State Constitution. In 1844 he was elected Governor, being the first to be called to that high office by vote of the people. Upon the expiration of his gubernatorial term he retired to his farm in Gloucester county, near the historic village of Swedesboro, his birthplace, and where he died, March 30, 1859.

WARD, Hon. Marcus Lawrence,

Lawyer, Governor, Statesman.

Hon. Marcus Lawrence Ward, Governor of the State of New Jersey, was a man so richly gifted by nature that he would have risen to a place of distinction in any sphere to which he had been called. As statesman, financier, philanthropist, general business man, he alike showed remark-

able executive ability and indomitable energy. So valuable and impressive were the results he achieved, that he was honored with election to the highest office in the State, and in this rendered service of incalculable benefit. He possessed in rich measure the characteristics which had distinguished his ancestors.

Vikings were the progenitors of the Ward family, and they fought against others of the name of Ward in the army of William the Conqueror. Among Anglo-Saxons who went to the Crusades there were also many of the name. William de la Warde appears in Chester, England, in 1173, and about twelve generations later we have William Ward, of Dudley Castle, who was created first Earl of Derby. Robert Warde, of Houghton Parva, Northamptonshire, married Isabel or Sybil Stapley, of Dunchurch, County Warwick, had a son James, who married Alice Fawkes or Faulks, who in their turn had a son Stephen, who married Joice or Joyce Traford, of Leicestershire. Sergeant John Ward, of Wethersfield, Branford and Newark, son of Stephen and Joyce (Traford) Ward, was the American progenitor of this branch of the Ward family, and the direct ancestor of the subject of this sketch. He was one of the signers of the settlement agreement in 1666, and was one of the foremost citizens of the "Towne upon the Passaick river." Some generations later we have Moses Ward, a manufacturer, who married Fanny, a daughter of Gilbert and Lavinia (Wooley) Brown.

Hon. Marcus Lawrence Ward was born in Newark, November 9, 1812, and died in that city, April 25, 1884. His education, which was an excellent and comprehensive one, was received at private schools. For some time he was then associated with his father in the manufacturing line, but financial and public matters soon claimed the greater part of his time and attention. He was elected a director of the National State Bank, April 6, 1846, and filled this office many years. The management and success of many of these institutions and public affairs is directly traceable to the wise counsel and sound judgment of Mr. Ward.

During his earlier years his political associations were with the Whig party, but he soon recognized the necessity for a stronger power to control the increasing power of the South. Fremont and Dayton were supported by him in the presidential campaign of 1856, but it was not until two years later that he devoted himself seriously to politics. In 1858 he was called to Kansas by the contest there between slavery and freedom, and while there his eyes became fully opened to the magnitude of the struggle then going on there. His counsel and liberal financial assistance were given to the Free State party and, when he returned to New Jersey, he aroused public attention to the issue at stake. At a time when party spirit was thoroughly aroused, and when constant misrepresentations sought to confuse the public mind, his clear and unanswerable statements of facts were received with the confidence which his character always inspired. He was deeply interested in the political contest of the ensuing autumn, and none rejoiced more sincerely over the result in New Jersey, which secured a United States Senator and an unbroken delegation in the House of Representatives against the Lecompton fraud.

The growing political influence began to be acknowledged in 1860, and he was unanimously chosen a delegate to the Republican National Convention, whose deliberations resulted in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. In the contest which ensued he bore his full part, and neither challenged nor sought to avoid the consequences of that success. When the signal was given for that revolt which had long been preparing in the Southern States, it found him ready for any services or sacrifices which were necessary to defend the right. He was neither discouraged by defeats nor unduly elated by success, but his efforts were de-

voted to the suppression of the Rebellion and the preservation of the Union. At the outbreak of hostilities he led in a call for a public meeting to sustain the government. As the struggle increased in importance and drew into the ranks of the patriot army regiment after regiment of the troops of New Jersey, Governor Ward saw the necessity of sustaining the families of the volunteers during their absence. Alone and unaided, he devised and carried out that system of relief the advantages of which were felt in every county in the State. The pay of the volunteer was collected at the camp and passed over to the wife and children at home; if killed or wounded, the pension was secured; and this continued until after the close of the war, without a charge of any nature upon these sacred funds. Hundreds and thousands of families were preserved from want and suffering by this wise and considerate scheme, and of all the means devised to sustain the State in its patriotic efforts to assist those deprived of their natural protectors and supporters, none were more potent than this. But his active efforts did not terminate here. It was through his instrumentality and influence with the general government that a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers was established in Newark, and in view of his loyal action his name was bestowed upon it, and Ward's United States Hospital became known as one of the best controlled institutions of its kind in the country. His sanitary arrangements were fully appreciated by those most competent to judge.

In 1862 the Republicans of his State were so strongly impressed by the value of the services he had rendered, that he was unanimously nominated for the office of Governor, but the loyal soldiers of the State were in the field, and the deep depression of the time was the cause of his defeat. His unswerving loyalty was not affected by this defeat, neither did he permit it to influence him to the extent of abating his constant and unwearied labors for the right. In 1864 he was a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention at Baltimore which renominated President Lincoln.

In 1865 Mr. Ward was again nominated by the Republican party for the office of Governor, and was elected by a large majority after an unusually exciting contest. His administration was in all respects one of the best which the State has ever known. Not only was his mental attitude one of simplicity and impartiality, but his actual contact with everyone was based upon that belief in human brotherhood, so frequently unheeded, that made him an ideal Governor. Rich and poor were alike dealt with by him on a plane of simple equality, and with a dignity and courtesy that was only the outward aspect of great firmness, courage and a far-reaching progressiveness. Every department of the public service, as far as his influence could reach it, was economically and faithfully administered. The laws passed by the Legislature were carefully scanned, and pardons for criminal offenses were granted only when mercy could be safely united with justice. His appointments to office were widely approved, and to his administration New Jersey is deeply indebted for many important measures affecting the interests of the State. The present public school act was passed upon his strong and urgent representations, and its advantages have been felt in the increased educational facilities of the State and the more thorough character of its schools. The riparian rights of the State were called by him to the attention of the Legislature, and a commission secured, through which its large and valuable interests have been protected. His constant and persistent representations to the Legislature, in his various messages, of the mismanagement of the State Prison, under both political parties, contributed largely to the passage of an act removing it, as far as possible, from partisan government, and the result has been large savings to the State.

Governor Ward was placed upon the Re-

publican National Committee in 1864, and two years later was chosen chairman of this body. In this capacity he made the preliminary arrangements for the National Convention of 1868, which nominated General Grant for the presidency of the United States. His part in the campaign was a prominent one, tended greatly to the success of the party whose cause he championed, and his services and efforts were fully acknowledged.

A few years were now spent by Governor Ward in a partial retirement, but this was frequently interrupted by attendance to duties of a public character. He was the first president of the Newark Industrial Exposition, and was an important factor in the success of this enterprise. The Soldiers' Home of Newark, of which he was the originator and always an earnest worker in its interests, for many years one of the managers, and the treasurer, until the time of his death, honored him by the adoption of his name; and "Ward's Hospital" became known as one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country. It appeared both natural and proper that the men who, during the war, had protected the interests and family of the loyal soldier, who had provided him with the care and attendance of a hospital when sick and wounded, should, when the war was over, still secure him, crippled and maimed, the comforts of a "Soldiers' Home."

During the presidential campaign of 1872, Governor Ward was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth District of New Jersey, and was elected by more than five thousand majority. Upon taking his seat in the House of Representatives he was recognized as one of its most highly valued members. He was appointed to the Committee on Foreign Relations, where his influence was felt, and always in the direction of public interests. Governor Ward made no pretensions to the role of speaker, but on the few occasions when he addressed the House, he commanded its attention by clearly expressed views and the thorough honesty of his convictions. In 1874 he was unanimously renominated for Congress, but the condition of the country was unfavorable for success. Financial disaster disturbed all the marts of trade, and the large manufacturing district he represented was most severely affected. Thousands of laborers were unemployed, and the hope that a political change would cause prosperity to return influenced their action. The tidal wave that swept over the strongest Republican states submerged his district also, although, as usual, he stood the highest on the Republican ticket. The confidence and attachment of the people were never shown more clearly than in the regret and disappointment which this defeat occasioned. After the expiration of his congressional term, he was tendered by the President the important post of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but declined this, while he fully appreciated the intended compliment. Private affairs claimed the attention of Governor Ward during the next ten years, during which he made two trips to Europe and enjoyed these to the fullest extent. In March of 1884, while apparently in excellent health, he took a trip to Florida with several members of his family. While there he contracted malaria, was taken to Washington, D. C., then to his home in Newark, where he passed away, although all that medical skill could do was done for him. Universal and sincere grief was the result of the announcement of his death, the minutes of the institution with which he had been so long connected containing a suitable record, and that of the managers of the Soldiers' Home being especially eloquent.

Governor Ward married, June 30, 1840, Susan Longworth, born November 15, 1815, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Longworth) Morris, and a descendant of John (Thomas) Morris, of the Milford colonists. Children: Joseph Morris, born August 2, 1841, died May 19, 1911; Elizabeth Morris, born February 2, 1843, died

December 27, 1843; Frances Lavinia, born October 23, 1844, died August 2, 1846; Marcus L., Jr., born September 13, 1847; Catherine Almira Morris, born October 28, 1849, died June 17, 1860; Nicholas Longworth, born January 15, 1852, died July 28, 1857; John Longworth Morris, born February 24, 1854, died October 14, 1855; Francis Brown, born January 17, 1856, died January 13, 1864.

The life of Governor Ward was singularly free from difficulties and anxieties. Accumulating by care and prudence a large fortune, his life was full of deeds of considerate charity, which were as numerous as they were blessed. Many a struggling artist has received from him the generous order which did not degrade the spirit, while relieving the necessity. His charities were pursued for years, unknown to the world, the result of the innate kindness of heart which characterized him. Few men ever brought to public duties a greater amount of conscientious principle. Every public act was governed by that law of justice and of right which would stand the test of the closest scrutiny. Popular in the highest and purest sense of that term, he would not sacrifice his judgment or his convictions to the caprices of the multitude. His manners were unassuming and popular, but he attained his position because of the possession of qualities which should command it. He preferred the true to the false, the substantial to the pretentious, and his life was one which may be studied with advantage by all who seek distinction and success in public life.

SINNICKSON, Andrew,

Lawyer, Representative of an Ancient Family.

Founded in New Jersey long before the fertile valleys and wooded hills of Pennsylvania were known to the "Great Founder," Penn, the family of Sinnickson has since that early day occupied leading position in South Jersey. Just as the records of Salem county, New Jersey, show large lands and possessions held in the family name as early as 1645, so do those of nearly three centuries later contain often the name, in many cases making the descendants of those pioneers the present holders of the land tilled by their fathers generations removed. Truly, when Anders Sinicksen (Andrew Sinnickson) came to America from Denmark and founded his line in New Jersey, he did build for "all time," and although numerous family names planted in New Jersey at that and later times have become extinct and long forgotten, that of Sinnickson has increased and flourished, giving to the State and nation men of strong moral fibre. From the time of the founding of the family in its new home until the Revolutionary period, there was little in the lives of the members thereof that greatly distinguished them from their neighbors. The work they then performed was not of a spectacular nature, for the building of homes and the establishing of a community are tasks requiring honest industry and energy rather than talent or brilliance, but when the misrule of Great Britain roused the colonies to indignation, protest, and war, then did many bearing the name Sinnickson come into their own as patriots and leaders. At this time, so influential were they in colonial councils, that two of Andrew Sinnickson's sons, Thomas and Andrew, were placed upon a list of twenty of the citizens of Salem as the "first objects to feel the vengeance of the British nation," and Lord Howe placed a price of £100 upon the head of Thomas Sinnickson, "dead or alive." These lists, as deadly as the proscription lists of Marius and Sulla, were veritable rolls of honor in American eyes, and testified eloquently to the patriotism and sturdy independence of those whose names there appeared. Legislative service, prominence at the bar, distinction on the bench, and honorable record everywhere, is attributed to the line of the late Andrew Sinnickson, of Salem, New Jersey, and the

following brief chronicle will be ample justification for such renown.

The Danish Book of Heraldry shows that Andreas Sönnichsen in 1450 was ennobled by Duke Adolph of Sleswig, and that in 1452 a coat-of-arms was granted him by King Christian I. of Denmark. In 1550, Sinnich Sönnichsen was advanced to the rank of noble by King Ferdinand II. of Denmark, and was granted territory in Angeln, Denmark, as his estate; and in 1600, through the death of Sinnich, his son Carlen became owner of the property. Carlen was the father of Anders Sinicksen, as his name appears, the American ancestor of this line. Anders Sinicksen (Andrew Sinnickson, the modern version of his name), came to America about 1638 with sons Anders (2) and Broor, in company with the earliest Swedish immigrants who sailed up the Delaware river to what is now Wilmington, Delaware. The first Anders soon died, and about 1640 Anders (2), his son, crossed the river to New Jersey, settling in the locality now known as Penn's Neck township, Salem county, New Jersey, purchasing a large tract of land in the section called by its Indian name, Obisquahassit, a part of which is yet held in the family name. Upon the arrival in 1675 of John Fenwick, who came to take up his lands in West Jersey, Andrew (2), son of the founder, secured a quitclaim from the new proprietor by the annual payment of three shillings. Broor, son of the immigrant, who accompanied him to America, became the ancestor of a large Delaware family, who favor the spelling Sinnixon. From Andrew (1) the immigrant, the line descends through Andrew (2), Andrew (3), Sinnick, to Andrew (4). It is evident that the first Sinnicksons were men of wealth, for they brought with them from across the ocean an iron treasure chest about three feet long and eighteen inches wide. This has been handed down in the family as an heirloom, and is now in the possession of a descendant. In 1901 the Colonial Dames of Delaware dedicated a monument on the spot at Wilmington that was the landing place of the first Swedish settlers, at which dedication addresses were made by Chief Justice Lore, of Delaware, and by Judge Clement H. Sinnickson, the latter a descendant of Anders Sinicksen.

Andrew (4) Sinnickson, was born in 1718, and died August 20, 1790. He gained prominence in his community, was raised to the bench, and from 1762 to 1790 was judge of the Court of Common Pleas at Salem, part of the time under the royal rule of George III. He was a deputy to the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, May 23, 1775, a deputy to the State Convention in the following year, and was a member of the Legislative Council which formed the State government of New Jersey in 1776, also being one of the nine men who pledged a large sum of money for the relief of the suffering soldiers at Valley Forge until such time as the Legislature could devise means of State relief. So active were he and his sons in the cause of American independence that Colonel Mawhood, of the British army, in his proclamation of March 21, 1778, marked two of his sons, Andrew and Thomas, among a score of citizens of Salem, for special punishment for their treason. Andrew (4) Sinnickson married Sarah Giljeansen, and at his death bequeathed valuable properties to his children, a part of which is yet held in the family name. His son Thomas raised a company in Salem county and fought with Washington at the battle of Long Island, where the company was practically annihilated. He was at Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth; was appointed a naval commander of the western district of New Jersey, and participated in the engagements around Gloucester. It was he for whom "dead or alive," Lord Howe offered £100, but, despite the royal displeasure, he continued in his country's service and was a member of both provincial and State Legislatures, and a member of the first United States Congress after the

adoption of the Constitution, also serving as Congressman in 1797-99. For many years he was treasurer of Salem county, sheriff, justice of the peace, and judge, and resided in Salem, where he had important business and mercantile interests.

Andrew (5), son of Andrew (4) and Sarah (Giljeansen) Sinnickson, was born on the old Obisquahassit estate in 1749, and died in Salem, July 20, 1819. He was a captain of the First Battalion, Salem Militia, fighting at Princeton and Monmouth, the sword he wore now the property of Judge Sinnickson; and was paymaster for Salem, Cumberland and Cape May counties. He was four times married; his son John was a child of his second wife, Margaret Johnson. Margaret (Johnson) Sinnickson was a daughter of Judge Robert and Margaret (Morgan) Johnson, the latter a resident of Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania. A romantic tradition exists that Margaret first declined the hand of Robert Johnson, not wishing to be so far from her friends as Salem county then appeared to be. Robert took her refusal much to heart and left home, going to Europe. On his return voyage, when the ship touched at Chester, he saw a slave of the Morgans, who told him his young mistress was unmarried. He again sought the young lady, pressed his suit, and was accepted. This Robert Johnson was a descendant of Richard Johnson, an Englishman, born in 1649, becoming a resident of Salem county, New Jersey, in 1675. He was one of the burgesses of the town of Salem after the incorporation as a borough in 1693, was one of the judges of the Salem courts and of the quarter-sessions from 1710 to 1719. He was a member of Salem Meeting, Society of Friends, and paid £15 toward the erection of the first meeting house. In 1707 he represented Salem in the Colonial Legislature, along with William Hall, Bartholomew Wyatt, senior, and John Thompson, a qualification being the ownership of one thousand acres. His house, a two-story brick structure, was one of the first private dwellings erected in Salem. He died in January, 1719, aged seventy years. His wife, Mary Grover, whom he married in Salem, 6th month, 1682, died in 1714, and both are buried in Friends' churchyard, Salem. Robert, son of Richard and Mary Johnson, born in 1694, married, in 1717, Margaret, widow of Joseph Sayres. He died December 13, 1728, his widow surviving him two years. Their son, Judge Robert Johnson, was born in 1727, died December 28, 1796. He was a judge and a justice of the peace from 1761 to 1780, a man of strong character and wide influence, one of the largest landowners in Salem county. He married (first) Margaret Morgan, at Marcus Hook, December 18, 1732, who died in her twenty-fourth year, leaving a daughter, Margaret, born August 2, 1756, who became the wife of Andrew (5) Sinnickson, as stated.

Andrew (5) and Margaret (Johnson) Sinnickson had three sons: Robert, died in Philadelphia, in 1803, unmarried; Judge Thomas, of whom further; John; Mary, the only daughter, married John, son of John and Millicent Smith, of Alloway's Creek.

Thomas, son of Andrew and Margaret (Johnson) Sinnickson, was born in Lower Penn's Neck township, Salem county, New Jersey, December 13, 1786, and died February 17, 1873. His early educational opportunities exhausted, he became identified with the mercantile establishment of his uncle, Thomas Sinnickson, attained prominence in public life, and for several years occupied the position of president of the Court of Common Pleas, also being president judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey. A member of the State Legislature, he was elected to membership in the Twentieth National Congress, serving in both bodies ably and faithfully. He was one of the most active leaders of the Federal party in Salem county, and subsequently yielded allegiance to the Whig and Republican parties, remaining throughout the Civil War a loyal and ardent Union

supporter. For many years he was a warden and vestryman of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, which his fathers attended from the time of its establishment. Thomas Sinnickson was a man of masterful bearing and imposing presence, yet despite a dignified reserve requir d by his station in life was delightfully cordial and pleasantly genial. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary (Brinton) Jacobs, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, born August 3, 1786, died August 19, 1849. They were the parents of four children, the youngest Andrew, of whom further.

Andrew, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Jacobs) Sinnickson, was born on the homestead in 1817, died in Salem, December 2, 1902, on the forty-third anniversary of his marriage, the oldest member of the South Jersey bar. His general education he obtained in the schools of Salem and in the Burlington Academy, from which latter institution he was graduated. In the gratification of legal ambitions he read law under the preceptorship of Alphonso L. Eakin, a noted lawyer of Salem, and Peter L. Vroom, afterward Governor of New Jersey. At the May term of the Supreme Court in 1842 he was admitted to the bar, and was licensed a counsellor in 1845, general practice engaging him in Salem until March 19, 1860, when he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Salem county, succeeding his old tutor, Alphonso L. Eakin. He served until March 18, 1865, his successor in office A. H. Slape, and upon leaving his position resumed private practice, in 1879 retiring after an honorable connection with the Salem county bar extending over a period of thirty-six years. A learned master of his profession, his observation of its ethics was marked by punctilious care, and from his admission to the bar he steadily increased in the favor and regard of his legal brethren. He despised the deceits and subterfuges that he saw enacted before him daily and by which the ends and aims of justice were perverted and often totally defeated, scorning their use and scoring their users. For his strict uprightness and constant championship of the right he was admired and respected, and he long and worthily adorned the profession of his choice. He had early in his career resolved that when financially independent he would retire, and to this resolution he adhered, steadfastly declining offers of elevation to the bench. The twenty-three years of his life after his retirement were largely devoted to the pleasures contained within his library, and he read widely and with discriminating choice, familiar with all of the vast field of classical literature. Fiction and technical works found scant favor with him, but in other fields he knew and appreciated the best works of the best loved English authors.

The management of his farms, which were a part of the original Sinnickson tract, also occupied these years, and his habits were regular and vigorous until the March preceding his death. He was a gentleman of unfailing courtesy, agreeable and pleasant in every relation of life, and cherished the memory of his illustrious forbears. He was a warden of St. John's Episcopal Church, which his ancestors had served in official position, and all of his life was active in its good works. He was a charter member of the Fenwick Club, and held membership in the Sons of the Revolution. At his death, Salem lost a citizen of proud record, and there was closed in the history of the family of Sinnickson a chapter that can without apology follow the brilliant and honorable history of the earlier generations.

Andrew Sinnickson married, December 2, 1859, Louise Earl Booth, who survives him, an honored resident of Salem. Here she is deeply interested in church and civic charitable work as president of the Organized Charities, and as president of the Needle Work Guild, since its organization, its first and only president. Mrs. Sinnickson is vice-president of the Sunshine Society, and is indefatigable in furthering the work of these

societies. She is a member of the County, State, and National Historical societies, the Colonial Dames of New Jersey, and traces to a distinguished line of Revolutionary and colonial ancestors. Her children: Elizabeth Jacobs Sinnickson, a talented and well educated young lady, with a future of brilliant promise, died aged twenty-four years; Louise Booth Sinnickson, married Norman Grey, an eminent lawyer of the Camden county bar, son of Martin Philip Grey, a vice-chancellor of New Jersey. They have three daughters and a son, Andrew Sinnickson; Martin Philip, the eldest son, died aged five years.

(The Booth Line).

Louise Earl Booth descends paternally from English ancestry, her great-grandfather a clergyman of the Church of England. Maternally her ancestry ranges wide and touches many of the ancient families of New Jersey. Although born in Reading, Pennsylvania, her antecedents are all of New Jersey, and since her marriage, one half a century ago, Salem county has been her home. She is a daughter of Ephraim and Anna (Van Horne) Booth, both of New Jersey, the latter a daughter of John and Eve (Finley) Van Horne, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, Eve Finley, a daughter of Dr. Finley, a president of Princeton College and founder of the Anti-Slavery Society. John Van Horne was a descendant of the Dutch Van Hoorne family, who early settled at New Amsterdam.

Ephraim Booth was a son of William Booth, born in London, England, son of a clergyman of the Church of England. William Booth was well favored as to education, was a graduate of Oxford, and when a young man came to New Jersey, finally settling at Daretown, in Pittsgrove township, Salem county, there becoming tutor in the family of Dr. Isaac Harris, whose daughter Mary he afterward married. He later moved to Germantown, Philadelphia, where he taught and successfully engaged in business.

Dr. Isaac Harris, a scion of the noted Harris family of New Jersey, was a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and became a large land owner of Salem county. His will is said to be the longest document of that nature on file in Salem county probate records.

Ephraim, son of William and Mary (Harris) Booth, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, but when only three years of age was brought to Salem county by his widowed mother, who thereafter made her home at the Harris homestead in Pittsgrove township. He grew to manhood in Salem county, was generously educated, and for a time studied medicine. His health failed him, however, and the idea of becoming a physician was relinquished. He taught school for several years, but his health again failed. After some travel he settled in Reading, Pennsylvania, where he found improved health, although after teaching there for some years he found that even in that healthful climate he could not stand the confinement imposed upon a teacher. He then engaged in business, assuming the out-of-doors management, and so continued until he was able to retire with a modest competence. In his later years he moved to Philadelphia in order that he might be near his sons, but they died before reaching middle age, he surviving them all. He was a lover of good books, a man of high ideals, and one who spent his long life of eighty years honorably and usefully. Three of his four daughters survive, but of these Mrs. Louise Earl (Booth) Sinnickson alone has issue. The children of Louise Booth (Sinnickson) Grey are the only great-grandchildren of William and Mary (Harris) Booth. Mrs. Grey is also the last of this branch of the Sinnickson family, there being no male descendant of the line of Judge Thomas Sinnickson living in Salem county. Her son,

Andrew Sinnickson Grey, represents in the male line, through his mother, this branch of a large and eminent family.

OGDEN, Rev. Uzal,

Prominent Divine During Revolution.

The Rev. Uzal Ogden, one of the most prominent divines of the Revolutionary period, was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1744. His father, also Uzal Ogden, was a great-grandson of John Ogden, the founder of Elizabethtown, and the grandson of Daniel Ogden, one of the early settlers of Newark. Uzal Ogden (1st) married Mary Gouverneur, daughter of Samuel Gouverneur and Experience Johnson.

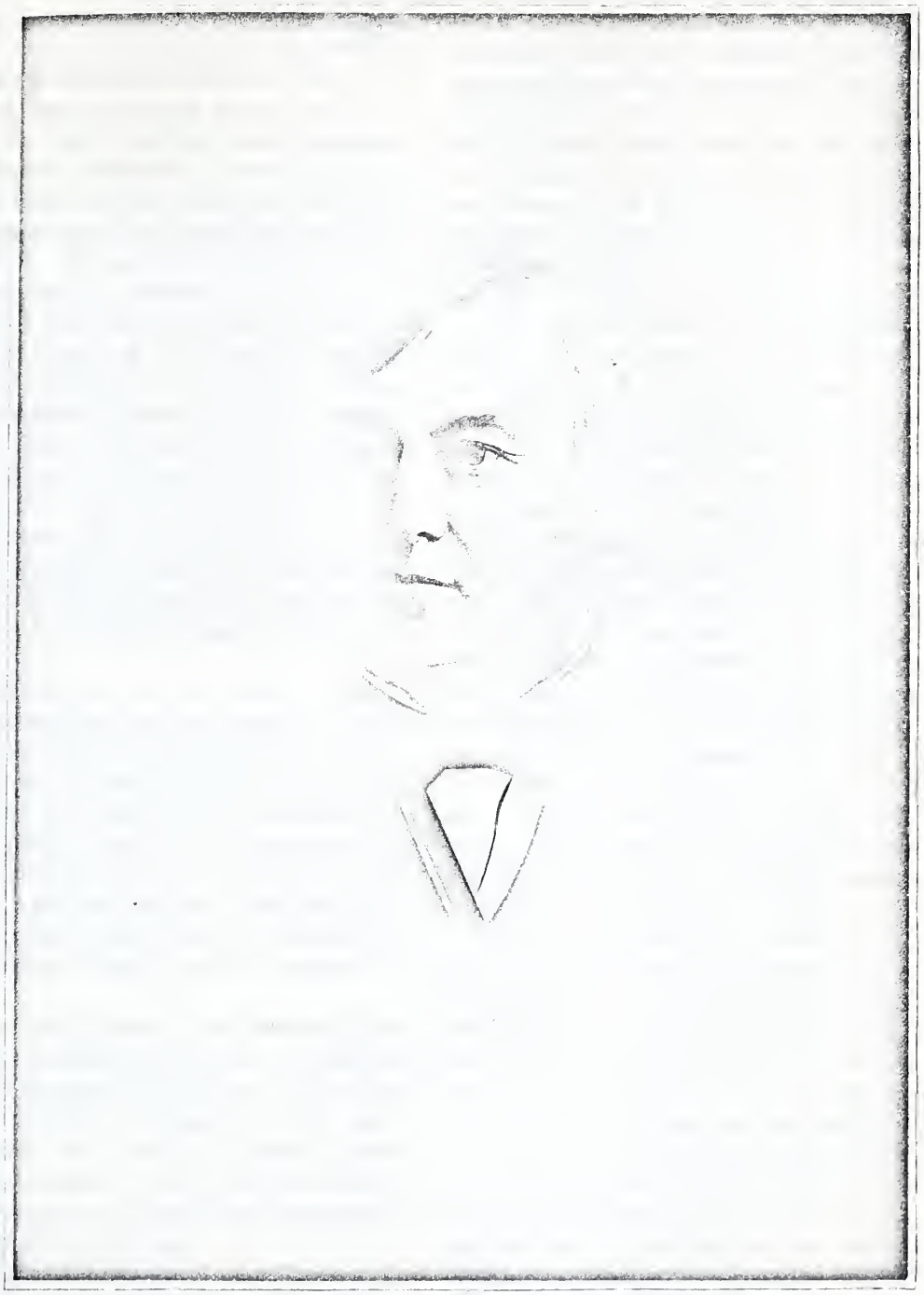
The Rev. Uzal Ogden was a graduate of Princeton College, of the class of 1762. Eight years later he began his training for the ministry, and was ordained deacon and priest in 1773, by the Lord Bishop of London, in England. After several years of missionary work in the northern part of New Jersey, he was called to Trinity Church, Newark, and St. John's Elizabeth, jointly, August 2, 1784, where he continued his pastoral duties until 1805, and during this period he was also for a few years assistant rector at old Trinity Church, New York. In 1784 he published a sermon on Masonry, at a later date "The Reward of Iniquity," and in 1798 "The Antidote to Deism." In the latter year the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Princeton College. Dr. Ogden was elected first Bishop of New Jersey, of the Episcopal Church, but the election was never ratified, owing to questions as to his orthodoxy. The convention, however, proffered to him an annual stipend of $250, contingent upon certain conditions, with which he declined to comply. In 1803 he suffered from severe throat trouble, and was obliged to retire from active duty, and he afterward united with the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Ogden was a member of the board of trustees of the Newark Academy, and one of the committee on its rebuilding in 1792, after the building had been burned by the British. He died November 4, 1822, leaving among other bequests the sum of $4,000 for the care of the poor children of Newark. His eldest son, Nicholas Gouverneur Ogden, was for many years a partner of John Jacob Astor. Another son, Samuel Gouverneur Ogden, was one of the famous old merchants of New York City. He financed the famous "Miranda Expedition," the first and unsuccessful attempt to free South America from the yoke of Spain. The first wife of Mr. Ogden was Eliza Lewis, granddaughter of Francis Lewis, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. After her death in 1836, Mr. Ogden married Julia Fairlie, daughter of Major James Fairlie, of the American army.

BEDLE, Joseph Dorsett, LL.D.,

Distinguished Jurist, Governor.

So just and upright a judge, so patriotic and able a Governor, was Judge and Governor Bedle, that after surrendering the responsibilities of three high offices and retiring to private professional life, he was more securely intrenched in public esteem than before he was literally swept into the Governor's chair, by one of the largest majorities ever given a Governor of New Jersey up to that time. He was one of the youngest judges that ever sat upon the bench of the highest tribunal in the State, being but thirty-four years of age when he was appointed in 1865 by Governor Joel Parker, an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey. It could not be expected that so young a man would manifest as judge that profundity of learning, that grasp of thought, and that rich experience that can only be gained by long years of practice, but he put his best mettle to the task and satisfied his friends that he had the true ability which makes a great jurist. His earlier decisions settled several



J. D. Beck

points of law in regard to taxation and were unanimously concurred in by the court. His mind, ever active, broadened and deepened during his ten years upon the bench, and grasped the great truth that to excel as a judge he must combine sound argument, quickness of perception, a keen appreciation of the facts of every cause, and seize upon the salient points and principles involved in each case. He was a just judge, with one abiding rule—to ascertain the right in a suit, and then dispense justice so the right might be protected. His opinions were able, strong, vigorous and convincing, received the confidence of the bar, and have stood the test of time. As Governor of the State his administration was marked by ability, prudence, and a patriotism inspired by a sincere concern for the public welfare. His aims were high, and his lofty, statesmanlike views won him the unbounded respect and regard of the entire State, irrespective of party.

Admirable as was his public career, it did not constitute his sole claim to a place among New Jersey's honored men. He was a great lawyer, and as head of an important law firm in Jersey City was counsel for many great companies, and connected with many cases celebrated in judicial records; and as a man he was one of the most genial and lovable, impressing his kindness of heart upon all who came in contact with him.

The Bedle family is of English origin, and its representatives were among the earliest settlers of New Jersey. The father of Judge Bedle, Thomas I. Bedle, was a merchant, and married Hannah Dorsett, whose ancestors came from Bermuda to Monmouth county, New Jersey, more than a century and a half ago.

Judge and Governor Joseph Dorsett Bedle was born at Middletown Point (Matawan), Monmouth county, New Jersey, January 5, 1831, and died October 21, 1894, mourned by all who knew him, honored by all who love justice and integrity, and secure in a fame that is a part of the history of the State. The local common schools furnished his elementary education, and this was supplemented by attendance at the Middletown Point Academy. With this preparation he read law for about five years with Hon. William L. Dayton, at Trenton, spent one winter in the Law School at Ballston Spa, New York, and for a short time studied with Hon. Henry S. Little, of Matawan. His plan of study was a wide and comprehensive one, and when he was admitted to practice in June, 1853, he was admirably equipped for his professional labors. He opened an office in Middletown Point, but early in 1855 removed to Freehold, the county seat of Monmouth county. Here, by continuous devotion to the highest demands of his profession, by an ability equal to the severest requirements, and an integrity that was never deflected from the true line of duty, he won his way into the front rank of a body of men who, collectively, were the ablest lawyers of the State. His practice and reputation grew apace, and he soon became one of the recognized leaders of the New Jersey bar, and in the use of that wisdom, culture and legal knowledge which study, thought and active experience had given him, he found his usefulness measured only by the limits of the wide field in which he labored. Endowed by nature with a sound judgment and an accurate and discriminating mind, he feared not the laborious attention to details necessary to equip him for the various cases that he undertook; and with these qualities, he was ever guided by that unvarying sense and appreciation of moral right which tolerated the employment of only those means that would bear the closest investigation and most rigid examination, and by that fairness of intention that neither sought nor required disguise. Popular passion never swayed his judgment; neither personal ambition nor the applause of the hour ever moved or deterred him—he was essentially and intensely individual. The same intuition and fore-

sight which worked out for him his own course and determined his own position, recognized and protected the rights of others.

In March, 1865, Governor Parker nominated and the Senate confirmed Mr. Bedle as a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, to succeed Hon. Elias B. Ogden, a distinguished judge who had died. In this new office the analytical power of his mind had full play. The manner in which his duties and labors were performed in an official position above all exposed to the scrutiny of brother judges and the criticism of an intelligent bar, affords a test of character, of legal knowledge and of judicial integrity. The circuit of Judge Bedle embraced the counties of Hudson, Bergen and Passaic, and he therefore changed his place of residence to Jersey City, which remained his home from that time. We quote the following from "The New Jersey Law Journal:"

"The judicial career of Judge Bedle covered about ten years during which time, in the Supreme Court and the Court of Errors and Appeals and at the circuits, he gained a high reputation for a most faithful, intelligent and just administration of the duties of his office. He had strong common sense, a clear knowledge of the law, a fearless integrity, and in the trial of jury cases his judicial qualities were pre-eminent. His prominence on the bench and satisfactory performance of his duties naturally drew the attention of the public toward him, and in such a way that, while upon a second term, having been reappointed judge, there grew up a strong disposition to elect him Governor. The country was then very much depressed, and there was a tendency in the minds of the people to select an executive who had been out of the arena of politics. Although Judge Bedle had always been a Democrat, yet no partisanship had been shown on the bench and he was looked upon as able to satisfy their demands. The Democratic Convention nominated him for Governor the fall of 1874, and he was elected by the largest majority ever given a Governor up to that time—13,233—over a very popular competitor, the Hon. George A. Halsey. Previous to his nomination he publicly announced, in answer to a letter addressed to him on the subject, that he was not a candidate, and although if nominated he would not decline, yet he would take no part in the campaign, but would continue to perform the duties of his office as usual, making no personal effort whatever for his election; and that if the people determined that he should serve them as Governor he would then resign his office as judge, and obey their will. He strictly carried out his purposes without swerving, and was elected to the office of Governor untrammeled and without any entanglements. No person could have entered upon the office of Governor with more independence than he. A writer, in a biography of him says: 'Most unmistakably was he called to his honorable post by the popular voice, whose expectations were in no sense disappointed. His administration from the first was marked by ability, prudence and a patriotism inspired by an earnest desire for the public welfare.' He took an active part in behalf of the State in promoting the success of the great Centennial in Philadelphia, in 1876, and much of the honor of the State in that exhibition was due to him. During his term occurred the famous riots of 1877. His management at that time, both of the civil and military power of the State, showed a judgment and prudence of the highest type, and resulted in the complete preservation of the peace of the State and the opening of the great lines of travel therein. As Governor, he was always a foe to extravagance, and fraud, and his administration was wise, pure and economical. Upon his retirement from office in January, 1878, he resumed, in Jersey City, the practice of law, and from that time to the present has been actively engaged therein. At the close of his term as Governor he declined to return to the bench, although then offered a reappointment, preferring to pursue his profession while in health and vigor and in the full maturity of middle age. His success as a practitioner justified his conclusion, and no lawyer in the State had more important matters in his hands than he, in all the branches of the law. It has been said of him: 'As a judge on the bench, as Governor of the State, in his practice at the bar, and in his deportment as a citizen, the weight of exalted character was always conspicuous on his side of the scales. Judge Bedle is an instance of a man who, at a comparatively early age, achieves the highest honors of his State, apparently without having passed through any of the highways and byways of the politician. Such instances in these days are so rare that they must be set down as exceptional in the history of politics in this or any other country. His progress to the high positions he has occupied has been quiet, dignified,

and, we may say, almost noiseless. We at no time find him pushing himself into any of the high places he has occupied. A most worthy example, surely, and one which we generally have to seek for in the passed and better times of the republic."

Upon his return to the private practice of his profession, Judge Bedle was engaged with some of the most important cases in the State at that time. Notable among these may be mentioned those of the arbitration between the State and the Morris & Essex Railroad Company; the litigation between the New Jersey Junction and National Docks Railway Company; and the proceedings for contempt against the late Governor Price, in all of which he was eminently successful. With the exception of giving advice and making occasional addresses during important campaigns, and the memorable struggle which resulted in the defeat of the late Governor Abbett for the position of United States Senator in 1887, in which he was the controlling factor, he took little part in politics. Three times positions were offered him after his retirement from the governorship, but he consistently refused them. He was offered reappointment to the bench, and President Cleveland, among other posts, offered him Russian and Austrian missions, but his only public office was as a member of the constitutional commission, whose work was completed shortly before his death. During the summer of 1894, Judge Bedle complained of illness which he attributed to overwork; he took his annual vacation in July, instead of later, as had been his custom, and finding no improvement from the rest he had taken, consulted a physician upon his return, but it was then already too late to cure the fatal malady with which he had been stricken. For many years, and until his death, he was a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City; he was elected a delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly, at Portland, Oregon, to take part in the famous trial of Dr. Briggs for heresy, but lack of time prevented him from accepting this office. Had he chosen to devote himself to a business life, Judge Bedle would undoubtedly have achieved a proportionate eminence in that field. As it was, he was a member of important directorates, the most notable of these being the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, and the First National Bank of Jersey City.

To illustrate the public opinion of Judge Bedle, we quote from an article which appeared in "The New York World," June 9, 1889:

"There were some striking features about Governor Bedle's administration that will not pass out of popular recollection. It was one of those administrations that make history, and make it in a dignified, decorous and unobtrusive manner. It has been remarked that the Bedle administration was old-fashioned and behind modern politics in its nature. That is the machine way of regarding it. If to make an administration noticeable for its manliness, its care for the public interest, and its emphatic and earnest stand for the right and the patriotic all the time, is old-fashioned, then possibly the designation is just. But such a handling of State matters as Governor Bedle's can never be outgrown. It was so solid and substantial, and its results so far reaching, that the student of his commonwealth will always dwell with pleasure on the pages that tell the story of the Executive Chamber from 1874 to 1878. Before Governor Bedle's time it was customary for the Legislature to make appropriations and then allow those appropriations to be exceeded over and over again without a murmur. Governor Bedle revolutionized that custom. Before he approved the very first appropriation, he summoned the legislative committee and the parties who were to expend the appropriations, and stated that he could not affix his signature to the measure unless it were specifically provided that the appropriation should not be exceeded under any circumstances. The wisdom of this course, which has been adopted to a large degree by all of his successors, is too well recognized to need comment. It was one of those modest strokes of public policy that leaves its impress for a generation to come. In the Delaware Fishery question, he was the first to recommend that the problem, which was becoming more and more troublesome, be relegated to the United States Supreme Court. He looked at affairs of State not so

much from the political standpoint, as from that of equity and jurisprudence. His one aim was to transact his duties in such a way as best to conserve the good of the people, and his whole administration rounded itself out upon that basis. In his inaugural address, Governor Bedle took up the topic of the day (financial depression) boldly yet cautiously. To quote from it: 'All extravagance, abuse and fraud, whether in national, State or local governments, must meet public condemnation. Relief, however, cannot come alone from legislation or the strictest faithfulness in office. These, like medicine to the human system, may assist in the recovery, but there must be time for the natural laws of trade to operate; the people must live less expensively; must be satisfied with legitimate and regular earnings, as distinguished from speculative; must avoid extravagance of all kinds and practice close economy. With conduct like this on their part, aided by legislation, both national and State, solely for the public welfare and not for a mere partisan purpose, together with a faithful performance of official duty, there need be no ground for discouragement or doubt of a reasonable speedy restoration to a sound condition.' There was nothing in the gubernatorial career of Mr. Bedle of which he was more proud than his participation in the unveiling of the statue of John Witherspoon, at Fairmount, Philadelphia, in October, 1876. The oration was a decidedly brilliant effort, as well as a most excellent review of Witherspoon's career historically. It was also while Governor that Mr. Bedle made the opening address at the big industrial exhibition at Newark."

It seems appropriate that the address delivered by the Rev. Charles Herr, D. D., at the funeral of Judge Bedle, should appear here, at least in part:

"We are gathered around the casket of a great man. He had not the fate of most of us, who are hid in the multitude and live lives unsearched by the strong light of publicity. To have lived many years full out in the unimpeded gaze of his fellow men, lifted by his gifts, acquirements and public services into the cynosure of observant and challenging eyes, and then to be lamented and honored in his death by the worthiest and best, and to be most tenderly mourned by those who most possessed the inestimable privilege of his friendship—these are the signs of a great man. For, overwhelming, perhaps ambitious and destructive, energy is not greatness; a sublime, perhaps immortal, genius is not greatness. But to have lived a large life of manifold activities and eminent usefulness, of shining prominence in professional and public spheres; to have preserved its continuity of aim and character to the end, and rounded it up without a blemish and without a fall; to be attended to the grave by those who at once admire and love—these are a convincing claim to greatness. Men often need the witchery of time's soft touch to appreciate the worth of those who are gone. Let us now know that a prince and a great man is fallen this day in Israel. He won distinction by a union of rare natural capacity and rarer unremitting toil. He sustained its tremendous demands by force of will, by energy of action, by a consummate strength of character, by broad and varied knowledge, by a mind conspicuous for its sure and exact processes and for a wonderful analytical power, and by a capacity for toiling terribly. Only the smallest soul could envy his elevation, because it was achieved and maintained by such a royal intellect and such a royal manhood. What words shall describe his personality? That geniality of salutation that projected beams of sunshine upon every one he greeted; that hearty interest in others' welfare and unforgetfulness of their troubles which made him cheerful and hope-giving when his own spirit was heavy; that helpfulness and sympathy which made his counsel so grateful and his relief so prized; that rare grace of rectitude that would apologize to the humblest for a wrong he may have done hastily or unconsciously; that manly humility, without the shadow of cant, that made him solemn always at the receipt of any public honor or any private kindness; that delightful flow of talk from a mind full, sagacious, alert, and at home in almost every department of thought; that wisdom which so illuminated perplexities and pierced so easily to the root of things; that noble manhood that could blaze with scarifying indignation against evil and could acknowledge and expiate its own error; the tender, devoted husband and father, whom no speech could portray with appropriate delicacy and adequate representation of his strength and charm; the wise, kind, faithful friend, who created for himself in the hearts of others a tenderness of respect and gratefulness of appreciation inexpressible; before our imagination he rises easily in his vivid, fascinating, distinguished, versatile, noble personality, rich with intellectual powers and affectionate graces. In the last analysis, godly sincerity is the clue to Mr. Bedle's life."

Judge Bedle married, July 10, 1861, Althea F. Randolph, eldest daughter of Judge

Bennington F. Randolph, then of Freehold, New Jersey, and they had children: Bennington Randolph, member New York Stock Exchange, consul to Sheffield, England; Joseph Dorsett, lawyer, judge of the First District Court, Jersey City; Thomas Francis, asociated in partnership with his father; Althea Randolph, who married Adolph Rusch, silk merchant, of New York City; Mary, deceased; and Randolph, lawyer, of Jersey City.

It was a life of far reaching and continued usefulness from which Judge Bedle was called late in 1894. Had any evidence been needed to show the high estimation in which he was held, it would have been supplied by the many expressions of grief and of respect with which the news of his death was received. The people, the press and the various organizations with which he had been connected gave formal expression to the feeling of general loss, and the Governor of New Jersey issued a proclamation ordering all flags to be displayed at half mast and all public buildings to be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days. Resolutions of sympathy and respect were passed by the session of the First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, the Bar Association, the Society of the Cincinnati, and the boards of directors of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, the United New Jersey Railway & Canal Company, and the First National Bank of Jersey City; while to the stricken family a vast number of messages of condolence were sent. Judge Bedle gave the ripest fruits of his legal abilities and his stainless character to his native State, and his example is an illustrious precedent worth more than books to the profession of his laborious love; while to his family he left, in addition to ample means, a legacy of honorable reputation worth more than mines of wealth. Standing under the light of a life and character like this and viewing the ground in which they had grown, one cannot but feel that the best types of manhood are created and developed on this American soil, and that what one has done worthily another may at least attempt. Viewed thus, the work of Joseph Dorsett Bedle is not yet done; for out of the past his memory arises in grand proportions and stands as an example and an incentive to the youth of the generations that are to come.

HALSTED, Oliver Spencer,

First Chancellor Under New Constitution.

Oliver Spencer Halsted was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, September 22, 1792. He was a member of the prominent Halsted family of that place, and a brother of William Halsted, a Member of Congress and author of "Halsted's Digest and Law Reports."

He was graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1810, and was a student in the famous Litchfield (Connecticut) Law School. He was admitted to the bar as attorney in 1814, and as counsellor in 1817, and entered upon practice in Newark, New Jersey. About ten years later he went to Gadsden, Alabama, where he practiced some two years, then returning to New Jersey. He was elected to the Assembly from Essex county in 1827, and surrogate in 1828. In 1834 he was a member of the Legislative Council. He was the first recorder of the city of Newark on the adoption of its charter, in 1836, and was elected to the mayoralty in 1840. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and of its committee on suffrage qualification, and to him was committed the preparation of the convention address to the people.

He came to the position of Chancellor on February 5, 1845, under appointment by Governor Stratton. The fact that he was the first called to this important position under the new constitution, is of itself sufficient to indicate that he was a man held in the highest estimation at the bar and among

leading men throughout the State. He proved remarkably industrious. He was fifty-three years of age when he came to the chancellorship, and his service extended over seven years. His decisions are reported in four volumes of reports edited by his son, George B. Halsted. Many of the cases appear at great length, some filling fifty and even a hundred pages. Edward Quinton Keasbey, in his "Courts and Lawyers of New Jersey," 1912, says, "The opinions of Chancellor Halsted are clear and to the point. There is no attempt at display of learning, but whenever it is necessary there is a careful discussion of authorities." Many important questions came before him. In one of the first, there was an elaborate argument as to whether an impression on a deed without wax, was sufficient as the seal of a corporation. He said: "We have long since grown out of the substance or essence of Lord Coke's definition—the impression; the question is, are we still in the wax? We have said by long practice that both these were not necessary. With which of them would Lord Coke have been the better satisfied? Clearly, with the impression; nay, he would not have dispensed with that at all. I am of opinion that the impression of a distinctive corporation seal on an instrument calling for the seal of a corporation, is a lawful seal."

On leaving the chancellorship, Mr. Halsted returned to Newark and resumed practice. In his later years much of his time was occupied with studies in philology and theology. In 1866 he published "Theology of the Bible; itself the Teacher of its own interpretation; five versions of the Old Testament and four of the New, compared with the originals." In 1875, at the age of eighty-three, he published a translation of the Book of Job. He died August 29, 1877, aged eighty-five years. He was a man of medium height, and to those who saw him in his later years he gave the impression of dignity and kindliness of manner.

HOBART, Garret Augustus,

Vice-President of the United States.

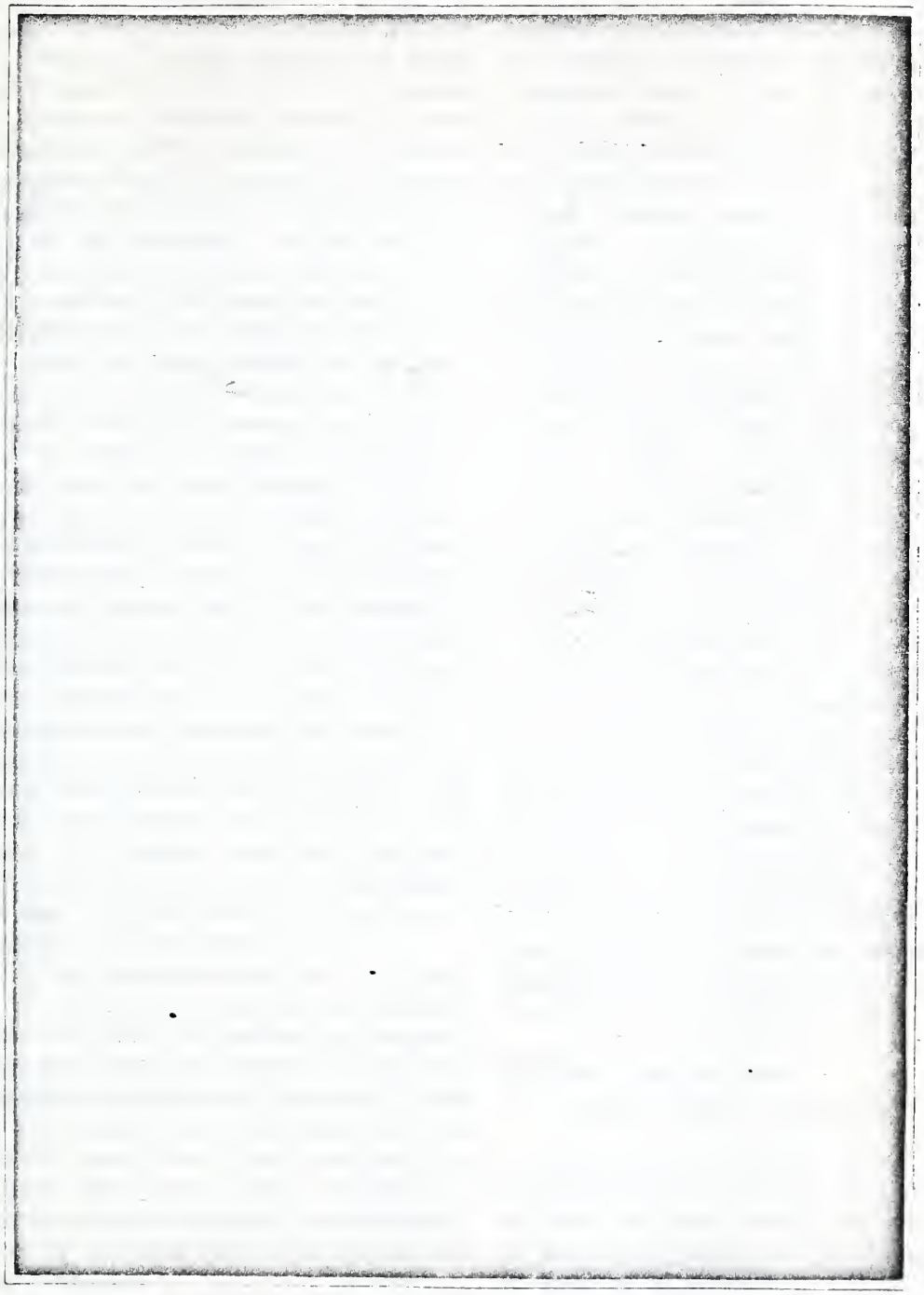
To gain distinction as a financier, as a lawyer or as a statesman, is usually considered a sufficient achievement for any one man, but in the case of the late Garret Augustus Hobart, we find these three characters developed to a high grade of excellence. He was descended from a family who came to America in 1635, many of his ancestors having been in professional work, and one of them giving its name to the town of Hingham, Massachusetts. His parents were Addison W. and Sophia (Vandeveer) Hobart, the former a merchant, and at one time a school teacher.

Garret Augustus Hobart was born in Long Branch, New Jersey, June 3, 1844, and died at Paterson, New Jersey, November 21, 1899, while in office as the twenty-fourth Vice-President of the United States of America. His elementary education was acquired in the district schools of Monmouth county, New Jersey, and he then studied at the Classical School of William W. Woodhull in Freehold, New Jersey, and the Classical School of James W. Schermerhorn at Matawan, New Jersey. We next find him entering the sophomore class at Rutgers College in 1863, and he was graduated from this institution as salutatorian and winner of the prize in mathematics. He taught school in Marlboro, New Jersey, for three months.

He commenced reading law in the office of Socrates Tuttle, who later became his father-in-law, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in June, 1866. In June, 1871, he became counsellor-at-law, and in 1872, he was appointed master in chancery. While he was an excellent lawyer in general practice, he made a specialty of corporation law, and was connected with a number of corporations as their special counsel.

The public offices held by Mr. Hobart

Garret A. Hobart.



C. L. Corbin

were numerous and important ones. In 1865 he was appointed clerk for the grand jury; in 1871 he was counsel for the city of Paterson; in 1872, counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Passaic county, New Jersey; 1873-74-75, he was a representative in the State Assembly, being chosen speaker for 1874; he was State Senator, 1878-82, and president of the Senate during the last two years. He was chairman of the Republican State Committee, 1880-1891 and the New Jersey member of the Republican National Committee, 1884-1896.

"There can be no question that Mr. Hobart had a strong desire to become a United States Senator. But strong as was this desire, he would not attempt to gratify his ambition by defrauding another of his deserved honor, nor was he willing to gratify his honorable ambition by ignoble methods. When in 1883 a successor was to be elected to the late Senator John R. McPherson, the Democrats had on joint ballot in the Legislature a small majority. There was, however, disaffection in their ranks, and five of the Democratic members approached Mr. Hobart with an offer to vote for him. These votes would have secured his election. But honor was stronger than ambition in his mind. He informed them that if they did not vote with their party he would release enough Republican votes to make the re-election of Mr. McPherson sure."

He was delegate-at-large for New Jersey in the Republican National Conventions of 1876 and 1880, and declined the nomination for Governor in 1892 and 1895. At the Republican National Convention of 1896 he was nominated for Vice-President of the United States, was elected, and took the oath of office March 4, 1897. While holding this office he became the confidential adviser of President McKinley, and his loss was keenly felt.

As a man of business, Mr. Hobart had shown a remarkable degree of executive ability. He was a director of the First National Bank and the Paterson Savings Institution, both of Paterson, New Jersey; president of the Passaic Water Company and the Acquackanonk Water Company; and actively interested in various railroad companies, street railway companies, etc. He was a member of Fall City Lodge, No. 82, Free and Accepted Masons; of the Lawyers', Republican and Union League clubs, of New York City; and the Hamilton Club, Paterson. Mr. Hobart married in Paterson, July 21, 1869, Jennie, a daughter of Socrates and Jane (Winters) Tuttle. They had children: Fannie Beckwith, born November 30, 1871, died at Lake Como, Italy, in June, 1895; Elizabeth Tuttle, born September 10, 1875; Garret Augustus, born August 31, 1884; and Katherine Grey, born October 28, 1886. Mr. Hobart was possessed of rare natural endowments and a character above reproach. He was an orator of ability, and his direct and lucid statements of the cases entrusted to him, aided by his thorough master of the details, almost always meant success.. He was a strong man, rather than a superficially brilliant one, and his solid and valuable qualities won him the respect of all. His death was deeply and sincerely deplored by every thinking man and woman in the United States, and the entire country suffered an irreparable loss. In the highest circles of the political, financial, legal worlds, as well as in private life, his name was reverenced as being borne by one who could be trusted to the utmost in every direction.

CORBIN, Charles Lyon,

Lawyer, Author, Financier.

Charles Lyon Corbin, son of Eli Lyon and Abigail Taintor Corbin, died August 12, 1911, was born January 22, 1846, on the farm of his father and grandfather, in the town of McDonough, Chenango county, New York. His parents were both of Connecticut Puritan stock. The progenitor of the New England branch of the Corbin family migrated from England in

1637. He soon settled in Woodstock, Connecticut, where the family remained about two hundred years. The Taintors came to America about 1640 and settled at Colchester, Connecticut, on lands still remaining in that family. Every name in the genealogy in both families from that day to this brought in by marriage is a New England name, such as Davis, Lyon, Eastman, Rathbone, Foote, Skinner, Smith, Child, etc. At Oxford stands a Memorial Library given in memory of Eli Lyon and Abigail Taintor Corbin by their four children—Charles L. Corbin, Frank T. Corbin, William H. Corbin and Lillian C. Payson.

Mr. Corbin, after his district and "select" schooling, was educated in the Oxford Academy, and in Washington, D. C., where he was in school at the outbreak of the Civil War. At the time when communication with Baltimore was cut off and great disturbance throughout Maryland existed, he, a boy of fifteen, piloted a family of aunts and cousins by a round-about course, amid much excitement and no little danger, to his home in New York State. He was graduated at Hamilton College with high classical honor in the class of 1866. Among his fellows there were Elihu Root; the late Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford, of Montclair; the Rev. Dr. James H. Ecob; and other brilliant scholars. In 1907 he received from Hamilton the degree of Doctor of Laws.

After teaching for a year as principal of the Schoharie Academy, he began the study of law at Norwich, New York, under Isaac S. Newton, one of the famous lawyers of Central New York; later removed to New York, entered the Columbia Law School, and also read under the late Jacob R. Hardenburgh and Washington B. Williams, in Jersey City. He was admitted to the bar of New York in 1869, and licensed as attorney in New Jersey in 1871, and immediately began the practice of law in Jersey City. In July, 1875, he entered into partnership with Gilbert Collins, forming the firm of Collins & Corbin, which was joined in 1881 by William H. Corbin and has continued ever since, except for six years while Mr. Collins was Justice of the Supreme Court.

His ability at the bar was not at once recognized, but his industry was so unflagging that his business soon began to increase rapidly. After the first years of practice he was simply overwhelmed with professional work to the end of his days, being retained and appearing in many of the most important cases argued in the New Jersey courts for the past thirty years. He labored with infinite patience under the burden of ill-health during the greater part of that time. In 1882 he left his office for several months, wandering over the hills of his birth-place in search of health. During that time he realized the seriousness of his condition and anticipated dissolution fearlessly and even curiously.

Mr. Corbin was also associated with a number of financial and business enterprises. He was one of the founders of the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Jersey City of which he was a director, and, at the time of his death, chairman of the executive committee. He was president of the Metuchen National Bank from its inception, and of the Metuchen Building and Loan Association. He was a director of and actively interested in several water companies.

He was an excellent farmer, and took great pride in cultivating the fifty acres on which he lived, and this was his recreation. But that pleasure was suddenly cut off thirteen years before his death when he met with an accident in Bermuda which prevented him from walking without crutches.

Mr. Corbin was a remarkable reader. From childhood, reading was a passion with him, and such was the tenacity of his memory that it seemed he could, after a little reflection, recall and locate anything he had ever read. He read with great rapidity, and yet critically. Critic he was by na-

ture, with the power of keen insight and quick discrimination. He was not talkative, to most people he appeared reticent, but this was the effect of natural diffidence, which he never lost. Of himself he apparently never thought. It was impossible for him to push himself forward, or endeavor to enlist influence in his own behalf. But in the pursuit of his duty as a lawyer, or in any other enterprise he was fearless and unshrinking. He hated shams and pretences with a holy hatred, and no one could more quickly and mercilessly expose them than he. The critic appeared in nearly every brief he drew. His arguments were clear, compact and expressed in the most accurate English. Not a superfluous word was allowed to stand—nothing redundant, nothing unrelated to the discussions. He availed himself of stenographers in much of his professional work, and dictated quickly and tersely, yet his briefs were written with his own hand, and revised again and again with great painstaking. When he was through with them they read like classics.

He was exceedingly public spirited and found time to write much and to speak on current topics. His lecture to the Kent Club in 1882 was widely circulated and published, and aroused the whole State to the need of reform in railroad taxation. Two years later, as counsel for the Senate committee (with Vice Chancellor Stevens), he drew the Railroad Tax Law of 1884, every clause of which has stood the fires of fiercest litigation. He prepared and published an American edition of "Benjamin on Sales," a two volume work, with copious notes and additions. He revised and published two editions, with full notes of cases and comments, of the Rules of all the New Jersey Courts. He revised and consolidated the tax laws of our State, and reduced them to a brief, clear and effective system, which was adopted in 1903. He reduced our railroad legislation to order and simplicity, and his work appears in the Act of 1903, concerning Railroads. He swept away the hundreds (possibly thousands) of laws relating to condemnation proceedings—confusing, conflicting, and a source of much delay, vexation and litigation—and produced the plain simple condemnation law of 1900, which answers every purpose of condemnation for State, county, municipalities and corporations. These are a part only of things he did in revision of the laws. And this for the most part was as a "voluntary reviser" designated by the Governor, but serving without pay.

He was highly respected by his neighbors in Metuchen, where he lived for many years, and there is no better test of a man's character. In matters affecting the welfare of the community he took a leading part, and his advice was often sought and gladly and freely given in local affairs. He was president of the Metuchen Club for many years, and donated a valuable and beautiful tract of land to the borough for a park, and in many ways contributed to the improvement of the village. He will be sadly missed and long remembered by the bench and bar, by the people of the State, and by his neighbors and friends. The following are a few tributes from members of the bar of the State of New Jersey:

Mr. Richard V. Lindabury says: "At the bar we all recognized him as our leader, and he led by sheer force of intellect. No friend or client could induce him to take the wrong side of a question."

Hon. William D. Edwards says of him: "For upwards of thirty-five years he did an incredible amount of labor in his chosen profession, for Charles Corbin was no specialist, but an all around lawyer, a sound adviser, a skillful planner, a concise draftsman, a learned pleader, an admirable brief maker, and a keen barrister."

Mr. Charles E. Hendrickson says: "I believe he was the most respected member of the bar that ever practiced in this State."

The New Jersey Bar Association says of Mr. Corbin, and also of his brother Wil-

liam H. Corbin, who had worked together since 1881: "They were noble, useful, earnest men, worthy to be placed in the front ranks of the greatest names of the New Jersey bar, fitting examples of great ability, devoted to the betterment of their fellowmen."

Mr. Corbin's ideal is embodied in the mottoes suggested by him which appear on the facade of the Hudson county court house:

"To delay justice is to deny justice."

"Justice seeks no praise, fears no blame."

"Law follows precedent. If you stand well, stand still."

Mr. Corbin was twice married, first to Elizabeth Brewster, eighth in direct descent from Elder William Brewster, of the "Mayflower," thus preserving the New England tradition of the family. They had children: Abby Brewster Cushman, and Ralph Brewster Corbin, the former of whom survives him. He married (second) Sarah Cary, of Binghamton, New York, also of an old New England family.

CORBIN, William Horace,

Distinguished Lawyer, Jurist and Author.

The name of the late William Horace Corbin was known as that of a jurist of marked ability and distinction. Although he was a man of most pronounced views in political matters, and an independent thinker along many lines, he never allowed these to bias his judgment. His profound and wide attainments, the clarity and keenness of his mind, combined with a character of the most uncompromising integrity, won him the respect and confidence of the bar and of private citizens. He might also fitly have been denominated a business man with an unusually expert knowledge of the law, for he was connected with many business enterprises while actively engaged in legal practice.

William Horace Corbin died September 25, 1912, was born July 12, 1851, in the town of McDonough, Chenango county, New York. His ancestry is stated in the biography of his distinguished brother, Charles Lyon Corbin, which appears in this work on a preceding page.

Mr. Corbin, after attending the district school at McDonough, went to Washington, D. C., where he attended school for a year or more during the Civil War. At this time the capital was full of troops, the movements of which Mr. Corbin delighted to recall in later years. He then went to Oxford Academy, at Oxford, New York, where he won a scholarship in Cornell University. Before entering the University, and at the age of seventeen, he taught for a year at the district school at Guilford, New York, which had a bad reputation, the scholars having succeeded in driving away several former teachers. After some exciting experiences, however, and with the use of more or less physical force, Mr. Corbin succeeded in subduing the school and completed his year as teacher most successfully and with the affection and good will of the students. In later years Mr. Corbin used to enjoy greatly relating the movements of the troops in Washington at the time of the war, and how he incurred the displeasure of the Rebel boys on account of his being a Yankee; and also his experiences as teacher at Guilford, particularly the method employed of boarding out the teacher by auction to the lowest bidder in the district.

In the fall of 1869, Mr. Corbin entered Cornell University. He did not wait for graduation, but entered Columbia College Law School, where he studied under Professor Dwight and graduated in 1872, and was then admitted to the bar in the State of New York. He had taken up his residence in Elizabeth, in this State, and continued to reside there until his death. He was admitted as an attorney in this State in 1874, and became a counsellor in 1877. He entered the law office of William P. Douglass, then city attorney of Jersey City,

W. H. Cooke.

in 1870, and in 1874 became managing clerk for Hon. William Brinkerhoff, where he remained until 1880, when he began the practice of law on his own account. In 1881 he joined the firm of Collins & Corbin in Jersey City, of which firm his brother was a member. Except for a period (1897 to 1903) when Mr. Collins was on the Supreme bench and the firm was Corbin & Corbin, that firm has subsisted since 1875 and still continues, though with the irreparable loss of the two brothers, the name of Corbin being preserved through the representation of Mr. Clement K. Corbin, son of the subject of this sketch, among the junior partners.

William H. Corbin early developed great legal aptitude and industry. As early as 1882 he compiled and published "Corbin's Forms," a collection of greatly simplified legal precedents of procedure under the common law and the New Jersey statutes. This book has been out of print many years, but has always been recognized as an authority, and today commands a high premium whenever a copy is offered for sale. As practitioner and advocate and as a business adviser, Mr. Corbin won great distinction. With respect to matters of water supply and distribution, railroad law, finance and taxation, and affairs of corporations, he held an eminence almost unique. He was one of the commissioners who prepared the Revision of the Corporation Act in 1896, of which act he had published a manual with annotations since 1881, with new editions at frequent intervals, the last being published in 1908. In 1905 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Mr. Corbin by Rutgers College.

Mr. Corbin's activities were not limited to the law. He was a member of the Elizabeth Board of Education for several years. About 1888 he was elected to the Elizabeth City Council, and served for three years in that body. He was chairman of the special railroad committee appointed to secure the elevation of the railroad tracks through the city, and on the accomplishment of that undertaking resigned his membership. He was a life-long Republican, and in 1884 was elected by that party as a member of Assembly from the Second District of Union county, and was twice re-elected, during the third year being leader of his party in the House. He was largely responsible for the successful legislation under which the taxation of railroads on a basis much more favorable to the State than in former years was secured; and he was able, after one of the most vigorous speeches ever delivered in the Assembly on the subject, to secure the passage of an act authorizing the State to condemn the property of the railroad companies refusing to surrender their tax exemptions. It was through his efforts that greater simplicity in legislation was attained, and it was due to him that the policy of an annual appropriation bill was adopted, superseding the tax methods theretofore in vogue.

In May, 1886, Mr. Corbin was appointed by Governor Abbett a member of the commission for erecting memorials to the New Jersey troops on the battlefield at Gettysburg. He took the greatest interest in this work, and could give as graphic an account of the battle as if he had been present. Indeed, he was very familiar with all the battles of the War of the Rebellion, and his sympathies were very strong with the Union in that conflict. This was due to a certain extent to the fact that while a boy he lived in Washington in war time, and saw the movement of troops through and from the city, and heard the distant cannonading of one of the actions of Virginia.

When the election frauds in Hudson county were under investigation, in 1890, Mr. Corbin represented the legislative committee at the hearing which extended over several months and resulted in a conviction of many offenders. Five years later, when the State House investigation was in progress, Mr. Corbin was chosen as chief coun-

sel for the Senate committee. At the close of the investigation, on a report to the Legislature drafted largely by Mr. Corbin, a special session was convened for the enactment of laws based on the recommendations of the committee. The last forty-one chapters of the laws of 1895 are largely from his pen, and have saved the State millions of dollars in the last eighteen years. The change made with respect to the printing of the pamphlet laws alone has saved the State annually over one hundred thousand ollars. Mr. Corbin was also counsel in 1906 during the investigation of charges against certain senators. During this same year Mr. Corbin was also counsel to the select committee of the New Jersey Senate appointed to inquire into the business of life insurance companies within the State. He was prominent in the movement to abolish race track gambling, being one of those commissioned to speak throughout the State for the Anti-Gambling League.

Mr. Corbin was one of the founders of the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company, always a member of its board of directors, and for eight years prior to his death its president. He was a director of the First National Bank of Jersey City, vice-president of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, and director and actively engaged in the development of several water companies. These arduous labors, in addition to his increasing law practice, were too great for even his seemingly inexhaustible vigor, and ultimately led to the breaking down of his health.

Mr. Corbin was a devoutly religious man, being an elder in the Westminister Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth; and, in spite of the exactions of his professional and business labors, found time to take an active part in church and denominational service. He was for many years a member of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. In private life, Mr. Corbin was a very genial, lovable man. He was an excellent raconteur, and had a wonderful power of mimicry. He was a domestic man, fond of children and leaves a record of a clean, honorable and exemplary life.

In 1878 Mr. Corbin married Clementine, daughter of the late Elijah Kellogg, of Elizabeth, who survives him. He leaves two sons, Clement K. Corbin, above named, and Horace K. Corbin, who is an engineering contractor.

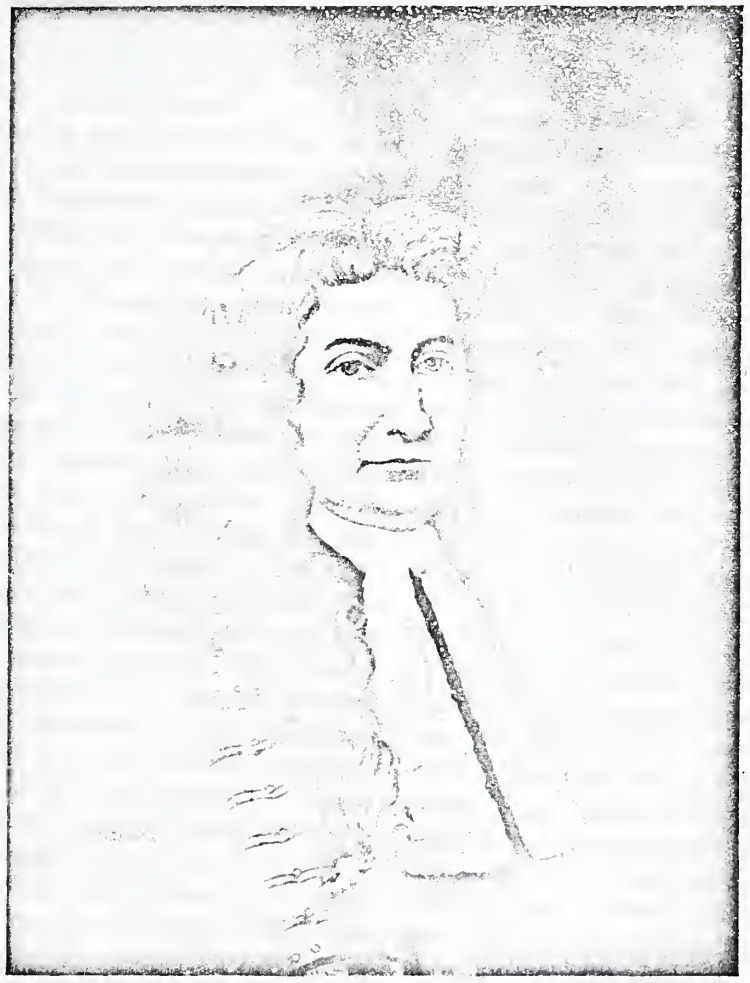
The following tribute from Mr. Frank Bergen, an intimate friend of many years standing, written for the "Elizabeth Daily Journal" the week Mr. Corbin died, completely expresses the feelings of his intimates:

"On Wednesday morning of this week William H. Corbin passed away. He came of old New England stock and possessed the finest traits of his forefathers. He was cast in a royal mould and his mind was worthy of his form and moving. For many years he resided in Elizabeth, and was an ideal citizen—public spirited, faithful in all things, and charitable. Modesty protected him from notoriety, but merit and ability earned for him the most precious variety of reputation. It was my good fortune to be near enough to observe him closely in some of his arduous labors in public office and in private life, and so I learned perhaps more than others know of the sterling qualities of his mind and heart. He lived a brave and blameless life, which his devotion to duty wore away while he was still in the youth of age, and now he sleeps in the gentlest memory of all who knew him well."

ANDROS, Sir Edmund,

Colonial Governor.

Sir Edmund Andros was born on the Island of Guernsey, December 6, 1637. He was brought up as a page in the English Royal family, served during its exile in the army of Prince Henry of Nassau, and was attached to the household of the Princess Palatine, grandmother of George I. After the restoration he gained some distinction in the war against the Dutch, and in 1672, having meanwhile married an heiress, was made major of a regiment of dragoons. This was the highest promotion he had reached before he came to New York as the



SIR EDMUND ANDROS

Duke of York's lieutenant in 1674, except that the proprietors of Carolina had comprehended him in their scheme by making him a landgrave, with an endowment of four baronies of 12,000 acres of land each, with four castles in Spain.

Andros took possession of New York when it finally fell into the hands of the English after its short reoccupation by the Dutch. He began his administration by laying claim to a part of the territory of Connecticut on behalf of the Duke of York, but it was not allowed. In King Philip's War he was charged by the New England colonists with indifference to their danger, and it was even alleged that he allowed the Indians to obtain their ammunition from Albany, but in August, 1676, he sent a force to Remaquis (in the present State of Maine) to build and occupy a fort, and the officer in command entered in communication with the neighboring Indians and procured the release of fifteen English captives. In 1680 he was found laying claim for his master, the Duke of York, to Fisher's Island, off New London Harbor, which claim was also resisted by the Connecticut authorities. In January, 1681, Andros went back to England and was succeeded by Thomas Dongan in August, 1683. But Andros returned to America, landing at Boston on December 20, 1686, and bearing with him a royal commission for the government of all New England. He was now "Governor-in-Chief," to put into practice, as opportunity should serve, the theory of rules by which King James II. of England became owner of all the land in New England, and might, if it pleased him, oust all the holders from property which their families had acquired at great cost and hardship, and had peaceably possessed for nearly sixty years.

Andros had received the honor of knighthood in England, and had risen to the command of a regiment in the royal army. He forthwith demanded the surrender of the Rhode Island charter, which had been given him. He also instituted at Boston the worship of the Church of England, frightening the sexton of the "Old South Meeting House" into opening the doors and ringing the bell, so that Episcopal worship was afterwards held there on Sundays and other holidays of the church, at hours when the building was not occupied by the regular congregation. It was moreover charged against him that he or his officials corrupted juries, that taxes were arbitrarily imposed upon the people, and a demand made upon the landholders that they take out new patents for the ownership of their lands. Quit rents were insisted on for the confirmation of land titles. Portions of the common lands of towns were also enclosed, and given to friends of the governor. Andros browbeat his council, and exercised the same despotic government in the district of Maine, which was included in his commission, as in that of Massachusetts. The New Hampshire colony and that of Rhode Island submitted with little or no resistance. He next assumed the government of Connecticut, and the story of the non-surrender of her charter, and of its being hidden in the "Charter-Oak" at Hartford, which was long current, is now regarded as apocryphal by the best historians. His assumption consolidated New England under one despotism. The Governor resumed his attacks on ancient laws and vested rights in Massachusetts, and when he returned to Boston speedily entered upon the business of vacating the prior land bills. Writs of intrusion were served on some of the most considerable of those persons who did not come forward to buy new land patents. The Governor built a fort on Fort Hill, commanding the harbor, and felt that the great features of his administration were satisfactorily settled.

It was at this time (June, 1688) that he received from James II. another commission, which made him Governor of all the English possessions on the mainland of America, except Pennsylvania, Delaware,

Maryland and Niagara, and extended the territory and dominion of New England southward, taking in New York and the Jerseys. Governor Andros at once went south to take possession. Meanwhile the Rev. Increase Mather, minister of the Second Church at Boston, and president of Harvard College, having gotten away from America in disguise, was in England presenting colonial complaints against Andros to the King, and had been well received by James, who was then courting Dissenters, although no decided measures of relief were promised him. Meanwhile Governor Andros led an abortive military expedition into Maine, 1688, to chastise recalcitrant Indians, and by its ill success increased his unpopularity. When the news of the Prince of Orange's arrival in England to overthrow King James reached Boston (April, 1689), Andros saw such threatening signs in the local political atmosphere that he at once withdrew within the walls of Fort Hill. And well he might, for the colonists were now in earnest. On April 18th the townspeople assembled, deposed him from his governorship, and imprisoned him with fifty of his followers. On June 27th, Andros with several others was impeached before a Colonial Council by the newly formed house of deputies, and was denied admission to bail. In November following, the new ministry in England sent an order to Boston for the forwarding of Andros to Great Britain. There the colonists made their charges against him, but he was not tried, the American agents singularly enough declining to sign the statement of grievances which was prepared for them by their legal counsel. Andros and his fellow culprits were therefore set free.

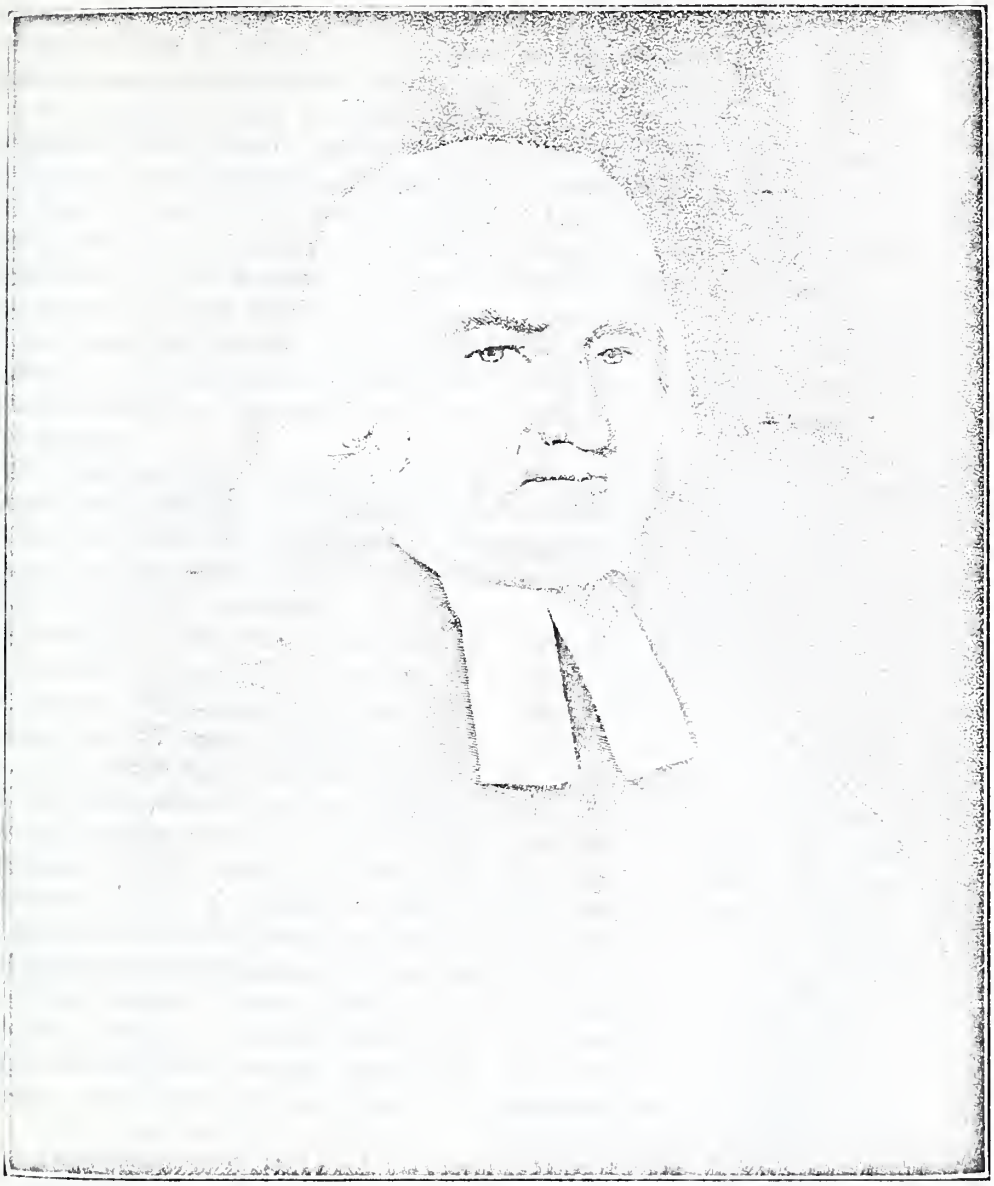
In 1692 he was again in America, this time as royal governor of Virginia, where for six years he had a remarkably prosperous administration, encouraging manufactures and cotton culture, and with others laying the foundation of William and Mary College, which, next to Harvard University, is the oldest seat of learning in the United States. Commissary Blair (1656-1743), its first president and the highest ecclesiastical officer in Virginia, became involved in controversy with Andros, whom he called an enemy to religion, the church and the college. Charges were preferred against him, and he was finally removed, but was made governor of the Island of Guernsey in 1704. This position he occupied for two years, and then took up his residence in London, England, where he died February 24, 1714.

MacWHORTER, Rev. Alexander,

Eminent Divine and Patriot.

Rev. Alexander MacWhorter, D. D., an eminent Presbyterian divine, was born in Newcastle county, Delaware, July 15, 1734, and graduated from the New Jersey College in 1757. His father, Hugh MacWhorter, was a native of Ireland.

In 1759, Rev. Alexander MacWhorter settled near Newark, New Jersey; and from 1764 to 1766 was employed by the Synod of New York and Philadelphia in a mission to North Carolina. In 1775 he was sent by Congress to the western counties of North Carolina, to persuade the numerous royalists of that State to adopt the patriot cause, and aid in resisting the growing tyranny of the mother country. Near the close of 1776 he hastened to the army encamped on the Pennsylvania shore, opposite Trenton, to consult concerning the protection of New Jersey, and was present at the council of war which advised the passage of the Delaware, and the surprise of the Hessian troops. In 1778, at the solicitation of General Knox, he accepted the chaplaincy of his artillery brigade, and enjoyed friendly relations with Washington during the few month that he held this office. In 1779 he accepted a pastorate and the presidency of Charlotte Academy, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina; but the



Alex. Macwhorter

place being captured by Cornwallis, he lost his library and furniture, and, fearing further attacks, was recalled, and finally reinstalled at Newark, New Jersey. In 1788 he was a prominent factor in the settlement of the confession of faith, and the formation of the constitution of the Presbyterian church of the United States. He was for thirty-five years a trustee of the College of New Jersey; and after the burning of the college buildings in 1802, the collection of funds for a new edifice was chiefly due to his influence and personal solicitations in New England. In 1800 he published a "Century Sermon," describing the settlement and progress of the town of Newark, New Jersey, and its environs; and in 1803 a collection of sermons in two octavo volumes.

His deep religious impression began to influence him strongly when sixteen years of age; and after being ordained in 1759 he was a minister of the First Presbyterian Church, with slight interruptions, for a period extending nearly over a half century. He possessed a vigorous and sound intellect, and was respected for the extent of his learning, and his earnest piety as a minister. His wife, Mary (Cumming) Mac Whorter, was a sister of Rev. A. Cumming, of Boston, Massachusetts. In the "History of Newark," by Dr. Stearn, is found a full account of his life and labors, as patriot and pastor, through the troublous days of the struggle for independence down to the time of his decease. After a career of remarkable usefulness, and experiences of a varied and suggestive nature, he died at Newark, New Jersey, July 20, 1807.

WILLIAMSON, Isaac H.,

Distinguished Jurist, Governor.

Of this distinguished man, Elmer says in his "Reminiscences of New Jersey," that he "was one of the most thoroughbred lawyers that ever adorned the bar of New Jersey. His learning was almost entirely the learning essential to a great lawyer, which of course was by no means confined to the mere technical details of the profession. He was a diligent reader of history; but during his busy professional life he did not allow his mind to be diverted by what is termed light literature, and he altogether abstained from any active participation in mere party politics. He was an able and very successful advocate, and when made Chancellor, became a great equity judge."

Mr. Williamson was born in Elizabethtown, in 1767. He studied law with his brother, Matthias Williamson, then and for many years one of the leading lawyers of the State. In 1791 he was licensed as an attorney, in 1796 as a counsellor, and in 1804 as a sergeant-at-law. Although in early life he was numbered amongst the Federalists, he was not in sympathy with them in their violent opposition to the war against Great Britain in 1812, and this led to his entrance upon the political arena. He had attracted the admiring attention of the Democrats, who in 1815, without his knowledge, nominated him for the Assembly, from Essex county, and his election followed. In 1817 he was elected Governor, to succeed Governor Dickerson, who was that year elected to the United States Senate, and he occupied the position so usefully and honorably that he was re-elected every year for twelve years. In 1831 and 1832 he was elected a member of the Council (now the Senate), and it was generally conceded that in the latter year, had he only consented to the use of his name, he would have succeeded the lamented Ewing as Chief Justice. In 1844 he was chosen a member of the convention called to frame a new State constitution, of which he was unanimously elected president, no other candidate being named. For some time he presided over the deliberations of that body with marked ability, but his health gave way, and he was obliged to discontinue his attendance, and finally resigned the presidency. Shortly afterward (July

10, 1844), he died, in Elizabethtown, at the age of seventy-seven years.

His judicial services were of conspicuous usefulness. Prior to his entering upon the duties of Chancellor and Judge of the Prerogative Court, these courts were of comparative unimportance. A case of moment was occasionally prosecuted in them, but the practice was very loose, and was understood by very few members of the bar. Chancellor Williamson applied himself diligently, making himself thoroughly acquainted with the practice of the English courts of equity (after which, in theory, at least, the chancery proceedings in New Jersey were modeled), and in 1822 prepared and adopted rules that greatly facilitated and simplified procedures. Through the aid of his skill and learning, and dignified by his administration of its peculiar functions, the court came to be held in high repute and from that time has continued to be a most important branch of the judiciary system of the commonwealth.

HAINES, Daniel,

Lawyer, Governor, Jurist.

Daniel Haines, was born in New York City, January 6, 1801, son of Elias Haines, a well known and successful merchant of New York, and grandson of Stephen Haines, who, with his sons, was distinguished during the War of the Revolution for patriotic zeal and active service, and who were at one time held prisoners in New York in the "Old Sugar House."

He received his education in a private school in New York, at an academy in Elizabethtown, and at Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1820. He studied law at Newton, with his uncle, Judge Thomas C. Ryerson; was licensed as an attorney in 1823, as a counsellor in 1826, and was made a sergeant-at-law in 1837. In 1824 he settled at Hamburg, Sussex county, where he thereafter resided. Mr. Haines was active in what was known as the "broad seal war" in 1839, being a member of the council, and one of the board of canvassers who resisted the governor in giving certificates of election to the Whig candidates. In the debates which occurred in the legislature and council he took a prominent part, and through these his ability was recognized and he was brought forward as a leader. In 1843 he was elected Governor of the State. In that position he devoted himself particularly to advancing the cause of education and to the proposed changes in the constitution of the State, and while in office proclaimed the new constitution. He was re-elected in 1847 by a respectable majority, although the legislature was of the opposite political party.

When his gubernatorial term had expired in 1851, Governor Haines returned to the practice of law. His learning and legal acumen were recognized as of the highest order, and his services were demanded in several important suits at law, notably the several Goodyear patents for vulcanizing India rubber, in which case he was associated with Daniel Webster in the defense. In 1852 he was chosen a judge of the Supreme Court of the State, being a member *ex officio* of the Court of Errors and Appeals. For several years he presided in the Newark Circuit, considered the most difficult and important in the State, and he left the bench in 1861, greatly respected by the bar. From 1870 to 1876 he was a member of several judicial commissions relating to State boundaries. He was a very religious man, a member of the Presbyterian church, and for many years a ruling elder. He was one of the committee on the reunion of the branches of the church, North and South, and aided materially in accomplishing the result. He was also prominent as a member of the General Assembly, and of the American Bible Society. In 1845 he was appointed one of the commissioners to select the site for the State Lunatic Asylum, established near Trenton,

Daniel Haines

John I. Blair

New Jersey, and was a member of the first board of managers of that institution. Later he was one of the managers of the local Home for Disabled Soldiers, and a trustee of the State Reform School for juvenile delinquents. He was greatly interested in prison reform, and frequently acted on commissions appointed by the State to investigate the condition of State prisons, besides being one of the commissioners appointed by Governor Randolph in 1870 to represent New Jersey in the National Prison Reform Congress, held at Cincinnati. He was vice-president of the National Prison Reform Association, and one of the committee that met in London in 1872 to organize an International Congress on Prison Discipline.

At the time of his death he was the oldest trustee of Princeton College. Governor Haines died in Hamburg, Sussex county, New Jersey, January 26, 1877.

BLAIR, John I.,

Ironmaster, Railroad Magnate.

The Blair family of New Jersey had its ancestral home for many centuries in the northern part of Perthshire, Scotland, where for six centuries or more it held an honored place in the annals of that country, many of its members winning a worldwide fame. Among these should be mentioned Rev. Dr. Hugh Blair, the distinguished rhetorician; Lieutenant Blair, R. N., after whom is named one of the best harbors in Asia; and Rev. Robert Blair, Jr., the poet. The Blairs were zealous covenanters, and at different times members of various branches emigrated to this country, and became distinguished in early American colonial history as eminent divines and educationists. Among the first of these were the two brothers, Rev. Samuel and Rev. John Blair, who emigrated about 1720 and became prominently identified with the history of Presbyterian institutions in this country. Both were early trustees of the College of New Jersey, and the Rev. Samuel Blair, after teaching a classical school at Neshaminy and preceding Dr. Witherspoon, serving for a year as acting president of the college, became vice-president of the College of New Jersey, and the first professor of theology of Princeton Theological Seminary. His brother declined an election as president of the college in favor of Dr. Witherspoon. Elizabeth Blair, sister of these two, married Rev. Robert Smith, D. D., for many years the Presbyterian pastor at Pequea, Pennsylvania, and became the mother of Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, seventh president of Princeton College, and grandmother of Mrs. T. W. Pintard, Mrs. Thomas Callender, Mrs. D. C. Salomans, and Mrs. Joseph Cabell Breckenridge, the mother of Hon. John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, vice-president of the United States in 1856, and the defeated opponent of Lincoln in the presidential campaign of 1860.

Two cousins of the above mentioned clergymen, the sons of a Samuel Blair, and curiously enough bearing the same names, John and Samuel, also emigrated to America between 1730 and 1740, and settled in what was then Greenwich township, Sussex county, New Jersey. Samuel Blair married a daughter of Dr. Shippen, of Philadelphia, and settled on property belonging to his wife at Scott's Mountain. His brother, John Blair, was born in 1718, and died May 20, 1798. He was a man of great force of character; engaged in local preaching, taught school and became the owner of much land near Scott's Mountain, and of the Beaver Brook land of about 500 acres between Hope and Belvidere. He married Mary Hazlett, born about 1735, died January 18, 1819. Children so far as known: John, Samuel, Robert, James, referred to below; William, married Rachel Brands.

James Blair, son of John and Mary (Hazlett) Blair, was born on Scott's Mountain, New Jersey, August 5, 1769, and died at Beaver Brook, New Jersey, August 5,

1816. He married Rachel, daughter of John Insley, of Greenwich township, New Jersey, who was born about 1777, and died August 23, 1857, aged eighty years. Children: Samuel, Mary, William, John Insley, referred to below; Robert, James, Catharine, D. Bartley, Elizabeth, Jacob M.

John Insley Blair, son of James and Rachel (Insley) Blair, was born near Foul Rift, on the Delaware river, about three miles below Belvidere, New Jersey, August 22, 1802, and died December 2, 1899. Until he was eleven years of age he lived on his father's farm and attended in winter the neighboring district school. He then entered the store of his cousin, Judge Blair, of Hope, New Jersey, where he remained about three years learning the mercantile business, until the sudden death of his father called him back to the farm to be the mainstay of his mother. Shortly afterwards, still continuing to manage the farm, he returned to Hope and entered the store of Squire James Dewitt, where he busied himself learning the forms and proceedings of law, the method of collecting debts, compromising suits, the drawing of legal papers, and familiarizing himself with a practical knowledge of business life. In 1819 he located at Gravel Hill (now Blairstown), New Jersey, where in connection with his cousin, Mr. John Blair, he established a general country store. Two years later this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Blair continued the business by himself. He remained here for forty years, attending closely to business and constantly extending his trade, establishing branch stores at Marksboro, Paulina, Huntsville and Johnsonburg, in some of which his brothers were associated —James, Jacob M. and Robert, and his brother-in-law, Aaron H. Kelsey, as well as Mr. John M. Fair, all of them successful merchants, were partners.

During this long period of mercantile life Mr. Blair was constantly enlarging his business connections and unconsciously laying the foundations of his future extensive and far-reaching business life. He was largely interested in flour mills, the manufacture of cotton, in the general produce of the country around, and wholesaled a great many goods to other stores, and was postmaster at Blairstown for many years. It is not surprising that the growing business relations of Mr. Blair to the general commercial world should gradually have drawn him into intimate business relations with some of the largest enterprises of the country. His acquaintance with Colonel George W. Scranton and Seldon T. Scranton commenced as early as 1833 or 1834, when he assisted these gentlemen to lease the mines at Oxford Furnace, New Jersey, which had been operated before the Revolutionary War. Circumstances made it necessary for both to remove to Slocum's Hollow (now Scranton), Pennsylvania, where on October 1, 1846, was organized the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company, of whose mills Mr. Blair was one of the proprietors, the others being the Scranton brothers, William E. Dodge, Anson G. Phelps, Roswell Sprague, L. L. Sturges, Dater and Miller, and George Buckley. From that day, when these men of strength laid the foundations of Scranton and set in operation the furnaces and the railroad mills there, until now, they have continued to be among the largest and most successful works of their kind in the country. The same company bought and rebuilt the road from Owego to Ithaca, New York, and opened it for business on December 18, 1849. In 1850 and 1851, they built the road from Scranton to Great Bend, then called the Legget's Gap railroad, which was opened for business in October, 1851, thus securing by means of their New York and Erie connection an outlet for their coal and iron. In the fall of 1852 Mr. Blair and Colonel Scranton had a conference of several days length at Scranton, during which a plan was formed to separate the Legget's Gap, or western division of their road, from the iron company, and consolidate the for-

mer with a new company to be organized which was to construct a road to the Delaware river. The latter was called the Cobb's Gap railroad. At the suggestion of Mr. Blair the appropriate and characteristic designation of the "Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad" was given to the consolidated road. Mr. Blair located and procured the right of way for the road, and the line, including the Warren road, with its Delaware river bridge, the Voss Gap tunnel, and a temporary track through Van Ness Gap, was opened for business May 16, 1856. The Warren road and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad now own the Morris & Essex railroad, which having been doubled tracked and improved as to the grades and curves, and almost entirely rebuilt by the purchasers, is doing a business such as was never dreamt of by its projectors. It is a part of a chain of roads nearly seven hundred miles long, operated by one company, reaching from New York City to Lake Ontario, with branches to various points in New York and Pennsylvania, the combined capital and cost of which was probably one hundred millions of dollars, and which transports nearly four hundred millions of tons of coal every year.

The organization and construction of the Warren railroad in 1853, in the face of strong opposition by the Morris & Essex railroad, evinces the great business capacity and tact of Mr. Blair as a railroad manager. Books of subscription were opened by the commissioners, the requisite amount of stock subscribed for, directors and officers chosen, the survey of the route adopted, and the president authorized to file it in the office of the secretary of state, full power delegated to the president to construct the road and to make contracts or leases for connecting with other roads, and the right of way through important gaps secured, all within the space of two hours. Mr. Blair was chosen president, and the next day but one found him in Trenton filing the survey about one hour in advance of the agents of the Morris & Essex railroad. The succeeding day saw him on the Delaware securing the passes. One day later the engineers and agents of the Morris & Essex railroad came to the same place on the same errand. The former had already secured all the passes below the Water Gap. The latter struck for those in and above the Gap on the New Jersey side, and paid exorbitant prices for farms, right of way and two river crossings. Their vigilant competitor, however, caused the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad to be constructed through the Gap on the Pennsylvania side, and, crossing the river several miles below, cut them off with their high priced passes and crossings on their hands. A contest in the courts and legislature of New Jersey resulted in sustaining the Warren road. It would be beyond the scope and limits of a work of this kind to pursue in further detail the various railroad and business enterprises of Mr. Blair, who was one of the railroad magnates of America, and the controlling owner in a large number of wealthy corporations. He was president of the Warren, the Sussex, and the Blairstown railroads of New Jersey, and a large stockholder in the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. He was the main stockholder of ten different railroads in Nebraska, Iowa and Wisconsin, comprising about two thousand miles in extent, and was the veritable railroad king of the West. He obtained two million acres of land from the government for railroads in that section, and became a director of six land and town lot companies in the West. He was a member of the first board of directors of the Union Pacific railroad, and a member of the executive and finance committees, and constructed the first railroad through the State of Iowa, to connect with the Union Pacific at Omaha, employing ten thousand men for eight months. He also purchased the Green Bay railroad to Winona, some two hundred miles long, for two million dollars. He was a director of the Lackawanna Coal & Iron

Company; president of the Belvidere (New Jersey) National Bank, almost since its organization in 1830, and main stockholder of the First National Bank of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and a director in the Scranton Savings Institution, besides being interested in different directions in silver mining and smaller business ventures.

In all his business transactions, though comprising millions of dollars, no one ever questioned the integrity of Mr. Blair, nor successfully challenged his honesty of motive and purpose. He ever manifested great concern for the interests and rights of others, and was the donor of large gifts to private and public institutions. His personal donations were simply enormous, including the sum of about $70,000 to the College of New Jersey at Princeton, of which he was one of the trustees, and $50,000 to Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, including the endowment of the chair of the president. The Blair Academy of Blairstown, New Jersey, has cost, including buildings, grounds and endowment, about $500,000, and was donated by Mr. Blair to the presbytery of Newton in trust. The various buildings of modern construction and design, are of the handsomest of their kind in the State; are heated throughout by steam, and supplied with pure spring and artesian well water, and have every modern convenience. Provision is made in the endowment of the institution for the education of the sons and daughters of ministers of the presbytery free of charge for board and tuition. Mr. Blair's other contributions to the cause of education and religion throughout the country have comprised hundreds of thousands of dollars. He ever assisted liberally in supporting church institutions of various denominations, and in the eighty towns that he laid out in the West more than one hundred churches have been erected largely through his liberality.

In politics Mr. Blair was a staunch supporter of Republican principles but found little leisure to indulge in office-holding, or to mingle in the affairs of political life. His sphere was a higher one, ministering alike to the prosperity of the whole people and to the material and commercial growth of the country. He was the candidate of the Republican party for governor of New Jersey in 1868. Mr. Blair married, September 20, 1826, Nancy Locke, born November 30, 1804, died October 12, 1888. Her grandfather, Captain Locke, was killed at the battle of Springfield, during the Revolution. Children: 1. Emma Elizabeth, married, June 13, 1848, Charles Scribner, founder of the distinguished publishing firm of New York City. 2. Marcus Lawrence, born 1830, died 1874, unmarried. 3. DeWitt Clinton. 4. Aurelia Ann.

Mr. Blair died in Blairstown, New Jersey, December 2, 1899.

GREEN, Henry Woodhull,

Distinguished Jurist, Legislator.

As a man and as a citizen, Henry W. Green displayed a personal worth and an excellence of character that not only commanded the respect of those with whom he associated, but won for him the warmest personal admiration and the staunchest friendships. Aside from his professional affairs, he found time for the championship of many progressive public measures, recognized the opportunities for reform, advancement and improvement, and labored effectively and earnestly for the general good.

Henry Woodhull Green was born at Lawrenceville, Mercer county, New Jersey, September 20, 1804, son of Caleb Smith and Elizabeth (Vancleve) Green. He was a descendant of William Green, who sometime prior to 1700 emigrated from England, settling in Ewing township, and was appointed one of the first judges of Hunterdon county.

He was graduated from Princeton College at the age of sixteen, and then studied law with Charles Ewing, being admitted to

Henry W. Green

the bar in November, 1825. He took up practice at Trenton and became recorder of the city. He represented Mercer county in the Legislature in 1842, and two years afterwards was a delegate to the Whig National Convention. Subsequently he was appointed Chancery Reporter, and on November 2, 1846, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, which post he held until 1860, when he was succeeded by Hon. Edward W. Whelpley, who was Chief Justice for three years. In 1860 Judge Green became Chancellor of New Jersey, and remained in that office until May, 1866, when he resigned in consequence of failing health. He spent the remainder of his life in study, giving much attention to educational and charitable objects. He was a trustee of Princeton Theological Seminary from 1833 until his death, and from 1860 was also president of the board. Judge Green was the author of two volumes of "Reports of Cases in the Courts in Chancery in New Jersey" (1842-46). The College of New Jersey, of which he was also a trustee, gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1850.

Mr. Edward Quinton Keasbey, in his elaborate "Courts and Lawyers of New Jersey," (1912), pays a high tribute to the professional ability and personal worth of Chief Justice Green and in language that is well worth using in this connection. He said: The associates of the Chief Justice were all men of ability and industry, and some of them very learned in the law, but the Chief Justice, through all the fourteen years of his service, was the dominating personality, and the man that exercised the greatest influence on the decision of causes and the development of the law. He came to the bench in the prime of life, at the age of forty-two, full of energy and zeal. He had devoted himself for twenty-seven years to the study and practice of the law, giving all the power of his mind and will to the work of his profession. He had an intellect that was easily capable of dealing with the questions that came before him, and he delighted in using it. Strong and self-reliant, he was conscious of his own powers, and feeling the responsibility of his position, he did not hesitate to exercise it. He took full share and more than his share of the work of the court, and his full share of the responsibility for its decisions. His manner was very dignified and impressive. His tall form and strong frame, his massive head, stern features, and (though one might imagine otherwise), even his long and rather shaggy reddish hair, gave him an air of command and judicial dignity. He did not require the sheriff to call at his lodgings with a coach and four, but when he walked from the hotel to the court house he was always preceded and followed by four constables carrying their staves of office. In the court room he was strict with witnesses and jurors and required the utmost decorum. Tardiness on the part of a juror, however important a man he might be in the community, brought down a severe rebuke or incurred the payment of a fine, Vice-Chancellor James Bergen said of him, that upon the bench he was a man of such commanding dignity that one being present in a court where he presided, would feel that the power and sovereignty of the State were present in their full force, and this impression was strongest on the "judgment days" on which he used to pronounce sentence upon all those who had been convicted during the term.

Judge Green married (first) Emily Augusta, daughter of Chief Justice Charles Ewing, and (second) upon her death, her sister, Susan Mary. Judge Green died in Trenton, New Jersey, December 19, 1876.

VAIL, Alfred,

Electrician and Inventor.

Alfred Vail was born in Morristown, New Jersey, September 25, 1807. His father, Stephen Vail, was a manufacturer, and the owner of extensive Speedwell iron

works, near Morristown, New Jersey, where the engine of the "Savannah," the first steamship that braved the dangers of the Atlantic (1819), was built. The elder Vail also, at the request of his son, contributed generously of his means to the development of the telegraph, as will be seen later on.

At the age of seventeen, young Vail, having completed his studies at the Morristown Academy, went into the Speedwell iron works, and although he had early evinced a fondness for the natural sciences, he contented himself with the duties of his position until he reached his majority. He then determined to prepare himself for the ministry of the Presbyterian church. At the age of twenty-five he entered the University of the City of New York, where he was graduated in 1836. His health becoming impaired, he labored for a time under much uncertainty as to his future course. Samuel F. B. Morse, already known in connection with the telegraph, had come to the university in 1835 as professor of the literature of the fine arts, and about this time (1837) Professor Leonard D. Gale, occupying the chair of chemistry, invited him to exhibit his apparatus for the benefit of the students. On Saturday, September 2, 1837, the exhibition took place in some rooms overlooking Washington park. Vail was asked to attend, and saw the apparatus for the first time. The exhibition produced a singular effect upon his mind. With his inherited taste for mechanics, as well as the knowledge of construction gained by his apprenticeship in his father's works, he saw a great future for the crude mechanism used by Morse in giving and recording signals. Morse had no money—Vail's father had. The young man's mind was fascinated with the field of achievement which he saw might open before him. It was estimated that $2,000 would be required to secure the patent and construct the required apparatus. It was stipulated that Alfred Vail should construct and exhibit before a committee of Congress the telegraph instrument, and in consideration receive a fourth interest in all the rights of the invention. A room in one of the shops at Speedwell was appropriated to the work, and, as secrecy was necessary, it was kept under lock and key. A mechanic who could readily comprehend new ideas and was possessed of judgment and discretion, was needed and found in the person of William Baxter, an employee in the works. For several months Vail and Baxter occupied the locked shop, sharing each other's confidences, and experiencing alternate emotions of elation and depression as the work progressed. Vail's brain began to work at high pressure, and evolved new ideas every day. Morse had devised a series of ten numbered leaden types, which were to be operated in giving the signals, but which necessitated the use of a dictionary by which the numbers could be translated into words. It was not satisfactory to Vail, and he constructed an entirely new instrument involving a lever or "point" on a radically different principle, which, when tested, produced dots and dashes. A new field was suggested. He saw in the new characters the elements of an alphabetical code that would cover every word in the language without the aid of a dictionary. He studied the problem out. He found that the letter "e" was the most frequently used, and he accordingly assigned it the shortest symbol, a single point (.). He visited a printing office, and from the problem, as worked out in the compositor's case, devised the famous dot-and-dash alphabet, misnamed the "Morse." The elder Vail had become discouraged, and showed so marked a discomfort for more than six weeks that the son avoided him. At last the machine was in working order, and Baxter, on the 6th of January, 1838, hatless and coatless, rushed to the residence of Judge Vail and announced the good news that the machine was completed. The judge went to see the result. He was incredulous. His son was at one end of the three miles of wire stretched around the room, Morse

Wm. L. Dayton.

at the other. After a short explanation he wrote on a piece of paper, "A patient waiter is no loser;" then said, "If you can send this, and Mr. Morse can read it at the other end, I shall be convinced." It was done, and his delight knew no bounds. The machine was taken to Washington, and caused not only wonder, but excitement. Vail continued his experiments, and in a room in the sixth story of the "New York Observer" building devised the lever and roller. When the line between Washington and Baltimore was completed, Vail was stationed at the Baltimore end and received the famous message, "What hath God wrought?" as sent by Professor Morse on May 24, 1844. It is worthy of note that the original recording receiver on which that message was taken, is now in the custody of the National Museum at Washington. The similar instrument used by Morse at Washington was unfortunately destroyed. It is a remarkable fact that not a single feature of the original invention of Morse, as formulated in his caveat, and repeated in his original patent, is to be found in Vail's apparatus.

Prior to 1837, the invention of the different features of the "electro-magnetic" telegraph was the work of Professor Morse and Professor Henry, the first secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. From 1837 to 1844 it was a combination of the inventions of Morse, Henry and Vail, but the work of Morse fell gradually into desuetude, while Vail's conception of an alphabet, based on time and space, has remained unchanged for half a century. Not only is it used in electric telegraphy, but for signaling by flashes of light, both on land and sea; it is also sounded on whistles and bells for giving information at a distance, whether in darkness or fog, and its field of usefulness is steadily enlarging. Mr. Vail, when asked why he did not seek for a public recognition of his brain work, replied, with characteristic modesty, that he "wished to preserve the peaceful unity of the invention," and because he could not, according to his contract with Mr. Morse, have got a patent for his own invention. The names of Henry, Morse and Vail must remain linked together as the power that gave to the world the electric telegraph.

Mr. Vail published but one work, the "American Electro-Magnetic Telegraph" (1845). He was married, July 23, 1839, to Jane Elizabeth, daughter of James Cummings, an old New York merchant. Mrs. Vail's grandfather was John Nugent, an English official of the Island of Trinidad and other West India Islands. She died at Morristown, June 10, 1852, and in December, 1855, he married Amanda O., a descendant of General Eno, of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Vail died at Morristown, New Jersey, January 19, 1859, at the comparatively early age of fifty-one.

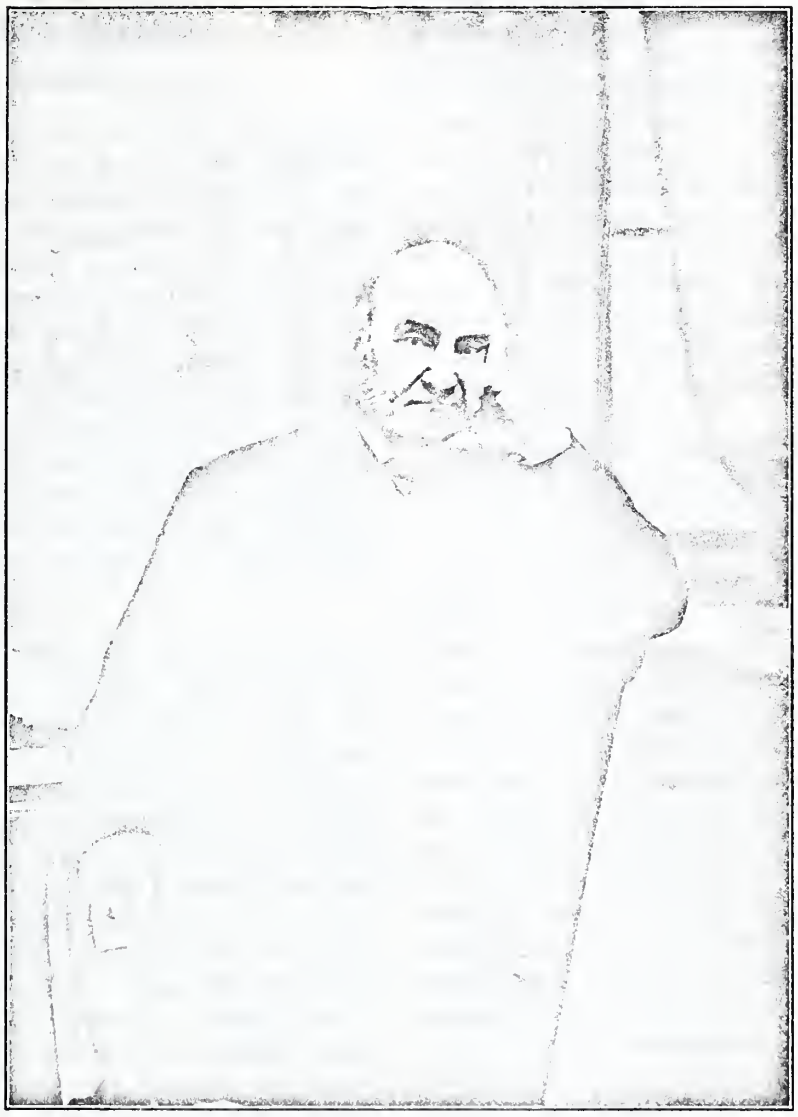
DAYTON, William Lewis,

Lawyer, Statesman, Diplomat.

William Lewis Dayton was born on a farm in Somerset county, New Jersey, February 17, 1807. He was a member of a family long prominent in that part of the State, while a relative, Jonathan Dayton, had made a place for himself in the national history as a member of the convention which framed the Federal Constitution, and as a United States Senator.

William L. Dayton's great-grandfather had settled in Elizabethtown sometime prior to 1725 it is believed, and about the same time his mother's family came to Basking Ridge, New Jersey. Both sides of the house were distinguished for patriotism and public spirit at a time when these qualities were not rare. To Joel Dayton descended the old Dayton farm, upon which he prospered, providing for his sons the best possible educations in that time and place. William Lewis, the eldest son, studied with the well-known teacher, Dr. Brownlee, of Basking Ridge, and later entered Nassau Hall, from which he graduated with the

class of 1825, when eighteen years of age. Having chosen law for his profession, he read his subject in the office of Peter D. Vroom, at that time the leader of the Democratic party in the State, and later governor of New Jersey. With this eminent lawyer Dayton formed a strong friendship which continued throughout their lives, despite emphatic political differences. Dayton was admitted to the bar in 1830, and at once began practice in Freehold. His unusual powers were not long in displaying themselves. Possessed of a natural dignity and a highly developed moral sense, his keen, alert mind and forceful personality soon placed him among the leaders of the bar and attracted a large clientele. Dayton was an ardent Whig in politics, but his party had long been out of power in the State. In 1836 a vigorous campaign was started, very largely at the call of Dayton, to win once more the State for the Whig party. In this campaign Dayton headed the ticket for the Legislative Council, and was carried into a sweeping popular victory. Once in the legislature, he assumed a commanding position, and was appointed chairman of the judiciary committee, and in this position framed a law which greatly improved the conduct of the county courts. This law required such courts to be presided over, each by a judge of the Supreme Court, and it rendered necessary the creation of two more judges of that court, bringing the total number from three to five. Dayton himself was chosen to fill one of the new justiceships, and thereupon removed to Trenton, which he made his permanent home. After three years of service, Dayton concluded that in justice to his family he would give up his honorary duties and return to his far more lucrative private practice. He was not allowed this retirement long, however, for in 1842 Governor Pennington, of New Jersey, appointed him to the United States Senate to fill the place left vacant by the death of Senator Southard. Senator Dayton took up his new duties at the age of thirty-five, being probably the youngest member of that august body, but at once took an active part in the deliberations, and was soon appointed on the judiciary committee. He was a strong protectionist, and supported the high tariff bill of 1842. He strongly opposed the Mexican War, but when that conflict was begun, he supported the administration cheerfully, and voted for all necessary supplies for its successful prosecution. It was at about this time that the first mutterings of the approaching civil conflict began to be heard and the question of slavery to raise its sinister head. Dayton was strongly opposed to the extension of slavery, but contended that the Federal government had no right to interfere with the slaves within their own territory. In 1856 he was nominated for vice-president by the Republicans, and the following year became Attorney-General of New Jersey. In the next Republican presidential convention there was considerable talk of nominating Dayton for President, and it is claimed that Lincoln intended to offer him a cabinet position and would have done so but for the pressure brought to bear upon him by the political powers in the great States, such as New York and Pennsylvania, and which he was unable to resist. He did offer him the position of Minister to France, and this, after much hesitation, Dayton accepted. In the unfamiliar duties of his new office, Dayton distinguished himself not less than he had at home, and it was admitted by the French diplomats that it was due in no small measure to the frank and open character of Dayton's diplomacy that many critical episodes between the two countries were passed so safely. Among other services he rendered his country in this troublous time was that of persuading the French government to forbid the delivery to the Confederacy of a number of war vessels built for it in France, and thus practically saving American commerce. It was during the continuance of this office that the death of Mr. Dayton occurred sud-



BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON

denly in Paris, December 1, 1864.

Mr. Dayton's career was one of those that shed an extra lustre upon the glory of his State, and his death left a gap in the ranks of his country's servants not easily filled.

WILLIAMSON, Benjamin,

Distinguished Jurist.

To those of our day who knew Chancellor Williamson at the bar, courteous and kindly in manner and strenuous and persuasive in the argument of cases when more than eighty years of age, it seemed as if his career had begun with the Chancellorship and had been completed at the bar. He had finished his work as Chancellor before the Civil War began, and was in active practice until his death in December, 1892. He was distinguished as an advocate and as counsel in affairs of large importance, and his services as Chancellor were not even a memory, but were brought to mind only by the title by which he was always known.

The son of Chancellor Isaac H. Williamson and Anne Crosdale (Jouet), he was born at Elizabethtown, May 16, 1809. He was graduated at Princeton in 1827, and admitted as an attorney at the November term, 1830, and as counsellor in the same term of 1833. He made his home in Elizabethtown during all his long life, and built a large and stately house there on the plot where his father had lived, the site of the present post office. Since his death the house has been removed to another part of the same plot, and has been altered to suit the needs of the club house of the society of Elks. The dome over the hall has been preserved. Mr. Williamson began and continued his practice in his native town, and he had also an office in Jersey City, with E. A. S. Man, and an office in New York in later life while he was counsel for the Central Railroad Company. He served as Prosecutor of the Pleas of Essex county from 1848 until he was appointed Chancellor in 1852. He achieved a reputation at the bar in those younger days, and his name appears occasionally in Halsted's Equity Reports, and in Harrison and Zabriskie at law. He was counsel in Gough *vs.* Bell in 1847, and in Hale *vs.* Lawrence, in 1849—an unusual case arising out of the great fire in New York in 1837. He was the counsel that challenged the jurisdiction of the Court of Errors to hear an appeal from the Prerogative Court in Harris *vs.* Vanderveer's Executor in 1869, and against him were Vroom, Wurts, Bradley, Shipman and Parker. He was counsel for the Somerville & Easton Railroad Company, which afterwards became the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, and appeared in all their cases in 2 Halsted's Chancery and 1 and 2 Zabriskie.

He was appointed Chancellor by Governor George F. Fort, a Democrat, on the expiration of Chancellor Halsted's term in 1852, and served for seven years. Then Governor William A. Newell, the first Republican governor, was determined to appoint a Republican, and the Democratic Senate was equally determined that Chancellor Williamson should be reappointed, and refused to confirm any of the appointments made by the governor, and the State was without a Chancellor for a year and two months, and until the matter was settled by the appointment of Henry W. Green by Governor Olden in 1860. His opinions are reported in three volumes of Stockton and the first of Beasley. Those volumes contain many cases involving questions of equity jurisprudence and practice which are questions of general interest and frequent application, and the cases are often cited and have become a part of the body of our law. Some of the decisions have become leading cases, and the opinions in these early reports have laid a firm foundation for our system of equity. It is true that a good many of the Chancellor's opinions were reversed, but the proportion was,

perhaps, not more than usual. The Chancellor discussed questions of fact clearly and fully but not at great length, and his discussions of legal principles are based upon an examination of the authorities and an understanding of the principles themselves. The opinions are strong, clear and to the point, and those that are of permanent value are helpful to the students of the questions involved. One of the leading cases is Morris & Essex Railroad Company *vs.* City of Newark, 2 Stockton, 352, on a motion to dissolve an injunction against tearing up the tracks upon which the cars had formerly been drawn by horses through Broad street and Park Place in running from the Morris and Essex Station to the bridge at the foot of Centre street. There was a good deal of public excitement at the time the injunction was issued, but this, the Chancellor said, did not make the court falter one moment in the discharge of its duty. The decision was that the charter did not expressly or by implication give the company the right to occupy the streets longitudinally without the consent of the city, and that, although they had been allowed to use them for sixteen years, they had acquired no permanent right, and the injunction was dissolved. The rule declared in this case with regard to the use of the streets for railroad purposes is that which has since been adopted with respect to street railways and the rights of the owners of adjacent land. The Chancellor said:

"The authority to use a public highway for the purpose of a railroad, retaining the use of such highway for all ordinary purposes, subject only to the inconvenience of the railroad, is not such a taking of private property from the owner of the fee of the adjacent lands as is contemplated by the constitution. The easement of the highway is in the public, although the fee is technically in the adjacent owner. It is the easement only which is appropriated, and no right or title of the owner is interfered with."

This rule was adopted by Chancellor Green and applied to street railways in cause of the shrewdness and skill in the Hinchman *vs.* Paterson Horse Railroad Co., 2 C. E. Green, 75, and has been followed in later cases, where a distinction with respect to the mode of use is drawn between steam and horse railroads.

The leading case of Kean *vs.* Johnson, 1 Stockton, 401, relating to the right of stockholders to an injunction against the alienation of the whole property of a corporation came before Chancellor Williamson, but he referred it to Cortlandt Parker as master, because he himself had been counsel for the Somerville & Easton Railroad Company, one of the defendants.

On the expiration of his term as Chancellor, Mr. Williamson resumed his practice at the bar and became counsel for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and appears as their counsel in the argument of important cases in the law and equity reports beginning with 2 Vroom in 1865. He was also counsel for Francis S. Lathrop, the receiver, from 1877 to 1882, and for his successor, Henry S. Little, and was leading counsel of the company from the end of the receivership until the close of his life. He took part in the organization of the Raritan & Delaware Bay Railroad Company. He was one of the trustees for the second mortgage bondholders, and took part in the organization of the Long Branch & Sea Shore Railroad Company and the acquisition of the system by the New Jersey Central, and afterwards in the contest and settlement with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with respect to bridge over the Raritan, and the organization of the New York and Long Branch Railroad Company. He was counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the litigation with the National Railway Company in 1873, and appeared for the respondent on the appeal in Black *vs.* Delaware and Raritan Canal Co. in 1873, 24 Equity, 455. He was retained as counsel in many other important cases in jury trials, as well as in arguments

before the court. He was persuasive with juries, and was feared as an opponent behandling of his cases. He was a man of unlimited resources and untiring persistency, always courteous in manner, and prevailed in negotiation as well as in argument by the adroitness and the force of his reasoning. As a constitutional lawyer he was learned and able.

Mr. Williamson was engaged in many public affairs political, financial, religious and philanthropic. He was a Democrat by strong conviction. In 1860 he attended the Charleston Convention, and in 1861 he was a delegate to the Peace Congress in Baltimore. He lacked but a few votes of election to the United States Senate in 1863.

He was a trustee of the State Bank at Elizabeth and a commissioner of the Sinking Fund of that city, a director of the Union County Bible Society, and a vestryman and warden of St. John's Church, Elizabeth, and afterwards a communicant in Trinity Parish. In his personality he has been well described as a man of sterling integrity, broad and liberal, calm and dignified in demeanor, of deep learning and lovable disposition. He died December 2, 1892, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His wife was Elizabeth Swan, daughter of the Rev. Frederick Beasley, and sister of Chief Justice Beasley. His son, Benjamin Williamson, born in 1840, and admitted to the bar in 1859, practiced in Elizabeth. He died there in 1900. Mr. Williamson's daughter, Mrs. Chase, married secondly Oscar Keen, who was admitted as attorney in 1868 and as counsellor in 1871, and was associated with Thomas N. McCarter from July 1, 1868, until July 1, 1882, and served as prosecutor of the pleas of Essex county from 1883 to 1888. There is a portrait of Chancellor Williamson in the State House in Trenton, painted while he was still young.

VAN WINKEL, Edgar Simeon,

Lawyer, Journalist, Litterateur.

The first syllable of the Van Winkel name, found so often in early Dutch names of New York, is equivalent in English to "of" or "from," and its use arose from the fact that the present usage of surnames had not been adopted in Holland at the time the Dutch immigrants settled New Amsterdam (New York). An individual was distinguished by adding "from" or "of" to the place of his birth or recent residence. There was also used by the Dutch people the termination "sen" on a name, which signified "son of," and this seems to have been the form employed by the immigrant of this family. In the feminine this termination was made "se," and so we find the termination indicating parentage. It is spread over a large portion of New Jersey and New York and is now found in many remote localities, in many cases borne by men of distinguished ability, and the family has everywhere manifested the Dutch traits of industry and thrift, which have done so much for the development of this region.

The first of whom we have record of a Christian name was Jacob Waling (often written Waligen), a contraction of Walingsen, meaning son of Waling, who resided in the village of Winkel, in North Holland. The time of his arrival is uncertain. He married, at New Amsterdam, about 1645, Tryntje Jacobs. He is supposed to have arrived at New Netherlands (now New York City) in 1635. After a temporary stop at New Amsterdam he probably continued up the Hudson river to the Dutch settlement of Rensselaerwyck, subsequently called Greenbush, opposite Albany. It seems that Jacob, who was known in that settlement by the name of "Waelingen," returned to New Amsterdam in January,

1639. He was one of the "twelve men," of the "commonalty of Manhattan, Breuckelen and Pavonia" (the latter now Jersey City, New Jersey), August 29, 1641, to suggest means to punish the Indians for a murder they had committed. May 12, 1650, "Jacob Waelingen" was at Rensselaerwyck with his wife and children. On October 1 that year he removed to Manhattan, where his son Jacob was baptized in the Dutch Church "in the Fort" on October 16 same year; and before the end of that year he and his wife were enrolled as members of the Dutch church of New Amsterdam, the first of the kind that was organized in America. In has continued down to the present time, and is now known as the Collegiate Reformed Church. Petrus Stuyvesant, director general, and his council, issued, October 23, 1654, a patent for twenty-five morgans (about fifty-three acres) of land to "Jacob Walingen van Hoorn." This was situated behind the "Kill van Kol," now known as Bergen Point, New Jersey. Jacob settled on this land soon after, and was driven from his home with the other settlers, by the Indians, in 1655. At this time one hundred Dutch were killed, one hundred and fifty were carried into captivity, and over three hundred deprived of their homes, and their grain and cattle destroyed or stolen. On April 17, 1657, "Jacob Walingh" was admitted to the rights of a small burgher, which entitled him to the freedom of trade, and the privilege of being received into the guilds of Manhattan. He died between that date and August 17 same year. On the latter date his widow married Jacob Stoffelsen, of Middleburgh, the capital of Zeeland. Stoffelsen had lost his first wife, Ides van Voorst, in the spring of 1641. At the time of this marriage, there were living six minor children of Jacob Waling, who were placed under guardians.

Symon, third son and fifth child of Jacobse Walenjse (Jacob Waling) and Tryntje (Jacobs) Van Winkle, was born in Pavonia, East New Jersey, and baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church at Bergen, August 24, 1653. In 1684 he received grants from the governor-general and the council of East New Jersey of the Acquockanonk Patent, and was one of the first settlers on the land thus granted. In the original patent his name is given as Symon Jacobse, thus designating him as a son of Jacobse Van Winkle. The farm is now covered by Aycrigg avenue and the Boulevard extension; his house stood on the River Drive, a little to the north of Aycrigg avenue, and the land was purchased from his descendants in 1812 by Adrian M. Post. Symon Van Winkle had another farm at Weasle (now Clifton), New Jersey, and his property was largely increased at the time of his marriage, as his wife was richly dowered with valuable lands and other possessions. He was married, December 15, 1675, to Annetje Adrianse Sip, in the Dutch Reformed Church at Bergen (Jersey City), where they both lived at the time, later settling on the farm at Acquockanonk, where all their children were born.

Jacob, eldest son of Symon Van Winkle, was born in Acquockanonk, August 9, 1678. He married, April 21, 1701, Jacomentje Mattheuse Van Nieuwkerck (Van Newkirk).

Simeon, eldest son of Jacob Van Winkle, was born about 1725, and was a soldier during the Revolutionary War, serving with the New Jersey militia. He married, about 1750, Margaretta Geretson.

Simeon, son of Simeon and Margaretta (Geretson) Van Winkle, was born April 4, 1752. He married Annetje Marselis, who was born March 28, 1755, and died April 19, 1809.

Peter, third son of Simeon Van Winkle, was born June 27, 1782, in Bergen, New Jersey, and died in New York City, January 14, 1822. For many years he was a successful merchant in the city of New York, a member of the firm of Van Winkle

& Van Antwerp. He served for some time in the militia, in which he was a commissioned officer. He married, October 20, 1805, Phoebe, born in Morristown, New Jersey, November 26, 1782; died March 16, 1871, daughter of General Abraham Godwin, a soldier of the Revolution, who joined the army of Washington at Morristown as a volunteer, and came out of the struggle a colonel of the Continental army.

Edgar Simeon Van Winkle, third son and child of Peter and Phoebe (Godwin) Van Winkle, was born August 3, 1810, and died December 9, 1882. On his father's death, the family removed to New Jersey, where he continued his education. He pursued classical studies until he was fourteen at Nassau Hall Academy, the principal of which, Dr. Sythoff, in a letter written to him soon after he left it, said: "I feel gratified to receive from you the pleasing expression of your attachment to Nassau Hall Academy, your Alma Mater, and I can in return say that she will ever be proud to recognize Edgar Van Winkle as one of her choicest sons." This was high praise from such a source for a boy of fourteen. After leaving Nassau Hall he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. John P. Jackson, an eminent lawyer of Newark, in which he remained until he entered the office of William Slosson, Esq., of New York, with whom he continued until his admission to the bar in 1831. From that time until his last illness, a period of more than fifty years, he was steadily engaged in the practice of his profession with the exception of a part of 1873, in which he visited Europe and saw much of public men and the courts, both in England and on the Continent.

It is not extravagant to say of Mr. Van Winkle that he was a model lawyer. His close attention to his studies and duties was soon rewarded by a large clientage and full practice. Early and always a diligent and untiring student, he became master of the general principles of jurisprudence, and especially familiar with that relating to trusts, wills, real estate and commercial law. Among his leading clients were banks, trust companies, executors, guardians, and other trustees, and large commercial houses. He drew the charters and conducted the organization of several of the large monied corporations of the city and was their standing counsel. Of one of the banks he was counsel for fifty years. Endowed by nature with rare power of concentrated and continuous thought, and with a sedate but active mind and strong good sense, he gave to every case in which he was engaged patient and thorough investigation and thought: and his cool, clear conclusions and judgment had as nearly the certainty of mathematics as pertains to the solution of questions of law. Such was the character of his mind that in every case submitted to him he sought for the intrinsic right rather than to discover whether, because of some particular decision, his client's case could possibly, right or wrong, be sustained. If it were not clearly tenable he advised and in most cases secured, reasonable and proper adjustments and settlements. Had it not been, as it was absolutely with him, a matter of principle to take this course, it would have been wise as a matter of policy, for where he did proceed with litigation, there was almost a presumption that the right was on the side he advocated, and courts and juries would feel that it had the sanction of his judgment and convictions. In cases thus considered he was very generally successful. As an illustration of this we may mention that he prevailed in nine of the last eleven cases which he argued in the court of appeals. One of his most marked traits was his imperturable coolness and self-possession. Though quick and sensitive he was never flurried, and his even balance and judgment were never more conspicuous, as well as prompt, than in emergencies. So, too, in the affairs outside of his profession. Instead of giving the reins to his imagination, the action of his

mind was always to discover how much he could prune and brush away that was unreal or extrinsic, to reduce the adverse matter to its least dimensions, and then to bring all his strength to its avoidance or removal. Hence his serene and cheerful life and calm judgment in the important matters confided to his care. No man had more fully the respect, confidence and warm personal regard of the courts, his brethren of the bar, and of those whose interests were intrusted to him. Invariably dignified, he was courteous toward all, and nobody could be otherwise toward him. Such was his personal and professional standing that when Daniel Webster determined to remove to and practice law in New York, Mr. Van Winkle was selected as his associate, and continued in partnership with him during his residence here and until public affairs called him to a different sphere. The high repute of Mr. Van Winkle's office attracted to it as students many young men preparing for the profession, and among its graduates are numbers since distinguished at the Bar, in public life and as men of letters.

Mr. Van Winkle was one of the founders and the first vice-president of the Bar Association, and one of its most valuable members until his health became impaired. He was for some thirty years one of the managers of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, and rendered great service in the direction of that important establishment. In 1846 he was one of the founders of the Century Club, of which he was a cherished member. He was also one of the first members of the Union League Club, and took the deepest interest in its patriotic purposes and action. What contributed greatly to his success in his career was the associations he had formed in a literary club which he frequented while still a student. The earliest meetings of this club were held in the basement of Christ's Church, in Anthony (now Worth) street, at the instance of Thomas Lyell, a son of Rev. Dr. Lyell, the pastor. As the most conspicuous object in the meeting room was a column which upheld the ceiling, to attend a meeting was equivalent to "going to the Column," and the club soon adopted the Column as its name. Mr. Van Winkle was chosen archon, or presiding officer, and so continued to the day of his death. Soon after he became a member of the Column he began, in concert with Daniel Seymour, the issue of a newspaper called "The Aspirant," which was continued for some years. It overflowed with racy humer, caustic criticisms and rollicking fun. These papers were afterwards gathered into two volumes, which were consumed in the conflagration of the "Mirror" office. The book which Mr. Van Winkle prepared for his family was confined to his poetic efforts, and did not comprise any of his prose writings. This book, which his warm affections prepared privately for his immediate family in 1876 but which his sterner self-judgment withheld from a larger public, demonstrates how irresistible the poetic impulse in him was and at the same time how his imperative will controlled any manifestations likely to interfere with his professional success. Although he enriched the newspapers with them occasionally, it was always done under the rigid shield of the anonymous. In the leisure time vouchsafed him just after his admission to the bar he published more or less in the old "New York Mirror." One cannot say that he was a wit in the strictest sense of the term, despite many occasional sparks; but his humor was very lively and keen and, if graver causes had not absorbed the faculties of his mind, it might have expanded into exuberance. These graver causes arose from the growing responsibilities of his profession; he had apprehended that he might not be able to make his salt in it, but he soon found that instead of wanting it he was more likely to be overwhelmed with business. He was a fluent and pleasing speaker, whose eloquence was rather that of forcible statement than of rhetor-

ical grace. He won juries by the obvious sincerity of his convictions, judges by his real learning and sobriety of judgment, and his clients by a singular uniformity of success.

Mr. Van Winkle was a power not only in the Column, but in other organizations. He was a leading member of the Historical Association and a patron of those noble organizations for charity which reflect honor upon human nature. His religious feelings were profound and earnest, and they were expressed in an habitual attendance on the church to which he belonged. His learning was not alone that of the law. He was a belles-lettres scholar of large attainments, versed in the Latin, French and English classics, and enthusiast in Shakespearean lore, and familiar with modern literature generally. He dearly loved nature, and was never happier than amid the rural scenes that surrounded his pleasant and hospitable country home at Litchfield, where he passed his summer vacations, surrounded by his loving and beloved family and a few chosen friends, under the elms that shaded his house, or among the hills and dales, or in his boat on the beautiful lake.

In December, 1878, his health gave way and was never fully restored, although he was able until the year preceding his death to participate in the business of his office. His mind continued clear and to the end he warmly prized and delighted in the society of his friends. The long period of his indisposition was one of rest and of the quiet "contemplation" which he always desired might precede his death.

At a meeting of the Bar Association of the City of New York, Hon. William M. Evarts announced the death of Edgar S. Van Winkle. At an adjourned meeting, held February 13, 1883, a memorial of Mr. Van Winkle, prepared by his friend, the Hon. Benjamin D. Silliman, was presented by the executive committee to the Association, and adopted that day. A memorial paper, prepared by Parke Goodwin, was read before the Column, in January, 1883.

Mr. Van Winkle married, November 11, 1835, Hannah Starr Beach, of Litchfield, born January 7, 1816, and died March 29, 1888. Children: Mary Du Bois, born November 3, 1836; Hannah Louisa, November 24, 1837, died October 15, 1860; Elizabeth Starr, June 5, 1840, died May 29, 1904; Edgar Beach.

McCOSH, James,

Clergyman, Educator, Author.

James McCosh, eleventh president of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, belonged to an old and highly respected family in Ayrshire, Scotland, whose earliest recorded ancestor, Jasper McCosh, died at Straiton in Ayrshire, in 1727. A descendant in the third generation from Jasper McCosh was Andrew, who married Jean, daughter of James Carson, a large farmer on Loch Doon, and died on his estate at Carskeoch, July 9, 1820. This property is situated on the Doon in Ayrshire, about twelve miles from Ayr. Andrew and Jean (Carson) McCosh had six daughters and one son, James, born April 1, 1811.

James McCosh studied at the University of Glasgow, continued his theological education at Edinburgh, was licensed to preach in 1834, and the following year accepted his first charge at Arbroath, removing to Brechin in 1838, where until 1843 he was minister of the Established Church. On the disruption, he resigned his charge, formed a Free Church congregation, and labored thus until 1851, when he was appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics at Queen's College, Belfast. It was from this chair that he was called to the presidency of Princeton in 1868. For twenty years he occupied the latter position until in 1888, when he resigned, he had placed the college on a University basis. He died at Princeton, November 16, 1894.

At the age of thirteen he had been sent to Glasgow, where after a year in a preparatory class he entered the University in 1825. Four years later, attracted by the reputation of Thomas Chalmers and David Welsh in Theology and of Sir William Hamilton in Philosophy, he left Glasgow and entered Edinburgh University, joining the crowd of eager students under these professors. He completed his academic education at Edinburgh, and in 1834 presented a dissertation on "Stoic Philosophy" for which he was granted the Master of Arts degree. Lincensed that spring, he preached wherever opportunity offered. Then for a while he acted as tutor in the family of a Mr. Graham, of Meiklewood, near Stirling. At the end of 1835 he was called to his first regular pastorate at the Abbey Chapel of Arbroath in Forfarshire. Two years later he declined a call to the pulpit of the historic Old Greyfriars at Edinburgh. In 1838 he accepted an appointment to Brechin, and here labored until the disruption took place. In this movement McCosh had a leading part in forming as it were a nucleus of ministers who discussed the dangers that threatened the Scottish church through appointment of ministers by the Crown, regardless of the preferences of congregations, an unavoidable development of the patronage system. A pamphlet published by Dr. McCosh at Brechin, entitled "Recollections of the Disruption in Brechin," shows the successive steps of the movement and clearly outlines his attitude. In 1843, when disruption from the Established Church became inevitable, he surrendered his living at Brechin; but he was able to form a Free congregation, and continued in pastoral work. He also organized Free churches elsewhere, raising funds, and securing pastors. For fire years longer he remained at Brechin, by which time the Free Church seemed to be on a firm basis and he was able to turn his attention to authorship.

In 1850 he published his first important work "The Method of Divine Government, Physical and Moral." It met with approval by Sir William Hamilton and Hugh Miller, two leading thinkers of Scotland, and it was everywhere favorably received. To this book, it is said, Dr. McCosh in a measure owed his call to the chair of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, where, in January, 1852, Dr. McCosh began his lectures. He instantly won popularity with his students as a stimulating lecturer and a keen judge of human nature. His introductory lecture "On the method in which metaphysics should be prosecuted" showed that he was neither content with Scottish philosophical methods nor intended to lead his classes along quite the traditional lines. In the main he followed experimental methods in his lectures on psychology and metaphysics, while in logic he recast the elements. He laid special emphasis on the written work of his students, and took great delight in examining their aptitudes and characters. Several of his pupils fulfilled his prophecy of eminence.

He also was active in evangelical work. He not only organized a school in the slum district of Belfast, which grew to have six hundred pupils, but in another neglected portion of the city he formed a congregation from the people whom he found to be without a pastor, and when the time was ripe he secured a minister and contrived the erection of a church. He organized a club house for temperate working men to offset the social attractiveness of the saloon. He aided to found the Ministerial Support Fund of the Irish Presbyterian Church. His arguments against establishment and state endowment largely influenced Mr. Gladstone in disestablishing the Irish Church. He advocated the abolition of the Regum Donum, or government addition to clerical stipends, and in his essay on the "Duty of Irish Presbyterians to their church at the present crisis in the sustentation of the Gospel Ministry" (Belfast,

1868) afforded much needed guidance to troubled Irish Presbyterians. Meanwhile he was reading widely and observing keenly, as is shown in his address "The Present Tendency of Religious Thought throughout of three Kingdoms" read before the British Organization of the Evangelical Alliance in July, 1864. He served also as examiner for Queen's University, Ireland, for the Indian Civil Service, and for the Fergusson scholarships. He strongly advocated a system of intermediate schools for Ireland, and supported the cause of national elementary schools as one method to break down the narrow class exclusiveness so prevalent in Ireland. In 1854 he published a series of letters to the Lord Lieutenant on "The Necessity for an Intermediate System of Education between the National Schools and the Colleges of Ireland." In 1867 he brought the question up again when, at the Belfast meeting of the National Association for the promotion of Social Science, he read a paper on "The Present State of the Intermediate Education Question in Ireland."

While at Belfast he continued his literary work by publishing, in 1855, his "Typical Forms and Special Ends in Creation" (with Professor George Dickie) which went into several editions; in 1860 his "Intuitions of the Mind," also several times republished; in 1862 his "Supernatural in Relation to the Natural." published simultaneously in Cambridge, Belfast and New York; and in 1866 his "Examination of J. S. Mill's Philosophy." The first of this group of works is directly traceable to his genius for observation.

In May, 1858, having learned the German language, he sailed for Germany to spend five months examining Prussian schools and universities, and familiarizing himself with their methods and organization. He also attended the philosophical lectures of Trendelenburg and Michelet and met other leaders in German thought. He returned to his Belfast lecture room in September, 1858. In 1866, to rest from his arduous duties and his literary labors (he had just published his important "Examination of J. S. Mill's Philosophy"), he sailed for America. During the Civil War he had staunchly upheld the Union in the face of strong opposition. In America he visited the principal cities and leading institutions and was received with distinction. His habit of keen observation stood him in such good stead that, when in 1868 the trustees of Princeton extended to him a call to the presidency, he was well informed as to the condition of the country and the outlook for higher education.

He came to Princeton at an opportune time The Civil War had just ended and the country at large was beginning to turn its attention to the development not only of its natural, but also of its educational resources. Harvard, Yale and Columbia had just entered on new eras of growth and Johns Hopkins University was soon to be founded. Dr. McCosh was called to Princeton to bring it abreast of the times and to lay the university foundations it now enjoys and on which it is still building. The foretaste of future material growth hinted at in his Inaugural Address was not merely rhetorical. It was evident from the beginning that he had grasped the situation and would live up to the promise of his address. During the twenty years of his presidency the campus was enlarged and beautified; to the six buildings on that campus in 1868 fourteen were added by 1888; the faculty was increased from sixteen to forty-three, and the number of students from two hundred and sixty-four to six hundred and four; the Princeton restricted elective system was introduced and courses leading to the degrees of B. S. and C. E., were added, together with graduate courses leading to the higher degrees; the library was increased from 30,000 to 70,000 and a library building, in its day one of the handsomest in the country, was erected; fellowships were endowed and several special annual

prizes were founded; alumni associations were organized to keep the graduates in touch with the institutions and with each other. Nearly $3,000,000 came into the college treasury during the two decades; faculty espionage, Greek letter fraternities, class-room disorder, and most of the vicious hazing of earlier days, were done away with or suppressed.

Dr. McCosh advocated the restricted elective system in the college curriculum as opposed to the free elective method introduced by President Eliot at Harvard. The latter advocated his views before the Nineteenth Century Club of New York in February, 1885, and Dr. McCosh was invited to criticize them. His comments were published in pamphlet form under the title "The New Departure in College Education." He favored freedom of elective studies under limitations, holding that certain fundamental studies should be compulsory in any curriculum leading to the historic academic degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. Moreover he believed firmly that all education should have Christian foundation and he never let this point of view be lost. He constantly endeavored to develop the Christian element in college life, but as earnestly avoided anything like denominationalism in the college chapel. As a teacher he stands pre-eminent in American academic history with Woolsey, Mark Hopkins, and Wayland, as one who contrived by his earnestness, his enthusiasm and his knowledge, to spur the interest of his classes. He was prominent in all educational gatherings and his last public appearance was as presiding officer at the Internal Congress of Education held at Chicago, in July, 1803, when his eminence as a teacher and philosopher made him the recipient of every mark of honor and distinction.

He believed in the parental theory of college government and did not confine his theory to his undergraduates. He ruled and moulded his faculty. He won the affection of his students by his strong personality, his dry humor, his shrewdness, his perfect understanding of them, and his favor of gymnastics and athletics. And in his personal relations with them he was wonderfully aided by his wife, whose gentle solicitude for, and motherly interest in, any that were sick or in need of care made her the sharer in the affection that he enjoyed. It was to perpetuate the memory of her goodness especially to undergraduates that the Isabella McCosh Infirmary was erected on the Princeton campus.

Dr. McCosh was as prolific a writer after his advent to America as he had been in Belfast. Beginning with his striking Inaugural Address on "Academic Teaching in Europe," published in New York in 1869, he continued publication until the very year of his death. In 1870 he brought out a text book of formal logic. "The Laws of Discursive Thought," which was reissued in revised and enlarged editions at least three times during the next twenty years. In 1871 he delivered a series of lectures at Union Theological Seminary, New York, on natural theology and apologetics, which was published in New York and London in 1871, and again in 1875, under the title of "Christianity and Positivism." In 1874 he issued his well known "Scottish Philosophy, biographical, expository, critical; from Hutcheson to Hamilton" being a history of which he was the most brilliant living pupil. Of more ephemeral character were his essays: "Ideas in Nature overlooked by Dr. Tyndall," being a searching examination of Tyndall's Belfast address (New York, 1875); his "Development Hypothesis: is it Sufficient?" (New York, 1876), and his "Conflicts of the Age" (New York, 1881). In 1882 he began to issue a valuable "Philosophical Series" of eight small volumes discussing the leading philosophical questions of the day and setting forth his contention that while the old truths may have to be put in new form and their defense taken up on new lines yet

they are as deeply founded as ever. This series was republished in two volumes in 1887. In 1886 he published his "Psychology: the Cognitive Powers," and in the following years its second part, "Psychology: the Motive Powers." In 1887 he delivered the Bedell Lectures, publishing them in 1888 under the title "The Religious Aspect of Evolution," enlarging them in a new edition which was called for in 1890. In 1889 he issued his treatise on metaphysics "First and Fundamental Truths" and in the same year he delivered a series of lectures before the Ohio Wesleyan University on "The Tests of various Kinds of Truth," being a treatise on applied logic, published in New York and Cincinnati in 1889. The following year he issued a small work "The Prevailing Types of Thought: can they reach Reality logically?" and in 1892 his brief volume on ethics "Our Moral Nature." In 1894 he published his last work, "Philosophy of Reality: should it be favored by Americans?" His belief contributions to purely American educational discussions were, not including his reply to President Eliot on the Elective System and several addresses at educational conventions, his papers "Discipline in American Colleges" (North American Review, vol. 126, pp. 428-441), "Course of Study in the Academical Department of Princeton College" (Princeton Book 1879), "What an American University should be" (1885), "Religion in College" (1886).

As a philosophical writer Dr. McCosh belongs to the great school of traditional Scottish thought whose history he wrote. Here he stands next to his great teacher, Sir William Hamilton. During his lifetime his position, as has been pointed out, suffered because of the reaction against that school led by John Stuart Mill, and because of the evolution movement begun by Darwin and led philosophically by Herbert Spencer. His emphatic and positive tone moreover, says Professor A. T. Ormond, his foremost pupil and his successor in the Princeton school of philosophy, had something to do with the mistaken tendency to undervalue his work. Much of this work was necessarily transitional, as for instance his attitude toward evolution itself. He may be said to have accepted evolution provisionally, that is, rejecting its atheistic and irreligious forms while adopting its scientific truth. His attitude is thus summed up: He maintained the possibility of conceiving evolution from the theistic basis as a feature of Divine government and this led him to take a hospitable view attitude toward the evolution idea at the same time that it enabled him to become its most formidable critic. It is believed, however, that he has contributed elements of value to the thought of the time, as for instance his treatment of intuition by a more discriminating, keen and careful analysis than had hitherto been given to it. He was an ardent realist and had an almost virulent antipathy for idealism and the phenomenal theory. The progress of thought since his time would prevent an unqualified acceptance of his views at this day, but his basic realistic principle is one "which a very wide view school of thinkers have at heart." He had a genius for observation and an intense interest in human character which he cultivated incessantly and turned to good account in his psychological work becoming in reality a pioneer in the science of physiological psychology. In the sphere of religious thought his work will be valued for its union of philosophy and religion. Excepting his annual baccalaureates and a volume of "Gospel Sermons" (New York, 1888), few of his sermons were given to the press.

Dr. McCosh left an autobiography which has been expanded and edited by Professor William M. Sloane ("Life of James McCosh: A Record Chiefly Autobiographical," New York, 1896) and which contains a very extensive list of Dr. McCosh's writings extending from 1833 to 1894 and num-

He received the honorary degree of A.

M. from Aberdeen in 1850, D. D. from Edinburgh in 1851 and from Brown and Washington and Jefferson in 1868, LL. D. from Dublin in 1863 and from Harvard in 1868, and Litt. D. from Queen's University in 1882. He was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the American Philosophical Society.

Dr. McCosh married, September 29, 1845, Isabella, born April 30, 1817, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Stirling) Guthrie. Alexander Guthrie was the well known physician, and brother of Thomas Guthrie, Dr. McCosh's intimate friend. Five children were born of this marriage beside a son who died in infancy: Mary Jane, born July 7, 1846, married, June, 1881, Alexander tory and critique of the school of thought Maitland, of New York City. Alexander Guthrie, born January 16, 1850, died October 30, 1881, at Princeton. Margaret, born June 21, 1852, married Dr. David Magie. Andrew James, born March 15, 1858, at Belfast, a graduate of Princeton of the class of 1877, and a brilliant surgeon in New York.

POTTS, Stacy G.,

Distinguished Jurist.

Stacy Gardiner Potts was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in November, 1799. His paternal ancestor from whom he was fourth in descent, was a Friend who came from England in company with Mahlon Stacy and family, landing at Burlington, New Jersey, in the winter of 1678, from the first ship that went so far up the Delaware river. The Stacy and Potts families intermarried, and the two names were interchanged in both. Stacy Potts, grandfather of Stacy G. Potts, was a tanner, in Trenton; during the Revolution he kept an inn, which the Hessian Colonel Rahl made his headquarters, and where he was taken after being mortally wounded, and there dying.

When only nine years old, Stacy G. Potts walked with his father to Trenton, where they arrived on the fourth day of their journey of more than a hundred miles, and on viewing the place from across the river, young Potts remarked, as quoted by Elmer, "I like the looks of that place, and think I shall live there all my life." The lad made his home with his grandfather, who was then the mayor. After attending a Friends' school for four years, he became a printer's apprentice. Broader educational opportunities now opened for him. In the printing office he had access to newspapers and books, also to a bookstore, and became a diligent reader, and as a member of a debating society he found benefit in hearing and engaging in discussions. He developed a talent for composition and public speaking, and soon became a contributor of both prose and verse to the local journals. The year he came of age (1821) he became editor of "The Emporium," a Jackson-Democratic weekly, and also wrote for a Philadelphia magazine, and this employment provided him means with which he felt justified in entering into marriage, and also in becoming a law student under Mr. Stockton and Garret D. Wall, and he also taught in a girls' school one hour daily. In 1828-29 he was a member of the Legislature. In 1831 he was elected clerk of the Court of Chancery, and was re-elected, occupying the position ten years in all. This office placed him on the high road to comfortable circumstances. He was an adept in drafting legal papers, and the solicitors were glad to liberally add to his official compensation. In 1841 he published a volume of chancery precedents which was held in high value for very many years.

Having suffered impairment of health by reason of his close attention to clerical duties, when he retired from his office he made a visit to Europe, in company with a brother, Rev. William S. Potts. He added largely to his now rich store of legal knowledge by careful observation of the methods of

procedure in the English courts. In 1844 his attainments were recognized by Princeton College, which conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In 1845, he was associated with Peter D. Vroom, Henry W. Green, and William L. Dayton in collating and revising the laws of the State, the greater part of the labor of arrangement, indexing, etc., devolving upon himself.

In 1852, being now in his fifty-third year, he was made by Governor Fort one of the five justices of the Supreme Court, associated with Chief Justice Green and Judges Ogden, Elmer and Haines. Perhaps the most important case that came before him was the determination of the boundary line between East Jersey and West Jersey, concerning which Elmer remarks, "His ruling on that question remains undisturbed, although the judgment was reversed on the question of fact as to adverse possession." In 1859 his term of office expiring, he declined a reappointment on account of impaired health and devoted himself to literary pursuits, along historical and religious lines. His parents were Presbyterians, and from his early youth he was deeply religious, but resolutely opposed to Calvinism, and did not unite with the church until he was twenty-three years old. He was ordained a ruling elder in 1836, and in 1851 was a member of the General Assembly, and as chairman of a special committee to arrange the complicated financial concerns of that body, he prepared an elaborate report which won for him high praise. For thirty-six years he was a teacher in the Sunday school, or superintendent. In his retirement, after leaving the bench, the Scriptures and theological works enchained his principal interest. He began a volume of "The Christ of Revelation," but he did not live to complete it. After a gradual decline, he died, in 1865.

MACLEAN, John,

Clergyman, Educator, Author.

John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., was the oldest son of Professor John Maclean, M. D., and Phoebe Bainbridge, of Princeton. He was born March 3, 1800, and was prepared for college by his father and at the Princeton Academy. Entering college in 1813 he was graduated in 1816, one of its youngest students. For a few months he taught at Lawrenceville. In 1818 entering Princeton Theological Seminary he remained there two years. At the same time he had been appointed a tutor in Greek in the college, and had thus commenced his long career in connection with that institution. In 1822 he was elected to the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; in 1823 he was made professor of Mathematics alone; six years later he was transferred to the chair of Languages and in 1830 to that of Ancient Languages, and in 1847 he was made professor of the Greek Language and Literature. He was elected vice-president of the college in 1829, and in 1854, on the resignation of President Carnahan, he was made president, resigning in turn in 1868 to be succeeded by Dr. James McCosh. From 1868 he was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He was also president of the American Colonization Society. He received the honorary degree of D. D. from Washington and Jefferson in 1841, and the degree of LL. D. from the University of the State of New York in 1854. He was a director of the Princeton Theological Seminary from 1861, and a member of the New Jersey State Board of Education. He died of old age on August 10, 1886, at Princeton, and is buried in the Princeton cemetery. He was unmarried.

Dr. Maclean was ordained a minister by the Presbytery of New Brunswick in Feb-

ruary, 1828, and from that time, although he never held a formal pastoral charge, he he was prominent in the affairs of the church. He was repeatedly a member of the General Assembly, taking active part in all matters pertaining to the constitution of the church, to education, to temperance and to the doctrinal discussions that led to the division of the church in 1837-1838. In order to promote a better understanding between the parties at odds, and to defend the more important proceedings of the general assembly on the issues between the old and new school branches of the church, he wrote in 1837 for the "Presbyterian" a series of six exceptionally able letters, republished the following year in pamphlet form under the title "A Review of the Proceedings of the General Assembly at the Session of 1837." In 1838, as a representative of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, he was present at the assembly when the division in the church occurred, and was appointed to draw up a "Circular Letter to the Foreign Evangelical Churches," on the issues involved. Again in 1843 and 1844 he was a member of the assembly when the important question of the office of ruling elder was settled, and his ability in defence of the majority's view again led to his appointment as the official public spokesman in drawing up a reply to the minority's dissent and protest. In 1844 he published under the title "Letters on the Elder Question" the thirteen communications which he had written on the question for the "Presbyterian" and which contains a clear summing up of the majority's position.

His most pretentious literary work was a "History of the College of New Jersey" in two volumes, written after he had resigned from the presidency, and published in 1877, containing the history of the institution from the founding in 1746 to his inauguration in 1854. He left materials for the history of his own administration partly in the form of an autobiography which has not yet been made public. Furthermore in 1876 he issued for private distribution a memoir of his father, Professor Maclean, which was republished in a second edition in 1885.

Beside his essays on the General Assembly of 1837 and on the elder question of 1844, one of his most remarkable productions was his reply in 1841 to two prize essays published in England and sanctioned by the National Temperance Society maintaining the duty of total abstinence on the grounds that the Scripture condemned all use of intoxicating drinks, and asserting that the wine used in instituting the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was the unfermented juice of the grape. Dr. Maclean's exhaustive and conclusive argument entitled "An examination of the Essays *Bacchus* and *Anti Bacchus*," originally published in the "Princeton Review," and reprinted in pamphlet form (140 pages) in 1841, in opposition to this doctrine attracted much attention and secured for him a reputation for classical, biblical and patriotic scholarship. While not a total abstainer he approved cordially of temperance, but his mental and moral integrity could not allow him to confuse temperance with total abstinence nor to admit a position in favor of the latter, when alleged to be based entirely on Scripture and on the testimony of antiquity. An interesting and valuable piece of work was an article published in the "Presbyterian" of October, 1873, entitled "The Harmony of the Gospel Accounts of Christ's Resurrection," defending the credibility of the various accounts of the Resurrection on the basis of the mathematical theory of probabilities.

Beside his college work, Dr. Maclean was engaged in manifold public enterprises, and no scheme of benevolence, educational advance, or public welfare failed to secure his earnest and active co-operation. Indeed, he had been called the "pastor at large" to the people of Princeton and its vicinity. He was largely instrumental in

securing for New Jersey its common school system, having been one of its earliest and strongest advocates. As early as January, 1828, he had delivered before the Literary and Philosophical Society of New Jersey a "Lecture on a School System for New Jersey" which, published in 1829, aided considerably in promoting public interest in the question and had large influence in the establishment of the present system. He was secretary of the State Board of Education, and a life director and for a time president of the American Colonization Society.

Excepting the devastating period of the Revolution, the most critical era in the history of Princeton University occurred during the half century that Dr. Maclean was connected with the institution and it was his energy, his confidence and persistence that alone kept the institution intact. There was a time when its condition was so low that it was seriously thought wiser to close the college and wait for better days. Happily Dr. Maclean was able to combat successfully this feeling of utter discouragement on the part of his colleagues. Owing to unfortunate mistakes in faculty discipline, voted against the judgment of President Carnahan and Dr. Maclean, the number of students had dwindled until in 1829 only seventy were on the rolls. Inasmuch as the college was almost entirely dependent on tuition receipts to meet its current expenses this situation was wellnigh paralyzing. Perceiving that strength in the faculty meant for the college increase of reputation, students and funds, Dr. Maclean set about securing the funds that enabled Princeton to call men like Henry Vethake, Joseph Henry, John Torrey, Albert B. Dod and the Alexanders. The effect on the college was immediate. In 1832 there were one hundred and thirty-nine students; in 1839 there were two hundred and seventy. Partly in recognition of his work and partly to give a wide authority to the executive ability which he had revealed as a subordinate, the trustees in 1829 had made him vice-president of the College.

Dr. Maclean had been vice-president so long before he succeeded to the presidency that there was little change of administration when he assumed the latter office. It was expected that his term would be marked by striking development, but circumstances were to militate against him. Together with Professor Matthew B. Hope he had devised a "Plan for the Partial Endowment of the College of New Jersey" (published in 1853), and arrangements had been made to put this plan into operation. But he had been in office scarcely a year when Nassau Hall, the chief building on the campus, was destroyed by fire (1855). At great expense it was rebuilt and rearranged to be of greater usefulness. Two years later the financial panic which seized the country necessitated the temporary abandonment of the plans for the increase of the endowment. Money was scarce during the following four years of business depression, and then in 1861 the Civil War broke out. The enrollment at this time was larger than it had been during Dr. Carnahan's time, three hundred and fourteen students being in residence, but as one third of them came from the South and immediately left for home on the opening of hostilities, the enrollment in 1862 fell to two hundred and twenty-one. During the next five years the number remained almost stationary, and when Dr. Maclean resigned the presidency in 1868 the college numbered only two hundred and sixty-four students. Remarkable progress had, however, been made during the fourteen years of his office. The endowment had grown from $15,000 to $250,000, while gifts amounting to another $200,000 had been made and the college library had gained 5,000 volumes. In view of the fact that at three different previous periods efforts had been made to increase the endowment and had met with total failure, Dr. Maclean's success was

astonishing, especially if the general financial condition of the country during his administration be borne in mind. At the end of the war a great change was coming over the country in regard to the requirements of higher education, and the day of great gifts for such purposes was dawning. Dr. Maclean had spent his life holding the institution together, teaching in practically all the departments at different times, and sacrificing to the general good whatever ambitions he may have had to eminence in any one department; he had seen the college successfully weather the storm of the Civil War and emerge on a new career of increased endowment and wider aim. His strength, however, was exhausted, and he felt that a new hand should hold the reins of government. In 1868 therefore he resigned. A pension was granted him by the trustees and he lived in Princeton until his death in 1886. His last public appearance, at the annual Alumni Luncheon in June, 1886, the seventieth anniversary of his graduation, was the occasion of a magnificent ovation. He was too feeble to respond for himself, and his words of greeting and farewell were read to the assembly by a friend and then he slowly withdrew. Two months later he died.

Dr. Maclean's leading trait of character was his kindness. This was shown not alone in his deeds of philanthropy but also in his relations with undergraduates as the officer of college discipline. Some of his methods might seem now to belong to a bygone age; but such modern developments as undergraduate self-government and the honor system were unheard of in his day, and during the earlier years, especially of his connection with the college, its atmosphere was anything but academic. He had the faculty of administering discipline without alienating the culprit. He was the soul of sincerity and a remarkably keen judge of men. His individuality was strongly marked and his personal appearance striking—tall, muscular, with flowing hair, and clean shaven face and he usually wore a long cloak. It was not without reason that he was commonly said to be "the best loved man in America."

FIELD, Richard Stockton,

Lawyer, Statesman, Author.

There is no older or more distinguished name in the history of New Jersey than that of Field, the members of which family trace their lineage back to the fifteenth century to one William Feld or Fielde, of Ardsley, England. Of the same family, although probably not in the direct line, was John Fielde, a grandson of the same William Fielde, and a great astronomer. John Fielde was the first to make use of the great theoretical system of Copernicus for the purpose of practical calculation, and his great work, "Ephemeris Anni 1557 currentis, Juxta Copernici et Reinhaldi Canones Fideliter per Joannem Field," was probably the first which called general attention in England to the great philosopher and scientist. Fielde or Field was made a Fellow of Lincoln's College, Oxford. He wrote an "Ephemeris" for 1558 and one for 1559, and in recognition of his scientific services was granted a patent authorizing him to wear, as a crest over the family arms, a red right arm issuing from the clouds and supporting a golden sphere. There is a most interesting seal still in the possession of the Fields, displaying this crest on one side and the family arms on the other and the initials of Robert Field, the first ancestor emigrating to this country.

Robert Field, born in England in 1605, came to New England in 1635, and ten years later removed to Newtown, Long Island. Here he formed one of a group to whom Governor Kieft granted the tract of land known as the Flushing Patent. Robert C. Field, a descendant of this first Robert, married Abby Stockton, a daughter of Richard Stockton and Annis Boudinot, and

of this union the subject of this sketch was born. Richard Stockton was thus sprung from two of the most illustrious stocks in the State, numbering among his near relatives many of the most eminent names in the history of his State. The mutual respect of the families for one another may be seen in the names of our subject and his cousin, Richard Stockton Field and Robert Field Stockton.

Richard Stockton Field was born at Whitehill, Burlington county, New Jersey, December 31, 1803. When he was but seven years old his father died, and the following year his mother removed to Princeton, where her family lived. Here young Field received his education, graduating from Princeton College in 1821. He determined upon the law as a profession and took up its study in the office of his uncle, the eminent jurist, Richard Stockton. He was admitted to the bar in 1825 and went to Salem, where he remained engaged in the practice of his profession until 1832, when he returned to Princeton. He was a member of the State Legislature for some years, and in 1838 was appointed Attorney-General of New Jersey by Governor Pennington, resigning in 1841. At about this period there was begun an agitation for a new constitution for New Jersey. The constitution then in force was in many respects a remarkable instrument. It had been adopted in 1776 by a convention chosen for the purpose two days before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The framing and adoption of the instrument had taken but a few days of the convention's time, and that great jurist and patriot, William Paterson, was supposed to have been the author, although, for reasons of prudence this was kept secret. However this may have been, the hastily adopted instrument remained in force sixty-eight years, and in many respects was satisfactory. There were, of course, some crudities and some provisions not considered compatible with the democratic ideals of the State or Nation. Such, for instance, was that which prohibited any but a lawyer from holding the office of governor of the State. In the agitation for a new constitution, Field was most active, and when, at length, a convention was assembled at Trenton, in 1844, he was one of its most influential members. This body framed a new constitution, and when in 1853 an association of its members was formed, Mr. Field delivered the address, which contained an eloquent memorial of the convention which under Washington framed the constitution of the United States. He took a deep interest in the New Jersey Historical Society, of which he was the third president at the time of his death, and to its collection he contributed his most important writings—"The Provincial Courts of New Jersey, with sketches of the Bench and Bar," "Trial of Rev. William Tennent for Perjury," "Papers of Governor Lewis Morris," "Life and Character of Chief Justice Hornblower." He was also deeply interested in public education, and when the State Normal School came into existence in 1855 he was made president of the board of trustees; this position he filled with admirable energy and ability until his death, and every annual report made to the legislature was from his pen. For several years he was professor in the Princeton Law School, "which owed its very existence to his energy and talent," and in 1859 the college conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

When the great controversy over slavery became the important national issue, Mr. Field was a strong supporter of the integrity of the Union, and delivered many eloquent addresses in its behalf, and became a warm admirer of Lincoln. As a Republican, in 1861 he was made United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of John R. Thomson, deceased, and the same year delivered his most impressive address, on "The Constitution not a Compact between States." In 1863 President Lincoln appointed him judge of the United States District Court

for the District of New Jersey. His biographer, former District Attorney Keasbey, in referring to his taking his seat upon the bench, said, "he delivered a most learned and excellent charge to the grand jury;" the same writer further said: "He was a wise, upright and fearless judge; only one of his decisions was ever reversed, and that was one where the Supreme Court was at first almost evenly divided, and ordered a new argument."

In 1866, on President Lincoln's birthday, he delivered an eloquent oration on the life and character of that great man, at the request of the legislature. At the centennial celebration of the American Whig Society of the College of New Jersey in 1869, he delivered his last public address, "one marked by great purity of style and graceful erudition," upon his favorite topic, the theme of education. In April, 1870, while on the bench, he was stricken with paralysis, and after uttering some incoherent remarks, fell senseless from his seat. He was taken home, and his death occurred May 25th, an event which deprived his State of an earnest and ardent worker for her good, his fellows of a most cultivated and delightful friend—a gentleman who typified to the world the best traditions of that high title.

Judge Field married, in 1831, Mary Ritchie, by whom he had five children.

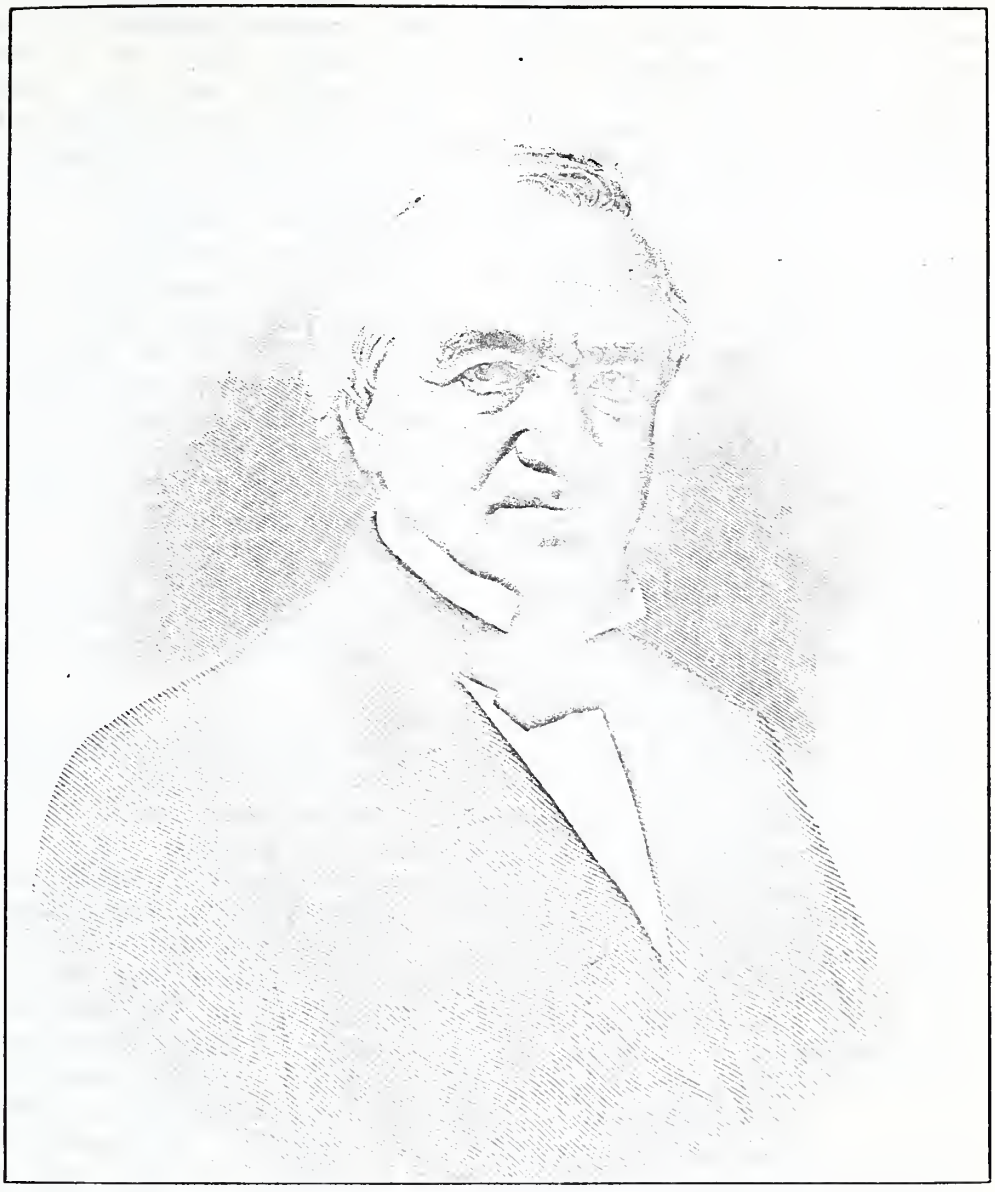
BRADLEY, Joseph P.,

Distinguished Federal Jurist.

The most monumental work of this eminent jurist finds eloquent appreciation in the tribute in Lewis's "Judicial Record": "When we look over the long line of decisions with which his name is connected, a feeling akin to awe and reverence comes over us; of awe at the magnitude of his work; of reverence at the greatness of the intellect which solved such a variety of problems. Surely the late Justice was one of those men of whom we, as Americans, can be justly proud. He combined in his own person two strong points of the Anglo-Saxon—a great and wide knowledge of men and things, combined with the power of concentration and analysis."

Joseph P. Bradley was born at Berne, near Albany, New York, March 14, 1813, of the sixth generation in line of descent from Francis Bradley, who came from England in 1645, became a member of Governor Eaton's family in New Haven, Connecticut, and in 1660 settled in Fairfield, Connecticut, where he married Ruth Barlow. Their descendants in 1791 removed to Albany county, New York. Justice Bradley's great-grandfather fought for American independence, and his grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812. Philo Bradley, his father, was a farmer and teacher and was fond of books. Mercy Gardiner, his mother, a native of Rhode Island, possessed remarkable talent for mathematics. They were married at seventeen, and Joseph was the eldest of eleven children.

He spent his early years working on his father's farm, attending school four months of each year, and in the meantime made good use of the home library. He developed a talent for mathematics, which he inherited from his mother. When a small boy he practiced surveying for the neighboring farmers. He taught a country school every winter from his sixteenth until his twenty-first year, and spent his leisure time preparing for college. Entering Rutgers College in 1833, he graduated in 1836 with unusual distinction as a mathematician, and was very proficient in Latin and Greek. After teaching for a brief time in an academy at Millstone, New Jersey, he became a law student in the office of Archer Gifford, at Newark, New Jersey. While pursuing his legal studies he acted as inspector of customs for that port. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, and commenced the practice of law in Newark, in partnership with John P. Jackson, who was then superintendent of the New Jersey railroad. This partnership had a marked influence on Mr. Bradley's career



Jos: P. Bradley

by introducing him to railroad litigation, being employed in many important cases in which the New Jersey company was interested. Subsequently he was the leading counsel for the Camden & Amboy railroad and the companies associated with it known as the United Railroads of New Jersey. He soon took high rank at the bar, and had a large miscellaneous practice. During the thirty years between 1840 and 1870 he was constantly under a pressure of professional engagements. Among the noted contests in which he was engaged as a young lawyer were the Passaic bridge case, the Meeker will case, the New Jersey zinc case, the Belvidere land case, and many other of the most important and difficult cases that arose in the New Jersey courts and the courts of the United States for that district. He was actuary of the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company of Newark from 1857 to 1863, and from 1865 to 1869 president of the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, and a director in various financial institutions.

In 1870 President Grant appointed him an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He was commissioned March 21st of that year, and assigned to the Fifth Circuit, embracing the Gulf States from Georgia to Texas, inclusive. Many federal questions of great significance came before him in this circuit, and in the decision of them Justice Bradley added new lustre to his fame as an able jurist. His great knowledge of the law, keen discrimination and sound judgment, made him a strong member of the Supreme bench and invaluable in consultation. He bore a distinguished part in the investigation and decision of a large number of important cases resulting from the Civil War, the Reconstruction Act and other Acts of Congress, the constitutional amendments, the controversies of railroad companies, and many other intricate and difficult questions. In no other period have so many cases of supreme importance been decided by this court. Upon the resignation of Justice Strong in 1880, Justice Bradley was assigned to the Third Circuit, embracing Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. During some months of the year it was necessary for him, as well as all the other members of the Supreme Court, to reside in Washington. Soon after his entrance upon the Supreme bench he took up his residence there, an example which was soon followed by all the other justices.

The opinions of Mr. Justice Bradley are of the highest value, and appear in nearly sixty volumes of the Supreme Court Reports, four volumes of Woods' Circuit Court Reports, and many volumes of the "Federal Reporter." His natural ability for comprehending mechanical devices qualified him in an unusual degree for the consideration of patent cases. His opinions in admiralty cases, civil rights and *habeas corpus* cases, and in questions involving constitutional constructions, are especially able and noteworthy. In 1877 he served on the Electoral Commission, which by Act of Congress decided the presidential contest of 1876. After all the other members of the commission had delivered elaborate arguments in private conference, all in consonance with their respective political affiliations, Mr. Justice Bradley read an opinion expressive of his views in favor of the regular election returns made by the State canvassers, which were for the Republican candidates. The principles laid down in this opinion were decisive, and the result was the election of Hayes as President over Tilden by a majority of one electoral vote.

From the absorbing nature of his professional pursuits, and, perhaps from natural temperament, he took very little interest in politics in a party sense. He was brought up a Democrat, but he was led to regard the American system of Henry Clay and his tariff policy as most beneficial to the public interests, and he became a Whig. During the Civil War he was steadfast and

earnest in his support of the constitution and the government. As a counsel and a director of the New Jersey railroad companies, he assisted in forwarding troops and military supplies. On several occasions he accompanied regiments to the field, and addressed them on the pending issues. It was very late that he identified himself with the Republican party, and not until the attack on Fort Sumter did he abandon hope of bringing about a reconciliation with the South. In 1868 he headed the New Jersey electoral ticket for Grant and Colfax. His intellectual acquirements were called into requisition in many and varied interests. In 1851 he delivered the annual address before the New Jersey Historical Society; in 1865 he pronounced an admirable eulogy on the life and character of Hon. William L. Dayton, and in 1870 he delivered the centennial address at Rutgers College.

As early as 1859, Lafayette College conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon him. He was a member of many learned societies, and was a voluminous contributor to various encyclopedias. As a scholar, his attainments covered a wide range in the domain of knowledge. Ever since his brilliant career as a college student, he continued to study the classics, mathematics, natural sciences and biblical criticism and theology, both for pleasure and profit. As a recreation he calculated eclipses of the sun and moon, investigated the transit of Venus, and made calendars to determine the day of the week for forty centuries to come.

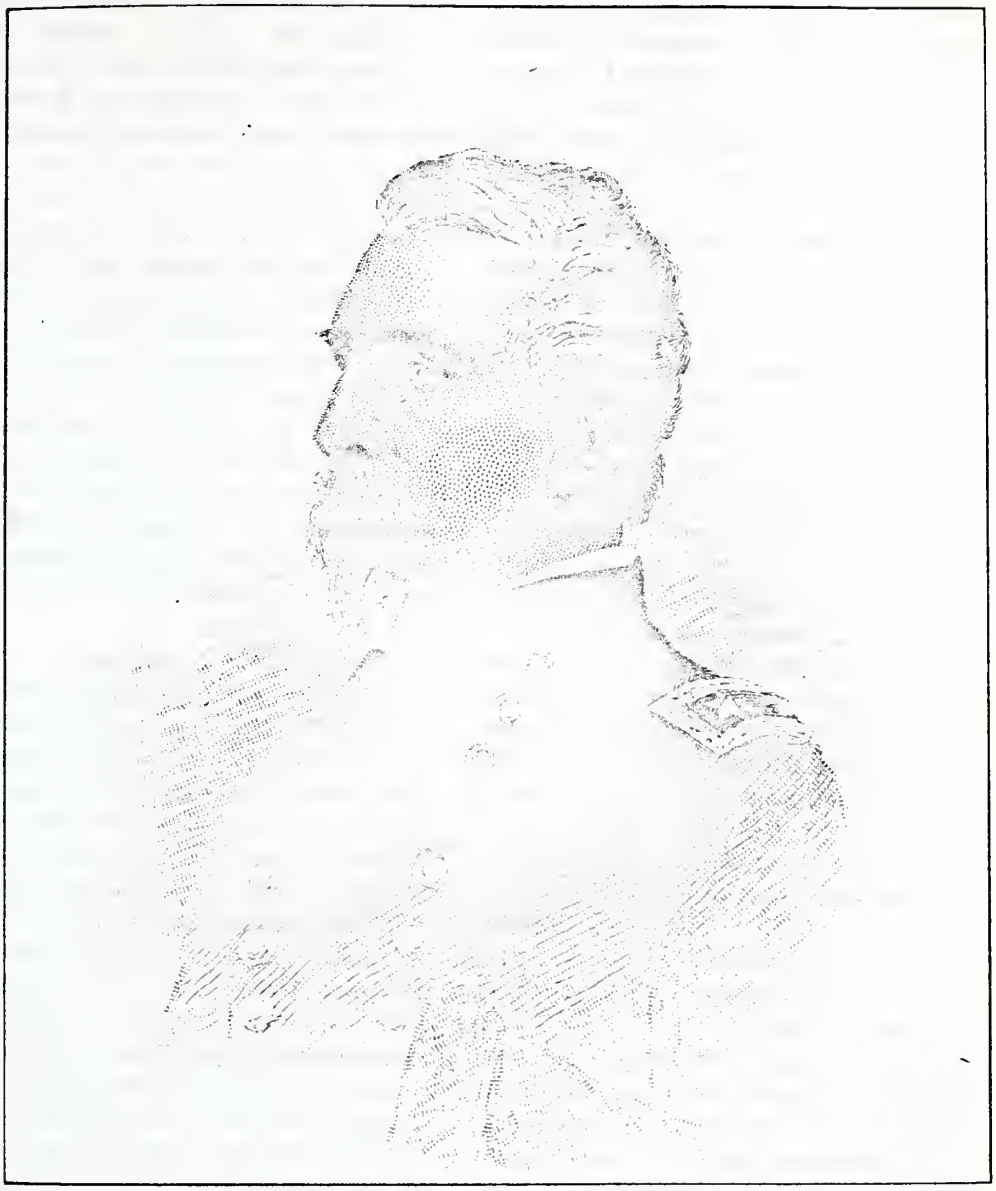
He was married, in 1844, to a daughter of Chief Justice Hornblower, of New Jersey. He died January 22, 1892. His splendid law library of about ten thousand volumes, with the portraits that hung upon the walls of the rooms containing it (principally of eminent jurists of all nations), is in the library of the Prudential Insurance Company in Newark, and his own portrait hangs near the door of the library room. There is another portrait of him in the court room of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia.

KEARNY, Philip,

Distinguished Soldier.

This splendid soldier and unflinching patriot was born June 2, 1815, in the city of New York, while his mother was there visiting relatives. He was of an old family originating in Ireland, his ancestors coming to the Perth Amboy region in the seventeenth century. His parents Philip and Susan (Watts) Kearny, lived in Newark, in what was known as the Kearny homestead, which was razed to give place to the Newark State Normal School, upon the grounds of which institution is a tablet commemorating General Kearny's brilliant military career, placed there by the Newark Board of Education. In the General's boyhood the Kearny property reached to the Passaic, and continued on the other side of the stream, where, a few years before the Civil War, he built his "castle," modeled after a French chateau, on the ground where in earlier days stood the home of Peter Schuyler, the New Jersey hero of the French and Indian war. Upon Kearny's return from abroad, he brought his horses with him, and it is narrated that they were exercised daily over the broad acres east of the old homestead and along the river bank.

He was prepared for college at Ufford's school, New York; at Round Hill school, Northampton, Massachusetts, and at Philipstown school, Cold Spring, New York; and was graduated from Columbia College in 1833. He accompanied his cousin and future biographer, J. Watts de Peyster, to Europe in 1834, and while there was especially impressed by the manœuvering of the armies. On his return he entered the law office of Peter Augustus Jay, but



P. Henry

left on the death of his grandfather, John Watts, September 3, 1836, from whom he inherited property valued at $1,000,000.

He was commissioned second lieutenant in the First United States Dragoons, commanded by his uncle, Colonel Stephen Watts Kearny, March 8, 1837. He served on frontier duty, a part of the time on the staff of General Henry Atkinson. With Lieutenants William Eustis and Henry S. Turney he was sent by the War Department to study cavalry tactics at the Royal Cavalry School, Saumur, France. Kearny was made an honorary aide-de-camp to the Duke of Orleans, in Algiers, and witnessed several notable exploits while attached to the Chasseurs d'Afrique in the campaign against Abd-el-Kader. Returning home, he was made aide-de-camp to General Alexander Macomb, commander-in-chief of the United States army, and to his successor, General Winfield Scott, 1840-44. He accompanied the expedition through South Pass, 1844-46, and resigned from the army in the latter year.

With the outbreak of the Mexican war Kearny was reinstated in the army, and recruited his company at Springfield, Illinois, where he was assisted by Abraham Lincoln. Purchasing horses which he equipped at his own expense, he transported his company to New Orleans, but was not despatched to Mexico until October, 1846. He joined General Taylor after the capture of Monterey, and was commissioned captain in December, 1846. When General Scott landed at Vera Cruz, Captain Kearny's troop was detailed as bodyguard to the general. Kearny distinguished himself at Contreras and Churubusco, and in the latter engagement lost his left arm in a charge. He was brevetted major for his gallantry in this affair, and on his return the Union Club of New York City presented him with a splendid sword. He was stationed in New York on recruiting service, 1848-50; and in 1851 engaged in the campaign against the Rogue River Indians in California, commanding two companies of dragoons. He resigned in 1851, in order to make a tour of the world, and sailed by way of the Sandwich Islands to China, the East Indies, Egypt, and the Mediterranean. On his return to the United States he settled on and beautified his estate, "Belle Grove," near Newark. He resided in France, 1859-60; in 1859 rejoined the First Chasseurs d'Afrique at Alexandria, Egypt, and was attached to the cavalry of the guard under Napoleon III. in the war in Italy, being present on the field of Solferino, where his services were rewarded by the decoration of the cross of the Legion of Honor for the second time, he being the first American thus honored for military service.

In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he offered his services to the United States and to his native State, but without success. He then went to Newark and aided in organizing the First New Jersey Brigade, composed of the First, Second and Third Regiments. He was commissioned by President Lincoln brigadier-general of volunteers, to date from May 17, 1861. He encamped his brigade a few miles west from Alexandria, Virginia, and through his superb soldierly qualities and masterly drill, it came to be noted for its wonderful efficiency and *esprit de corps*. His were the first troops to occupy Manassas. McClellan tendered him the command of Sumner's division, but he declined because his own brigade could not be made part of his command. On May 2, 1862, he was given command of the Third Division of the Third Corps. He took part in the battle of Williamsburg, reinforcing Hooker's division, and making Williamsburg a victory for the Federal army. He was promoted major-general of volunteers, to date from July 4, 1862. At Fair Oaks he directed the officers of the Third Division to wear a "red patch" on their caps, that they could be readily known in battle, and this led to the entire division using the diamond-shaped badge as their designation, and which led to the

general adoption of corps badges. Kearny's division joined General Pope's Army of Virginia on August 3, 1862, and took part in the Second Battle of Bull Run. On September 1st, during a severe storm, while General Kearny was reconnoitering, he inadvertently rode within the enemy's line. Seeing his mistake, he prostrated his body on his horse's side, but received a shot in the spine which killed him instantly. General Lee returned the body of General Kearny under a flag of truce, with horse, arms and equipment. after Generals Jackson, Ewell and other general officers of the Confederate army had reverently escorted the body, preceded by a regimental band, to General Lee's headquarters. After his death the citizens of New Jersey erected a statue to the memory of Major-General Philip Kearny in the City Park, Newark. His cousin, General John Watts de Peyster, prepared an exhaustive biography entitled: "Personal and Military History of Philip Kearny, Major-General, United States Volunteers" (1869).

PRICE, Rodman McCauley,

Naval Officer, Congressman, Governor.

Rodman McCauley Price, was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, November 5, 1816. After preliminary education in the schools of New York City and Lawrenceville, he passed the examinations of Princeton College, but on account of ill health was unable to continue the course. He afterward studied law for a time, but gave it up in 1840, upon obtaining the appointment of purser in the U. S. Navy. His first service was on the steamer "Fulton" in gun practice in New York harbor, and his second on the "Missouri," the first U. S. steam vessel of war that crossed the Atlantic, and which, carrying the heaviest guns then afloat, was the wonder of the European navy. Upon her destruction by fire at Gibraltar, Mr. Price was ordered to the sloop-of-war "Cyane," which joined the squadron of Commodore Sloat at Monterey, California, and aided in taking formal possession of that country, July 7, 1846. On the same day, Mr. Price was appointed prefect and alcalde, in which capacities he exercised the first judicial functions under American rule, continuing in them throughout the military occupation of California. He was also a member of the convention that framed the constitution of California. Upon his appointment as navy agent in 1848, he was active in organizing the city government of San Francisco, advancing the first money to build a wharf in that city. Returning east in 1850, he met with disaster by the burning of the steamer "Orleans St. John," on the Alabama river, in which he lost large sums of money, papers, vouchers and accounts, which subsequently gave him great trouble in settling with the government.

During the same year he was elected a member of Congress from New Jersey, and in 1854 Governor of the State. Although the youngest man ever thus honored, he proved to be one of the best of New Jersey's governors. Under his alministration the public school system was established, including the common schools, Normal School, Teachers' Institute and Model School. He canvassed the State in behalf of this system, laid the cornerstones of the Normal School at Trenton and the Farnum Institute at Beverly, and was recognized as the father of public education in New Jersey. He also recommended and secured the geological survey, which aided greatly in the development of the mineral resources of the State. He urged and secured the revision of the militia system and increased its efficiency. The first life saving apparatus and stations on the New Jersey coast were established through the enterprise of Governor Price, with the active co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, and the Brooklyn philanthropist, Mr. Merriam. The system of working the public roads, as laid down by General E. L.

Viele, who made the topographical and physical map of the State, which in connection with the geological survey under Professor Cook, did so much to develop both mineral and agricultural wealth, were all accomplished during the administration of Govneror Price. He showed his appreciation of the importance of a non-partisan judiciary by appointing judges of the Supreme Court from both parties. One of his greatest gubernatorial services was in settling and determining the exclusive monopoly rights and privileges that had been granted in 1830 to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. The original charter of that company prohibited the State from granting the right to any other railroad company to build any other road across the State. The consequent excessive charges in passenger and freight rates that obtained, created great excitement, and violence to the company's property was threatened. The sagacity and tact of Governor Price at length adjusted the difficulty to the satisfaction of all concerned. A bill was passed by the legislature granting the company present increase of power, but at the same time fixing a not distant date to terminate the exclusive monopoly.

In December, 1860, Governor Price was sent by his State as a delegate to the Peace Conference held at Washington, D. C., which, although called for the purpose of seeking some mode of settling sectional differences, stopping secession, and preserving the Union without dissension, was unable to avert the subsequent Civil War.

Governor Price, on the part of New Jersey, and Governor Seymour, on the part of the State of New York, virtually fixed the external bulkhead and pier lines of the Hudson river fronting the City of New York, on both shores, which rights, although disputed, it was most important to determine in order to preserve uniform currents in the Hudson river. Realizing the advantages of an inland water communication from Sandy Hook to Cape May, Governor Price had extensive examinations made, and himself explored the route from Tom's river to Cape May, although the construction of the work was never begun. He presented the first petition from citizens of Paterson to Congress to admit raw silk free of duty; and, by thus inducing capital to invest in silk manufacture, he laid the foundation of this afterward great industry. The struggle between the old State banks with special charters and unsecured circulation, and the banks organized under general law, giving security for their circulation, came up during Governor Price's administration. Although opposed by the Legislature, he arrayed himself on the side of the new banks, and in after years had the satisfaction of seeing the practical success of his principles.

At the expiration of his term of office, Governor Price established the ferry from Weehawken, New Jersey, to Forty-second street, New York City. He also employed many men in quarrying paving stones known as the Belgian block, while yet another enterprise was the reclaiming of lands on the Hackensack river and English creek. The paving stone business became unusually large, extending throughout the United States. In the reclamation of lands he was most successful, bringing under cultivation wild marshes that subsequently produced good fruits, vegetables, grasses and grain, the culture of beets being especially profitable, which gave rise to a distillery for alcohol and sugar. At one time the ferry delivered large portions of live stock to New York City, and large abbatoirs were established on the river at Forty-first street. All the ferry property and nearly 200 acres of land afterwards fell into his hands under foreclosure proceedings, he having charge as receiver. Subsequently the property was purchased by Samuel J. Tilden, and still later was owned by the West Shore Railroad Company. Governor Price always believed that the larger portion of New York's commerce would one day be done on the

New Jersey shore of the Hudson, the termination of the continental railway system, thus giving it the advantage. He was therefore active in securing an extensive railway terminal to accommodate every want of shipping and commerce, and to reduce the cost of handling freight to a minimum. Governor Price also gave much time and thought to the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, having been a commissioner for its construction on the part of his own State. He died June 7, 1894.

DEPUE, David A.,

Eminent Lawyer, Distinguished Jurist.

Nicholas Depui and his wife, Catherine Renard, came to this country from Artois, France, in 1662. With him were his two sons, John and Moses. Other children were born to them later.

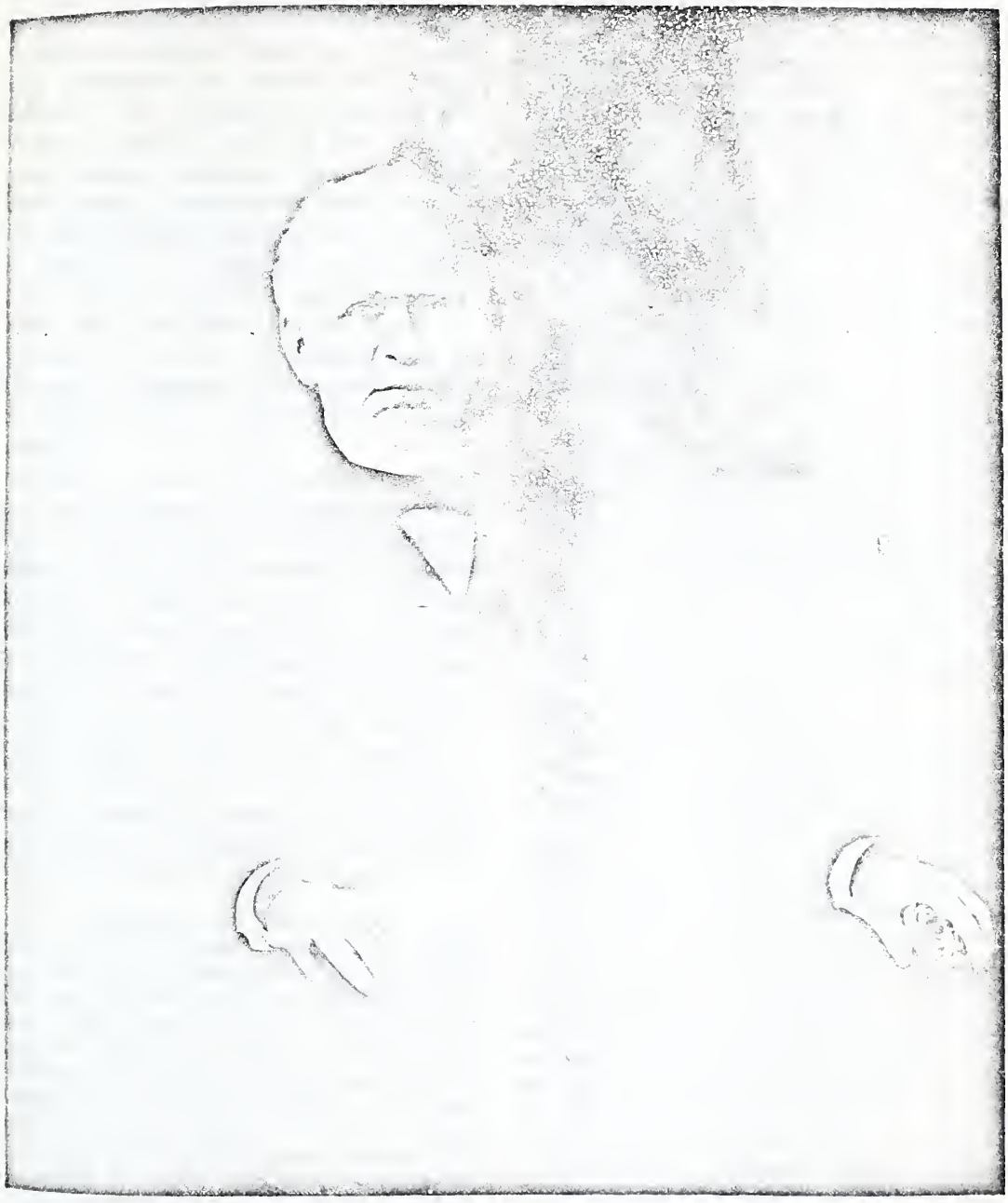
They were descended from a noble family of Provence, one member of which, Sir Raymond Du Puy, was famous in the Crusades both as a soldier and the organizer of the Order of the Knights of St. John, in 1118. In earlier days, in Italy, the name was spelled Del Pugios, and numbered a Cardinal in its rolls.

Nicholas Dupui settled in New York, on Market Strasse, where the Produce Exchange now stands, and prospered. His son Moses, born 1657, while on a business trip to Esopus, fell in love with and married Marie Wynkoop, daughter of Cornelius Wynkoop, and was later one of the incorporators of Rochester under the grant from Queen Anne in 1703.

A son Benjamin, born 1695, married Elizabeth Schoonmacher, September 3d, 1719, and died in 1765. Benjamin Jr. was born at Esopus, now Kingston, New York, in June, 1729. Later he moved to Walpack, New Jersey, where in 1755 he married Caterina Van Campen, daughter of Colonel Abraham Van Campen. He filled several public offices—surveyor of highways, 1755; assessor, 1758; and freeholder, 1767. In 1765 he removed to Lower Mt. Bethel, Pennsylvania, and died there September 26, 1811.

He was a member of the First Battalion of Associators of the County of Northampton, Pennsylvania, and was a member of Captain John Arndt's company, which was engaged in the battles of Long Island, August 27, 1776, and of Fort Washington, November 16th, 1776; and was one of the thirty-three members of that company who rallied next day at Elizabethtown. He served for the rest of the war as commissary. He was elected a delegate from Northampton county, Pennsylvania, to attend a convention at Philadelphia to apportion the delegates to be elected throughout the Province of Pennsylvania, to meet in convention at Philadelphia, to frame a constitution for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to draft certain rules governing the same. He was elected from Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the Committee of Safety, and attended two meetings at Easton, Pennsylvania. He was commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, August 7th, 1784, justice of the peace for the township of Mount Bethel, Northampton county. He was also commissioned by the same council, John Dickinson, president, September 4, 1784, one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Northampton, Pennsylvania, for the term of seven years.

Colonel Abraham Van Campen was the son of Jan Van Campen and Tietze Decker, daughter of Jan Decker. He was born at Esopus, Ulster county, now Kingston, New York, baptized October 9th, 1698, and afterwards removed to Sussex county, New Jersey. He was Colonel of the first New Jersey Regiment in the French and Indian War of 1755 and was assigned to duty with his regiment by Governor Belcher on the frontier of the Province of New Jersey. In 1755 he was appoint-



Dawn A. Defane

ed by Royal Ordinance of his Majesty George III. one of the first judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Sussex county (then comprising Sussex and Warren) and authorized to organize the county courts. The "History of Sussex and Warren Counties" says of him: "Judge Van Campen remained upon the bench until August, 1766, during which time he was the presiding officer of the court, and, as appears by the minutes was rarely absent from his seat during its session." After the Revolution he was again appointed to the Court of Common Pleas by Governor Livingston. He married Susanna Depue and left a large estate and many slaves.

Abraham Depue, son of Benjamin Depue and Caterina Van Campen, who was born September 20th, 1765, and died October 21st, 1851, married Susannah Hoffman, January 5th, 1792. Their son Benjamin, born September 1, 1796, married Elizabeth Ayres, daughter of Moses Ayres, of Lower Mt. Bethel, and Elizabeth Brittan. These were the parents of Chief Justice Depue, the narrative of whose life follows, as written by Mr. Edward Quinton Keasbey, in his "Courts and Lawyers of New Jersey" (Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1912).

The appointment of Judge Depue to the office of Chief Justice came as the fitting culmination of thirty-four years of faithful and efficient service as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. It was as Associate Justice rather than as Chief Justice that his great work was done and his eminence as a judge obtained. He was appointed Chief Justice on May 2, 1900, and had less than two years more of life in which to serve. He kept on with his work until the close of his thirty-fifth year on the bench. When he took his seat, thirty-five years before, Beasley had been Chief Justice for a year and a half; Justices Bedle, Dalrimple and Woodhull had lately been appointed, and of the judges of the older time, Haines had just retired, and Elmer and Vrendenburgh alone remained. It was two and a half years after this that Van Syckel and Scudder took the place of these. Beasley, Depue, and Van Syckel, who is still alive and well, were long the only survivors of the old court, and the senior judges on the bench. All three, men of great strength and very learned in the law, their influence on the development of our jurisprudence and their contribution to the fund of legal knowledge, have been very great, and of these, Judge Depue was not the least.

David Ayres Depue was a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Ayres) Depue, and was born at Mt. Bethel, Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

David attended the school of the Rev. John Vander Veer, in Eastern Pennsylvania, and after his father had removed to Belvidere, David entered Princeton College and was graduated in 1846. Returning to Belvidere, he studied law with John Maxwell Sherrerd, a leading lawyer in Sussex and Warren counties, and himself a pupil of Charles Ewing and a fellow student with Garret D. Wall. Judge Depue always spoke of him with affection and respect, and said he owed much to his example and training. His son, Sherrerd Depue, was named after him.

Mr. Depue was licensed as an attorney, July term, 1849, and admitted as counsellor, February term, 1856. He practiced law at Belvidere from 1849 until he was called to the bench in 1866. He was a diligent student of the old books of law, practice and pleading, and made himself familiar with the whole course of legal decision on every question, for the mere love of the study of the principles of law. He devoted himself to the law and the practice of his profession, and became a learned lawyer as well as a trusted counsellor and able advocate. He was not well-known in the eastern part of the State, and it is probable that Governor Marcus L. Ward had never heard of him until he sought for a successor of Judge Haines in 1866, but no doubt he was well-known to the judges and to the lawyers of Sussex and Warren counties, and was highly recommended by them, and he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court, November 16, 1866, and was assigned to the Essex and Union circuit. He removed to Newark and lived there until he died, and presided over the Essex circuit for thirty-

five years. To the people of the county he came to be the embodiment of justice as administered by the Supreme Court in the county. He was known to be learned in the law. He proved himself to be familiar with business and with the public affairs of the county. They saw that he was fair and just, and determined that justice should be done in civil and criminal matters without fear or favor, and he was especially careful, and perhaps unduly careful, of the rights of the public and of the common people. In the conduct of jury trials he was prompt and methodical, allowing no waste of time, often pressing counsel with the words, "Proceed, gentlemen, proceed." He was courteous and attentive to the bar, and friendly and companionable with them when off the bench and in his library, where they were always welcome with their applications for orders, even when he was deep in the examination of a case, with his books spread around him on the floor, and often, after a hearty laugh at a good story of his own, he would ask a young lawyer's opinion upon the question upon which he was consulting the books. He was rather discouraging to the bar in preparing themselves upon the law of a jury case, for he knew the law so well that they found there was nothing they could tell him, no matter how well they had looked it up. He sometimes gave the jury more of the law than they cared to listen to. There was once a trial which involved an interesting question of law which disposed of the case, and Judge Depue wrote a long opinion on the subject in the evening, and read it to the jury the next morning, and told them his conclusions were in favor of a verdict for the defendant. Mr. John O. H. Pitney, for the defendant, intervened and said, "But, your honor, you have not told the jury what they shall do in case they find for the plaintiff." "Oh, yes," said the judge, "if you find for the plaintiff you will find one thousand dollars," and the jury brought in a verdict for that amount, and the foreman said afterwards that three of the jurors were so stupid as to vote for a verdict for the defendant, but that he told them the last thing the judge said was that they should find for the plaintiff a verdict for one thousand dollars. The verdict was not allowed to stand.

With respect to his qualities as a lawyer and a judge, it is best to quote the words of Judge Van Syckel, who responded for the Supreme Court when the death of Chief Justice Depue was announced to the court by the Attorney-General, Robert H. McCarter. Mr. McCarter said: "I do not believe that New Jersey—aye, this broad land of ours—has yet produced a lawyer or judge with greater knowledge of case law or a more remarkable aptitude or facility for making use of this knowledge, than had Judge Depue."

Mr. Justice Van Syckel, after speaking of Judge Depue's early years and his appointment to the bench of the Supreme Court at the age of forty, from an agricultural county, and being assigned to the important circuit composed of Essex and Union, said:

"He soon impressed the public and the bar with a sense of his fitness and capacity, by his strict but just and impartial administration of the law. He won their confidence and respect, to which he was deservedly entitled, by his purity of life, his sincerity and integrity of character, his exalted views of duty, and his marked ability as a judge. He did not display the meteoric brilliancy of intellect which dazzles and delights and captivates, while it exhausts itself in the beauty which it creates. The distinction which he achieved was the product of patient investigation, untiring research, and unremitted labor, applied by a vigorous intellect, to every subject submitted to his consideration. His profound knowledge of the law, his close analysis, and his power of discrimination, are displayed in his opinions, which abound in our law and equity reports from the time of his elevation to the bench, in 1866, until his retirement, as Chief Justice, in 1901.

"Logical, accurate and forcible in his reasoning, with an innate love of justice, he was seldom at fault in his conclusions. He fortified his opinions by elaborate discussion and a wealth of authority, with which thorough investigation and exhaustive research always supplied him with every department of the law to which his duty directed his attention, he made himself familiar. In controversies involved in the title to real estate, the construction of wills, common law procedure and commercial paper, he was an authority.

"His opinions are rich in learning, and an invaluable contribution to the discussion of the subjects to which they pertain. Without detracting from the merits of those who preceded him, it is not undue praise to say that, in familiarity with adjudged cases, and in a comprehensive knowl-

edge of the law, he was not excelled by anyone who has occupied a seat upon the bench of our State. Inspired by a love of learning, he was a wide and diligent reader, not only in the range of the law, but also of history and the choice literature of the times. His retentive memory treasured and stored up all that was of value. Unostentatious and modest in his deportment, of rare simplicity in his tastes and habits, he scorned vulgar display and despised shallow pretensions. The desire which dominated his life was to faithfully discharge every duty which devolved upon him, to the best of his ability. His courteous demeanor, the respect and consideration he gave to the views of others, and his readiness to yield to the better reason, which he was quick to perceive, endeared him to his associates on the bench, and impressed them with confidence in his singleness of purpose to find the true solution of every legal problem. He had the self-confidence which is born of eminent ability and a thorough knowledge of his subject, but he was self-reliant without being self-conscious. His true manhood and his singular devotion to duty rendered his life at once a benefaction to the State, and an example to be emulated. A genial, warm-hearted, constant friend, with a sincere greeting for all with whom he came in contact, it was a merited recognition of the esteem in which he was held, that, upon his retirement as Chief Justice, the bar of the entire State assembled at the capitol to do him honor."

In his last sentence, Judge Van Syckel referred to the fact that a reception in honor of Judge Depue was held in the Supreme Court room, on February 24, 1902, which he was too ill to attend. A portrait of Chief Justice Depue, painted for the bar for presentation to the State, was then uncovered, and this portrait now hangs in the Supreme Court room. Notes of the proceedings are printed in the beginning of Volume 38 of Vroom's Reports. The same volume contains proceedings on the occasion of his death. He died at his home in Newark, April 3, 1902.

David A. Depue married (first) Mary Stuart, and by her he had one child, Eliza, who is living in Newark. His second wife was Delia Ann Slocum, and by her he had children—Sherrerd; Mary, wife of Sidney Norris Ogden; and Frances.

Sherrerd Depue was a lawyer of learning and great diligence and ability, who was in partnership for some years with Chauncey G. Parker, and afterwards with Richard V. Lindabury and Frederick J. Faulks. He died October 22, 1911.

ODENHEIMER, William Henry,

Clergyman and Author.

This distinguished clergyman and author was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1817. He was eighteen years of age when he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1835 he entered the General Theological Seminary in New York, from which he was graduated in 1838, and in that year was ordained deacon. In 1840 he was made assistant at St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, and in the same year was made rector and received ordination as priest. He was elected Bishop of New Jersey in 1859. He resided in Burlington until November, 1874, when the diocese was divided, and he was made bishop of the northern part, since 1886 known as the Diocese of Newark. He is said to have confirmed not less than twenty thousand persons. He was profoundly versed in canon law, and was an authority on all matters relating to church order and discipline. He was also a voluminous writer, and published, among many other works, "Origin and Compilation of the Prayer Book," (1841); "The True Catholic no Romanist," (1842); "Essays on Canon Law," (1847); "The Private Prayer Book," (1851) "Jerusalem and its Vicinity," (1855). He died in Burlington, New Jersey, August 14, 1879.

NEWELL, William A.,

Father of Life Saving Service.

Of the many names counted worthy to receive honorable mention in a historical work, none could be found more worthy than that of William Augustus Newell. Honored as a statesman and humanitarian, yet his principal distinction rests upon the establishment of the American life saving

service, and it is conceded that through his earnest and untiring efforts in formulating and carrying his plans to success, more human lives and larger property values have been saved than by any other means ever instituted for so important an object.

James H. and Eliza D. (Hankinson) Newell, parents of William Augustus Newell, were natives of New Jersey, who removed to Franklin, Ohio, where their son was born, September 5, 1817. While he was yet a child, the parents returned to New Jersey, residing for a time in Monmouth county, then removing to New Brunswick; the father was a civil engineer, and his maps of the last named city were adopted by the authorities as authoritative. After attending the district schools, young Newell studied under private tutors, and then entered Rutgers College, from which he was graduated at the age of nineteen. Among his classmates were several who became distinguished—Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, who became Secretary of State; J. P. Bradley, afterward a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; and Hon. Cortlandt Parker, of New York. For a time he studied medicine under Dr. Van Dusen, of New Brunswick, whose daughter Johanna he subsequently married; and in 1839 graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He began practice at Manahawken, New Jersey, in association with his uncle, Dr. Hankinson, and it was during this period that for the first time he began the study of shipwrecks at short range, and began his experiments for establishing communication between distressed vessels and the shore. In 1841 he engaged in medical practice by himself, at Imlaystown, Monmouth county, and here began his public career.

His first public office was that of township collector, and to which he was several times re-elected. In 1844 he removed to Allentown, where he continued in his profession with gratifying success. In 1845 he was urged to accept a congressional nomination to fill a vacancy, but declined. The next year he was elected for a full term, as a Republican; reversed an adverse majority of fifteen hundred, and was re-elected by an increased majority. He was a member of the Thirtieth Congress, of which Abraham Lincoln was also a member, and the two occupied adjoining seats in the house, boarded and roomed together, and became intimate friends. It was in the first session of that Congress that Mr. Newell introduced a resolution which was the initial step in the founding of the United States Life Saving Service, which is to-day a most important feature of our public service, and has no equal upon the globe. During the same time he made a record as an earnest opponent of slavery extension, and his whole life was consistent with his views as expressed in that early day.

In 1856 Mr. Newell was nominated for governor, in a convention about equally divided between representatives of the Republican party, then just organized, and the so-called American party,—the remains of the disrupted Whig party. His election was one of the political wonders of the day, for while he carried the State by a majority of twenty-six hundred, he had for his opponent William C. Alexander, one of the ablest and most popular men of that time, and Buchanan, the Democratic candidate for President, had a plurality of nearly twenty thousand. Among the acts of Governor Newell which distinguished his administration, were his uncompromising conduct in resisting and frustrating the persistent attempt of New York to foist its quarantine upon the Jersey shores; his courteous but firm refusal to allow an opposition senate to dictate to him a nomination for chancellor, though it resulted in the closing of the chancery court during the last year of his term.

In 1861, the first year of his incumbency, President Lincoln appointed Mr. Newell superintendent of the Life Saving Service for the very important district of New Jer-

Cortlandt Parker

...y. It was a well deserved recognition of the credit due him as the originator of the system, and, coming from President Lincoln upon his own motion, was especially complimentary. During his four years incumbency of the position, Mr. Newell made quarterly official visits along the shore, so that when he was elected to Congress in 1864, for the third term, he had acquired such additional knowledge that he was enabled to still further advance the usefulness of the system. During President Lincoln's administration, the old friendship between that great man and Mr. Newell was renewed, and the latter had the honor of being the attending physician at the White House.

Mr. Newell was defeated in his candidacy for Congress in 1866 and in 1870. For more than twenty years, as the most prominent and influential leader of his party in the State, he had controlled and dispensed official honors throughout its bounds, and, as a matter of course, disappointed applicants for office had become a numerous and influential body; while, at the same time, the Democrats had come into the ascendancy. At the close of his last congressional term he returned to his profession, in which he continued until President Hayes appointed him Governor of Washington Territory, to which he removed. In 1877, after the creation of the State, he was an unsuccessful candidate for governor. During his administration he was eminently successful in promoting the growth and development of the territory, and its early admission to the Union was largely due to his efforts. During President Arthur's administration he was appointed an inspector of Indian agencies, and in his frequent visits to the various tribes and bands he ministered to the wants of these children of the forest so kindly and usefully as to earn their lasting gratitude.

Although greatly attached to the people of the State of Washington, the death of his wife and his advanced years moved him in 1899 to return to Allentown, New Jersey, where he again engaged in professional work. In 1900, upon the invitation of the Monmouth County Historical Association, he read a paper upon the Life Saving Service of the United States which has to this day historic value. He was for many years vice-president of the National Union League of America, and chairman of its executive committee, and a trustee of Rutgers College. He was active as a Mason and Odd Fellow. He died August 8, 1901, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Governor Voorhees made the day of his funeral a public event, paying all official honors. A fine portrait of Governor Newell, as he appeared when forty-eight years of age, in the prime of his powers, occupies a place in the executive chamber of the State House.

PARKER, Cortlandt,

Distinguished Lawyer, Author.

Cortlandt Parker, lawyer and distinguished citizen, sixth child of James and Penelope (Butler) Parker, was born in the Parker mansion in Perth Amboy, June 27, 1818. He received his early education in that town, with private instruction in Latin and Greek, and in 1832 entered Rutgers College, from which he was graduated with first honors and as valedictorian of his class in 1836, at the age of eighteen. Among his classmates were Joseph P. Bradley, afterward Justice of the United States Supreme Court; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, who became Attorney-General of New Jersey, United States Senator, and Secretary of State under President Arthur; William A. Newell, elected Governor of New Jersey and later appointed Governor of Washington Territory; Henry Waldron, for many years a member of Congress from Michigan; James C. Van Dyke, who served as United States District Attorney for Pennsylvania; George W. Coakley, of New York University, and others who in after life enjoyed prominence in professional, ministerial, and business pursuits.

Soon after leaving college, young Parker entered the office of Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of Newark, and upon Mr. Frelinghuysen's retirement from practice to become chancellor of the New York University he continued his professional studies under Amzi Armstrong. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in September, 1839, and as a counsellor three years later, and began his legal career in Newark, in association with two of his classmates—Joseph P. Bradley and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen. From that time he continued in Newark without interruption, as a practicing lawyer. At the time of his death in 1907, he was the oldest as well as the most distinguished active representative of the bar of New Jersey.

The son of one of the most notable leaders of political opinion in New Jersey during the first half of the nineteenth century, and thrown from youth into association with many of the foremost characters of the day, as well as in friendly rivalry with other young men of aspiration and ability, he entered upon active life with high personal ideas. In his political affiliations, both from the early influences by which he was surrounded and from his own studies and reflections, he followed the course pursued by his father. The latter had in youth espoured the doctrines of Hamilton and the other great Federalist fathers of the constitution, expressed in the tenets of the Federalist party and later maintained by the Whigs, and based upon the fundamental ideas of the supremacy of the national government and inviolability of the national union, encouragement to manufactures, a protective tariff, and the subordination of local or schismatic preferences or tendencies in the interest of a solid union and a broad development.

His first presidential vote was cast in the memorable campaign of 1840, when General William H. Harrison was elected, and in this contest he took part with enthusiasm, delivering political speeches and writing to the press upon the issues involved. In 1844, when Clay and Frelinghuysen were the Whig nominees for president and vice-president, he was also active. He was author of the campaign "Life of Frelinghuysen," which still remains the best character sketch of that statesman. The commanding question was concerning the admission of Texas as a State, and consequent enlargement of the slave-holding area. With a deep conviction of the error and danger of such a course, and a clear foresight of the future, he opposed it in speeches and articles.

In all the succession of political events, Mr. Parker was an advocate of the principles which became the basis of the new Republican party, and he was one of its founders in New Jersey. He was chairman of the ratification meeting held in Newark upon the nomination of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and from that day until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox he was one of the most pronounced and steadfast supporters of the whole policy of preservation of the Union and suppression of the rebellion. After the Emancipation Proclamation, he took the advanced ground that the only logical end of that measure was the concession of the ballot to the freedmen. He presided at the State convention which first proposed that doctrine in New Jersey, delivering an address that was circulated as a campaign document in the ensuing election. Upon the submission to the New Jersey Legislature of the proposed Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, it was voted down by the Democrats in that body, an action which, in the opinion of the leaders on both sides, settled the matter so far as New Jersey was concerned. But Mr. Parker took a different view of the legal aspects of the subject, maintaining that the amendment might be submitted again and again until adopted. This legal view of the question carried such weight that Mr. Parker's party confidently entered upon the next electoral contest on the issue

thus defined, secured the necessary majority in the legislature, and duly ratified the amendment.

In his subsequent career, throughout all the changing political conditions, Mr. Parker maintained the same active and patriotic interest, frequently addressing his fellow citizens on questions of the day, exercising a valuable influence by his counsels when sought by those in responsible position, and contributing to the press many papers distinguished for dignity and solidity of treatment and argument. Continuously and intimately identified for sixty-five years with politics, and sustaining a reputation of the first order for ability, accomplishments, and character, Mr. Parker occupied a unique personal position. With the single exception of a local office in his county, which, moreover, was strictly in the line of his profession as a lawyer, he was never an office-holder; but on the other hand he uniformly declined repeated tenders of high and honorable stations, both State and National. In 1857 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas of Essex county by Governor Newell, and for ten years continued to serve in that capacity. In the same year his name was brought before the legislature for the position of chancellor; later a Republican convention nominated him for Congress after he had announced that even if nominated he would decline; President Grant requested him to accept a judgeship in the court for settling the Alabama Claims; President Hayes offered him the ministry to Russia; President Arthur tendered him that to Vienna, but all these dignities were declined. In his earlier career he was on two occasions proposed for Attorney-General of New Jersey, when that honor was one not uninviting from his professional point of view, but owing probably as much to his reputation for independence of political influences and considerations as to any other circumstances he was not appointed. He was many times voted for in the legislature as a candidate for the United States Senate.

Aside from the strict sphere of politics, he served in several honorary positions—notably as a commissioner to settle the disputed boundary lines between New Jersey and Delaware, and as a reviser of the laws of New Jersey, in conjunction with Chief-Justice Beasley and Justice Depue. In the disputed presidential election of 1876 he was sent by President Grant to witness the counting of the ballots in Louisiana, and was complimented by his opponents for his fairness.

As an orator, Mr. Parker enjoyed a reputation for force, scholarship, and the particular type of eloquence appealing to the intelligence of men which well accords with the dignity and strength manifested in his public career, his writings, and his well-known individual characteristics. In his personality he was remarkable for a physical constitution of great vitality, nurtured throughout life by a vigorous but orderly regime possessed of a commanding figure, and to the end of his life as erect as in youth; with a distinction of manners and address and a nature of warm sensibilities and strong attachments and sympathies.

Mr. Parker's published writings on topics of current or general interest include the following, among many other papers and addresses: "The Moral Guilt of the Rebellion," "Philip Kearny, Soldier and Patriot," "Our Triumphs and Our Duties," "New Jersey: Her Present and Future," "Abraham Lincoln," "The Open Bible or Tolerant Christianity," "Alexander Hamilton and William Paterson," "The Three Successful Generals of the Army of the Potomac: McClellan, Mead and Grant," "Justice Joseph P. Bradley;" and "Sir Matthew Hale: The Lawyer's Best Exemplar."

He held at one time the honorable position of president of the American Bar Association. Like his father and grandfather he was actively identified with the Protes-

tant Episcopal church, and was a lay delegate to many diocesan conventions, which, in their deliberations, were largely guided by his parliamentary knowledge. He received the degree of LL. D. from Rutgers College and Princeton University, both in the same year. He lived in Newark, with a summer residence in Perth Amboy, his boyhood home. He married Elizabeth Wolcott Stites, daughter of Richard Wayne and Elizabeth (Cooke) Stites, of Morristown, New Jersey. He died in 1907.

DOUGHTY, General Enoch,

Distinguished Early Day Character.

In this modern day of brief tenure of property and changing of residence it is difficult to understand the conditions under which vast estates in New Jersey were owned in one family, passing from father to son, generation after generation, without diminution or encumbrance. These estates, some of them in South Jersey, contained many thousands of acres, principally timber lands, yielded rich revenues, and on them were employed a great many families under a system almost patriarchal in character. The owner was a magnate, and in his mansion lived in a style and comfort now little understood. Such a family was the Doughty, of near Absecon, Atlantic county, best represented by General Enoch Doughty, 1792-1871, the family dignity and honor now maintained by Miss Sarah Nathalie Doughty, the youngest of his children and the last of his line to bear the Doughty name. His residence for over half a century was the mansion at Locust Grove, near Absecon, originally built by Richard Price, his father's partner. There in the midst of his twenty thousand acres of valuable timber land, General Doughty lived in a manner befitting his wealth and attainment, the sails of his vessels, built in his own shipyards from his own timber, whitening all coastwise waters, bearing to distant points the products of his forest and mills, even to the West Indies, returning with the products of southern lands to be distributed to the merchants of New York, Philadelphia, and South Jersey. The family mansion was graced with a charming host and hostess, manly sons, and fair daughters, who dispensed a bounteous hospitality that attracted guests from far and near. It is a matter of regret that no portrait exists of this fine type of the old school gentleman, but a pen picture describes him as resembling Henry Clay in feature, of a tall, military figure, lacking but a fractional inch of six feet, broad shoulders, deep blue eyes, fair complexion, regular features, with shapely, beautiful hands betraying his aristocratic blood and breeding. He was most dignified in manner, and always wore the conventional gentleman's dress of his day, including blue swallow-tail coat with brass buttons, and high hat, always dressing with particular neatness and care, and noted for his great strength. His manners were most perfect, his courtesy and consideration innate and unfailing. Though most affable, he could hardly be termed an approachable man, yet justice, integrity and honor distinguished all his dealings, while his well-stored mind and rich experience with men and affairs rendered him a charming companion, a delightful entertainer and host. He was staunch in his friendships, loyal to his country, his State, and his family, scrupulously upright in his business affairs, and managed the varied interests of his large estate with consummate skill and success. Nor did his private affairs engross his entire attention, but with a keen appreciation of his responsibilities as a citizen he rose to every occasion, serving in military and official positions as befitted a man of his ability and wealth. He sustained severe financial blows with smiling equanimity, met every obligation like the thoroughbred gentleman he was, and when the pressing demands of Atlantic City for a water shed and supply caused his daughter, Sarah, to dispose of the property it was found that

"THE OLD LOG HOUSE"

from the time of Edward Doughty there had been no change in the Doughty ownership and that no encumbrance had ever rested on the estate, a truly remarkable and unusual record. His family relations were perfect, the love and respect of wife, sons, and daughters attending him to his dying day, and, although long passed from scenes of earth, his memory has been kept ever green. In the old mansion at Locust Grove all the mystery, tragedy, and joy of human life was experienced. There the mysteries of birth and death were enacted, there the marriage feast was spread, there the children of the sixth New Jersey generation held childish carnival, and there the stately general held loving though unyielding sway.

While the Doughty ancestry extends to Edward Doty, of "Mayflower" fame, and includes prior residence in New England and Philadelphia, this record deals only with the New Jersey branch, founded in Atlantic county (then Gloucester), by Edward Doughty. Through a maternal line General Doughty descended from Richard Risley, the Puritan of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and from Pieter Van Coenhooven, of the early Dutch family, and from the early Adams family of Massachusetts. This line of descent, carefully traced, has admitted Miss Sarah N. Doughty to the patriotic orders, to the Colonial Dames of America, and to the right of membership in the Society of Holland Dames (application pending).

Edward Doughty on moving to Atlantic county acquired considerable land, covered with timber, and erected grist and saw mills, Doughty's Mill becoming the neighborhood center and source of supply. He prospered in his new surroundings, and by will dated February 5, 1766, probated March 28, 1770, (preserved by his great-great-granddaughter, Sarah N. Doughty), disposed of "plantation, land and marsh, mills, stock, pewter and household goods" of large value. He left to "my beloved wife Margaret one third of my plantation" and other possessions "for her use during her lifetime or widowhood," also generously remembering his children.

Jonathan, son of Edward and Margaret Doughty, inherited from his father "the plantation on which he dwells," and there resided all his life, engaged in converting his timber into manufactured lumber and in milling operations. He married (first) Hannah Ingersoll, probably a daughter of an adjoining landowner, she the mother of his children. His second wife was also an Ingersoll, who had been twice widowed, her second husband a Dole. A chest of drawers belonging to Hannah Ingersoll Doughty is yet preserved by her great-granddaughter, Sarah N., daughter of General Enoch Doughty.

Abner, son of Jonathan and Hannah (Ingersoll) Doughty, was born at Absecon, New Jersey, in October, 1755, died July 4, 1821. He inherited land from his father but greatly increased his holdings in 1789 by purchase, his estate extending on both sides of the creek between Buttonwood Hill and Locust Grove, in Egg Harbor township. This tract was settled on in 1740 by Henry Paxson and Burnett Richards, who in 1789 sold to Abner Doughty and Richard Price. On first settling on their tract Paxson and Richards built a large log house by the side of the mill pond, a structure that was used by Abner Doughty as a storehouse and that stood until 1913, when the Atlantic City water commissioners removed it in clearing up the water shed. They also built a mill about 1740, and near there Abner Doughty built his mansion that stood until destroyed by fire in 1884. Richard Price erected his home on the opposite side of Absecon creek, at Locust Grove, and there resided until his death. After the dissolution of partnership by death, Abner Doughty purchased the Price interest and took possession of the Locust Grove mansion that was the home of his son, General Enoch Doughty from 1816 until death, and the home of his children until 1910, when Miss

Doughty, the last surviving child, who had been sole owner and manager of the estate since the death of her brother, John H. Doughty, in 1898, sold the mansion and over five thousand acres of land to Atlantic City for a source of water supply.

Abner Doughty was educated under a private tutor, a younger son of Lord Lumley, of England, who, for the twice repeated offence of killing deer on the King's preserves, was obliged to flee the country. The young man came to America as a "redemptioner," his services being bought by Jonathan Doughty and a neighbor Reed, but, proving worthless as a timber hand, at his own request he was given an opportunity to use his fine education in teaching the Doughty and Reed children. Abner Doughty became a noted mathematician, and acquired a deep knowledge of astronomy and navigation, the quadrant and instruments he used, as well as a beautiful table he owned, yet being preserved by his granddaughter, Sarah N. Doughty, and eventually they will become, with other cherished souvenirs of the past, the property of the New Jersey Historical Society.

Abner Doughty served in the War of the Revolution as a "minute-man," and fought against the British in the battle of Chestnut Neck. The State of New Jersey appropriated $5,000 for a monument to mark the site of the battle, and on October 6, 1911, Miss Sarah N. Doughty, granddaughter of Abner, and the last of his descendants to bear his name, unveiled the monument in her capacity of president of the Monument Commission and regent of General Lafayette Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the latter body of patriotic ladies having appropriated one thousand dollars for the transportation and entertainment of the guests of the day. There was an artistic side to the nature of Abner Doughty, one form of which is expressed in a coverlet of highest workmanship, fine texture, and exquisite design and coloring, the work of his own hands, another of the precious relics of the past preserved by his granddaughter.

Abner Doughty married, in the Old Swedes Church, Philadelphia, June 20, 1783, Leah Risley, widow of Captain James Holmes, an officer of the Revolution, killed at the battle of Princeton, and a descendant of Richard Risley, the Puritan, and of Pieter Van Coenhooven, the emigrant from Holland and founder of the New Amsterdam family bearing his name. The Buttonwood Hill homestead continued the family home until the removal to the Locust Grove home, and from that time until his death the former was the home of Nathaniel Doughty, son of Abner. This old mansion, built by Abner Doughty in 1794, was destroyed by fire December 26, 1884. Another son of Abner Doughty, Daniel, sold his interest in the estate to his brother Enoch, and moved to Ohio. Later he lost his life when the boiler of the steamboat "Moselle" exploded opposite Cincinnati, while en route to New Orleans. Abner Doughty's life of sixty-six years was honorably spent in the management of his large estate, which he committed to his sons by will, unencumbered and productive.

General Enoch Doughty, next to the youngest child of Abner and Leah (Risley-Holmes) Doughty, was born in Absecon, New Jersey, March 4, 1792, died at his Locust Grove mansion, not far from his birthplace, April 14, 1871; born on Sunday and, according to the superstition attached to Sunday birth, "was never to know want," a prediction fully borne out in his career. Two years later, in 1794, the family moved to the Buttonwood Hill home, built by Abner Doughty, and there resided until the ownership of the Locust Grove home, built by Richard Price, and all the latter's share of the partnership lands passed to Abner Doughty by purchase from the Price heirs. In this old mansion General Doughty lived, there he brought his bride

in 1816, and there his children were born, Miss Sarah Doughty occupying the room in which she was born, until her sale of the property, February 28, 1910.

Enoch Doughty was well educated under private tutors, inheriting from his sire a well balanced, mathematical mind, keen judgment, and intense public spirit, as well as graces of spirit and manner heretofore described. He inherited a large landed estate, and after the purchase of the interests of his brothers possessed about twenty thousand acres of valuable timber land, pine, cedar, and oak, much meadow land, mills, and other property, only about one hundred acres of the estate being under cultivation. While Abner Doughty was yet living, Enoch was in charge of the estate, and after Abner's death in 1821 managed its vast interests for the family until becoming sole owner in 1833. As the years passed he grew in wealth and power, built and was principal owner of a great many vessels that carried to distant ports manufactured lumber from his own mills, tar, charcoal, cordwood, and piling from his own forests, a particularly large item being his trade with the West Indies. This was his only business activity, and although his vessels were sometimes wrecked and he experienced a loss of $50,000 in the building of the railroad between Atlantic City and Camden he met every obligation without encumbering his real estate, and maintained a leading position as a man of wealth, honor, and unblemished character. His qualities of leadership were of the highest, and in all the country round no man was so deferred to or held in higher esteem. His erect, military form was well known in the large cities and on horseback, his favorite mode of travel, he was a most commanding, impressive figure. When the building of the first railroad to connect Absecon Island with Philadelphia was projected, he joined with Dr. Pitney, of Atlantic City, and others, in application for a charter. The charter was applied for in 1851, but Commodore Stockton, whose interests were in the Camden & Amboy railroad and other properties in West Jersey, opposed it until, becoming satisfied that the road could not be financed by the projectors, he withdrew his opposition. The charter was granted by the New Jersey Legislature, March 19, 1852, General Doughty being elected a member of the first board of directors at the organization of the Camden & Atlantic Railroad Company, June 4, 1854, and holding that position until his death. The road passed through eleven miles of his timber land and meadows, and its early constructive history was marked by disaster to its builders, many of whom failed or placed their property out of their hands to avoid liability. General Doughty purchased a block of the original stock, and in addition signed notes to the amount of $50,000 to aid in the construction of the road, which he paid in full and never was recompensed. He also owned "Catawba," an estate of twelve hundred and ninety-six acres on Great Egg Harbor River, six miles from Mays Landing, originally owned by George West, who thereon built a mansion, elegantly furnished for that period. "Catawba" passed to his son, Joseph West, who by a course of extravagant living and a heavy banking loss became so involved that he mortgaged "Catawba," the commissioners of the newly erected county of Atlantic taking the loan. General Doughty, as one of the commissioners, opposed the loan, and when foreclosure was made later bought the property. He cleared the tract of its growth of valuable timber, dismantled the mansion, transporting much of it to his home near Absecon, distributing its marble mantels and attractive furnishings among his married children, storing a greater part of the lumber and later witnessing its destruction by fire. "Catawba" was allowed to grow another crop of timber, which was later marketed by his daughter, who yet owns the property on which valuable sand and gravel deposits have been found. General Doughty was

also an incorporator of the Camden and Atlantic Land Company, an investment corporation operating in Atlantic county principally. He was until his death a director of this company, which yet operates most successfully, his original stock in both the railroad and the land company still remaining in the possession of his daughter.

General Doughty enlisted in the War of 1812, and later was intimately associated for many years with the National Guard of New Jersey, then known as the "State militia," holding all ranks from lieutenant to brigadier-general, commissioned by Governor Isaac Williamson, October 28, 1825. He was skilled in military tactics, and when General Lafayette was entertained with military honor by the State of New Jersey and the nation, General Doughty, although not the ranking officer, was selected to command the military escort that met Lafayette at the State border and rode by his side across New Jersey to Trenton. A medal, bearing on one side the likeness of Washington and on the other that of Lafayette, was issued by the State, and was worn during the journey by those who participated in the march, the one worn by General Doughty being one of the valued souvenirs of her honored father preserved by Miss Doughty, together with his sword and epaulettes.

General Doughty was an ardent Democrat, a leader of his party in South Jersey, and was heard with respect in State party councils. In 1824, while Gloucester county comprised what is now Camden, Gloucester, and Atlantic counties, he was high sheriff, and after the erection of Atlantic county in 1837, he was county commissioner of the new county. He also served with honor in other important county and State positions, held by virtue of both popular election and executive appointment. Like his sires, he was reared in the faith of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was christened in Christ Church, Philadelphia, but he later joined with his wife in membership in the Methodist Episcopal church at Absecon, there being no Protestant Episcopal church at that time in his neighborhood.

General Doughty married, January 15, 1816, at Port Republic, New Jersey, Charlotte, daughter of Parker and Martha (Leek) Clark, a member of a distinguished New Jersey family. Her great-grandfather, Thomas Clark, left his Connecticut home and settled on a large estate purchased at Port Republic in 1730. His son, Thomas (2), while on a mission for his father to the old Connecticut home, met Sarah Parker, of Saybrook, with whom he became enamored, although young, and on becoming of age married her and brought her to Port Republic. Adrian, a son of Thomas (2) and Sarah (Parker) Clark, married and left issue, one of his grandsons being the Hon. Champ Clark, now speaker of the national House of Representatives and the leading candidate of the Democratic party for president, on many ballots, at the Baltimore National Convention in 1912. Parker, another son of James (2) and Sarah (Parker) Clark, married Martha Leek, and was the father of Charlotte Clark Doughty, wife of General Enoch Doughty and mother of Sarah N. Doughty, between whom and her southern cousins a warm friendship exists. Mrs. Charlotte Clark Doughty was born December 2, 1795, at Clark's Mills (Port Republic), died at the Doughty home, Locust Grove, February 23, 1884. She was a woman of rare grace and beauty of character, a devoted wife and mother, noted for her piety and goodness of heart, she and her husband pillars of strength to the Absecon Methodist Episcopal Church. They were the parents of eight children, three of whom died in childhood. These children were carefully reared, were educated in private schools in different parts of the State, and thoroughly fitted for their stations in life. Their sons took their honored father's place as managers of the estate that he passed on to them, and no

division was made during the life of the widowed mother, who survived her husband thirteen years. After the death of her brothers, Sarah N., the youngest child, succeeded to the management of the estate, handling it with able skill, causing it to produce bountifully in spite of forest fires and a load of responsibility that never daunted or caused her to lay down the burden. Never had the estate seen better management since her father's day, in fact, her father was to her the "prince of men," and in all ways possible she followed the paths of business procedure as she felt he would have done. The old homestead was retained as the family residence by the unmarried son and daughters as long as they lived, and by Miss Doughty until February 28, 1910, when she yielded to the civic necessities of Atlantic City and effected an advantageous sale to the water commissioners of that municipality. She retains "Catawba" and a great deal of the original estate, the gleaming rails of the railroads entering Atlantic City passing through her lands. So lived General Enoch Doughty and his gentle, devoted wife, their years well spent and fruitful, only blessings following their way through life. They left behind records that teem with instances of their good will and charity, their home remembered as the abode of hospitality, welcome, and a refinement fostered by the aristocratic General and his no less well born wife and children. The children were all born at the Locust Grove mansion, their order of birth following. General Doughty and wife are buried in the Presbyterian cemetery at Absecon.

John H., a well educated gentleman, expert surveyor, lay judge, and one of the executors of his father's estate. He was driving with his sister Sarah, when a bolt in the carriage failed, causing an accident that resulted in his death, August 13, 1898. Miss Doughty, although severely bruised, was not seriously injured. John H. Doughty married Arabella Somers, and had a daughter Martha.

Rebecca Wilson, died October 2, 1888. She was a woman of education and fine talents, a faithful Christian, and so thoroughly devoted to her father that although many woers came, no one succeeded in taking his place in her heart.

Abigail Hugg, married David Somers Blackman, a former Senator from Atlantic county. She died March 18, 1851, leaving four children.

Martha A., died in childhood; Leah Risley, died in childhood; Hannah Holmes, died November 2, 1896.

Enoch Alpheus, died suddenly, July 22, 1896. He was one of the executors of his father's estate, and was the more active and energetic business man of the brothers. He spent his life at the Locust Grove homestead, never marrying.

Sarah Nathalie, the last of this line to bear the Doughty name, after completing her studies at St. Thomas Hall, Flushing, Long Island, returned to the homestead and after her brother's death took up the work he laid down. After the sale of the estate in 1910 she caused a beautiful home to be erected at No. 1 Stenton Place, Atlantic City, where she now resides, freed from the cares of business and enjoying her freedom to its utmost limit. She is intensely interested in matters of genealogy, local history, and preservation of all that pertains to the glorious past of her family, her state, and her country. She was the organizer of Lafayette Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Atlantic City, was elected its first regent June 6, 1895, and has held the office continuously until the present. This is one of the large and most efficient of the patriotic bodies of the State, and has accomplished a great deal along its special lines of work. Miss Doughty is also regent of Century Chapter, Daughters of 1812; is a Colonial Dame, a Holland Dame, member of the New Jersey

Historical Society, the Mary Washington Monument Association, and the Pocahontas Society; a worthy daughter of worthy sires, inheriting their high ideals of life, their strong characteristics and talents.

FRELINGHUYSEN, Frederick T.,

Lawyer, Distinguished Statesman.

The Hon. Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, who rose to the distinction of being Secretary of State in President Arthur's cabinet, was born in the village of Millstone, Somerset county, New Jersey, August 4, 1817.

His honored ancestry, distinguished for piety, eloquence and patriotism, traces in direct line to the Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen. Narratives appear on other pages of this work relating to that eminent divine, to his son, the Rev. John Frelinghuysen, his grandson, General Frederick Frelinghuysen, and his great-grandson, Theodore Frelinghuysen.

Frederick Frelinghuysen, youngest of the three sons of General Frederick Frelinghuysen, was born in Millstone, New Jersey, November 7, 1788. He was educated at Princeton, and on being admitted to the bar commenced practice in his native town, where he rapidly acquired a lucrative practice and established a brilliant reputation. Though suddenly stricken by death in his thirty-second year, he is remembered as a natural orator, with a fervid imagination, a buoyant temperament, and as possessing great power over juries. He died in 1820, leaving surviving him his young widow, daughter of Peter B. Dumont, Esq., who owned a valuable plantation on the south bank of the Raritan river, near Somerville, and leaving also three daughters and two sons.

Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, son of Frederick Frelinghuysen, was only three years of age when his father died, and immediately he was adopted by his uncle Theodore and taken to live with him in Newark. It is especially satisfactory to record that, inheriting his father's natural gifts, his eloquent speech and fervent emotions, and partaking of the refinement and comeliness of his mother, whose heart was ever filled with ambitious aspirations for the honorable career of her son, the loss of his father could not have been more fully compensated than it was by the care and custody of the little boy in the guardianship of his distinguished uncle, who, having no children of his own, lavished upon him all the means that could be employed in his training and culture.

His preparatory education alternated between the academy at Newark and the academy at Somerville. He entered Rutgers College as a sophomore and graduated in the class of 1836, a class conspicuous for names that subsequently became eminent. While a student in college, Mr. Frelinghuysen's prepossessing personal appearance, his tall, slender figure, neatly attired, his handsome, glowing face, together with a dignified and manly bearing, made him singularly attractive. John F. Hegeman, a classmate, speaking of him at this time, says: "His natural talents were of a high order, but he had no specialties in his studies, no genius for the higher mathematics, no special fondness for the physical sciences. While his standing was good in the classics and in the general studies prescribed, it was evident that he enjoyed most the branches of mental and moral philosophy, logic and rhetoric. Oratory had a charm for him. He seemed to have a prescience of the path in life he was destined to pursue, and all his studies were subordinated to that end."

Upon graduation Mr. Frelinghuysen entered at once upon the study of law in the office of his uncle, Theodore Frelinghuysen, at Newark. The advantages and training which he received here were of exceptional value. After three years of study he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and three years later, in 1842, he was admitted as a counselor. At this juncture two impor-

Fred.k T. Frelinghuysen

tant events in his history were to be recorded, the public profession of his religious faith, by which he formed ecclesiastical relations with the church of his ancestors, the Reformed Dutch Church, and secondly, his marriage to Miss Matilda Griswold, the accomplished daughter of George A. Griswold, a wealthy merchant of New York City. These two relations, the church and the home, ever afterward held the heart of Mr. Frelinghuysen and were his chief joy to the day of his death. Mr. Frelinghuysen stood on high vantage ground at the very start of his professional career in Newark, succeeding to the office and library of his uncle, whither the old clients of the elder Frelinghuysen were accustomed to resort for professional services. Now that his uncle had become chancellor of the University of New York, the young attorney was welcomed as the representative successor of the venerable jurist and senator, loved and revered for so many years; and he received the sympathy and support of the business men, the merchants and the manufacturers of Newark. A host of influential friends gathered around him. The religious classes cherished an affection for his name; the Newark bar took him into their special favor, and the whole community bestowed upon him their plaudits and good will. Besides, the helping hand and warm recognition of such men as Chief-Justice Hornblower, Asa Whitehead, Elias Van Arsdale, Governor Pennington, John P. Jackson, Oliver S. Halstead and many other leading lawyers, were extended to him.

He was soon appointed city attorney, an office bringing him in contact with the industrial classes and securing for him a general interest in the government and business of the city. His early appointment as the retained counsel of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company and the Morris Canal and Banking Company provided a rare field for the development and exhibition of his legal capabilities. Required to appear before courts and juries in different counties, in hotly contested suits at law, meeting as antagonists the strongest counsel in the State and abroad, and in the highest courts of the State, within a few years he stood within the foremost rank of the New Jersey bar. He became not only an eloquent advocate capable of swaying juries, but an able lawyer, preparing and conducting most important cases with strategic skill and eminent success. A formidable antagonist in any cause, civil or criminal, his practice became lucrative and enviable. It is especially noteworthy that in achieving his eminence at the bar he relied not more upon his eloquence and genius than upon the unwearied diligence with which he studied and toiled.

Patriotism was a strong characteristic inherited by Mr. Frelinghuysen, and he kept well read in the politics of his State and country. He was frequently called to address large political gatherings. As far back as 1840 he was one of the speakers at the Whig State Conventions, at Trenton, in the presidential campaign of that memorable year. Having acquired eminent legal distinction, and with an unbroken line of ancestry standing high in the annals of honorable official position, his ambition to follow in the same path was a logical sequence. It is recorded that the only instance in which he failed to obtain the appointment he desired was in 1857, when he was a candidate for the attorney-generalship of New Jersey, ex-Senator William L. Dayton, who failed in re-election as United States Senator, being the successful candidate. But in 1861, Attorney-General Dayton being nominated by President Lincoln as Minister to France, Governor Olden, who had in the meantime been elected Governor, appointed Mr. Frelinghuysen to the vacant place. In 1866, when the term of the office of Attorney-General expired, Marcus L. Ward, who was then Governor, renominated Mr. Frelinghuysen for a new term in that office, which he fill-

ed with eminent ability. It was the stormy period of the Civil War, and the legislation of that day demanded much special labor, attention and official assistance. During this trying period he spent the most of his time at Trenton in discharging the duties of his office and bravely sustaining the governor in defending the Union.

The years which covered the years of the Rebellion were pre-eminently an educational period, one that tested and demanded the profoundest application of the minds of public men to comprehend the principles of civil government and to solve the hard problems that rose out of the attempted secession of States and the question of the rights of freedom. No one learned more rapidly and thoroughly in this school for making statesman than did Attorney-General Frelinghuysen, who had already become one of the most popular political speakers in his State, being well read in history, and the politics of the country, and capable of electrifying the masses when he appeared before them. Thus prepared, upon the death of William Wright, of Newark, United States Senator from New Jersey in 1866, Governor Ward appointed Mr. Frelinghuysen as Mr. Wright's successor, and he took his seat in the Senate in December of that year. In the winter of 1867 he was elected by the Legislature to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Wright, which ended March 4, 1869. At the expiration of his term, the Legislature of New Jersey was Democratic, but Mr. Frelinghuysen had taken such high rank in the Senate and had been so able and eloquent a supporter of President Grant's administration, that in 1870 he was nominated by President Grant and confirmed by the Senate as Minister to England. This honorable position, which the most ambitious public men have so fondly coveted, Mr. Frelinghuysen, singularly enough, declined. The reason, which did not appear until after his death, throws a beautiful sidelight upon his intense devotion to the purity and simplicity of his home life. It is recorded that he stated in private conversation that he declined "because Mrs. Frelinghuysen was opposed to exposing her children to the influence of court life which the mission would involve." And he yielded to her wish. In 1871, however, there again occurred in the Senate a vacancy to be filled from New Jersey for a full term, and the Legislature was Republican. The public eye was at once directed toward Mr. Frelinghuysen, and after a spirited struggle in caucus, he was elected by the Legislature for a term of six years, from 1871.

It was in the Senate that Mr. Frelinghuysen added the choicest laurels to his fame. The Senate chamber was admirably adapted to his tastes and qualifications. Versed in the science of law and civil government, possessed of oratorical graces, with keen and skillful dialectic power in debate, of fine presence and dignity of action, conscious of integrity, nerved with indomitable courage blended with faultless Christian courtesy, with an inborn patriotism, and spurred on by ancestral prestige, he entered at once into the honors of the Senate and became a prominent and leading member of that august body. He was there during the reconstruction period, when every phase of legislation required the profoundest statesmanship, but he was both ready and ripe, diligent, assiduous and watchful and alert to grapple every new and important question that arose. As a member of the judiciary committee, the finance committee, the committee on naval affairs, the committee on claims, and on railroads, and as chairman of the committee on agriculture, he was charged with a varied and often perplexing responsibility. During his career in the Senate he took part in the impeachment trial of President Johnson, and his judicial opinion, filed in the public record of that court, was brief, clear and convincing. He took a prominent part in the debate on the Washington

Treaty, and also in the French Arms controversy, and he raised his voice emphatically against polygamy as engrafted upon the body politic of Utah. The measure to return to Japan the balance of the indemnity fund not used for the payment of American claims, though just and honorable, was not carried until after a prolonged struggle, and the success of this measure was due to Senator Frelinghuysen's efforts. He introduced the bill to restore a gold currency and he took charge of Mr. Sumner's bill for reconstruction, after the Massachusetts statesman had become unable to look after it. It is impossible to enter into details concerning even Senator Frelinghuysen's more notable speeches through which he made a brilliant record for himself and his State. He voted and spoke invariably against the inundation of the flood of bills for relief which were founded upon claims of southern loyalists during the war and which, if carried to their logical consequences, would have swamped the national treasury. He spoke on the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill in 1868 with great eloquence and force and with a radicalism born of sagacious conversation. The situation was a critical one. The Constitutional amendments formed the background, and the State governments of the South must be reorganized. The white population refused to recognize at the same time the rights guaranteed to the freedmen by the constitutional amendments. The alternative on the part of Congress was to confer on the freedmen full citizenship, the right to vote and to be voted for.

Senator Frelinghuysen, always cautious and conservative, upon this question became as radical as any Senator on the Republican side, and brilliantly and with rare logic and force covering in his arguments both the "sovereignty" of the nation and the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws, not only kept pace with the advance of public sentiment, but sagaciously stood for a government which should be the same in every section. A change in the political party in control of the State retired Senator Frelinghuysen from the Senate at the expiration of his term, March 4, 1877; but he was not left long unemployed in the public service of his country. Upon the tragic death of President Garfield, Vice-President Arthur succeeded to the presidency under embarrassing circumstances. His own party, irritated and distracted, extended to him meagre sympathy. Under these trying circumstances, he invited ex-Senator Frelinghuysen to take the first place in his cabinet, as Secretary of State. It would have been difficult for him to place at his right hand a secretary more qualified for that high position than Mr. Frelinghuysen. The foreign policy of the administration was correspondingly pacific and honorable, conciliating but firm. In negotiating international treaties, taking in the scope of the subject matter, anticipating contingencies liable to arise in the far future, adjusting the conflicting interests of industries, revenues and commerce of nations, Secretary Frelinghuysen sustained the heaviest burden of his life. The two treaties which caused him most exhaustive labor in their general provisions were probably the Spanish Treaty, which President Arthur submitted for ratification near the close of his term, and the great treaty involving the building of the Nicaragua Canal. Both failed of ratification. The preparation and procurement of the latter international document will ever remain a monument to Secretary Frelinghuysen's skill, industry and statesmanship.

As in public life, so in private life, Secretary Frelinghuysen was a model man. At home he was the center of the affection of his family; in the church which was his supreme delight, he was a pillar; on the platform of religious associations, at Sunday-school and Bible-society anniversaries he was from early manhood a familiar, popular and eloquent speaker. At the time

of his death he was president of the American Bible Society. The religious element in his character was positive and of a high type. A close student of the Bible, reposing in the orthodox faith of his fathers, he was yet free from cant and narrowness and preserved throughout his public as in his private career, the pre-eminent Christian character.

The broader fields of his activity did not preclude his interest in and sympthay with the lesser and more local institutions. Schools, public libraries, young men's associations, received his sympathy and assistance, and in higher education he was ever mindful of his alma mater, serving on her board of trustees for thirty-four years from 1851. He seldom addressed literary societies, a notable exception being an oration before the literary societies of Princeton College in 1862, followed by the conferring upon him by that institution of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

March 4, 1885, upon the inauguration of a new administration, Mr. Frelinghuysen surrendered his seat in the cabinet to his successor, Secretary Bayard, laden with honors, and taking with him the gratitude of his countrymen for his distinguished services. Apparently he had enjoyed uniform good health, but the removal of his public official burdens revealed his bodily waste and weakness. He went from the cabinet to his home in Newark, and to his dying bed. He was too ill to receive the congratulations and welcome of his fellow citizens, who had thronged his home to greet his return. He fell into a comatose state, and in that condition the eminent statesman lay for several weeks, self-conscious, but almost dead to the world. Day after day for many weeks, expressions of sympathy and anxiety were telegraphed from all parts of the country, and the metropolitan press announced, by hourly bulletins, the reports of his attending physician. The end came. He died on the 20th of May, 1885, sixty-eight years of age, leaving a wife, three sons—Frederick, George Griswold, and Theodore; and three daughters Miss Tillie, Miss Lucy, and Mrs. John Davis.

Public expressions of sorrow and sympathy were numerous and eulogistic. The press all over the country gave unwonted space to obituary, historical and editorial notices of the sad event and of the eminent public citizen. The Historical Society, then in session at Newark, not only expressed in elaborate resolutions their appreciation of his public services and their admiration of his high character, but attended the funeral in a body. The Newark bar did likewise. Secretary Bayard of the Department of State at Washington, the Governor of New Jersey and the Mayor of Newark all issued official proclamations announcing his death, and besides paying high tribute to his memory, personally attended his funeral. Resolutions of sympathy and eulogy were adopted by the trustees of Rutgers College, by the church of which he was a member, by the American Bible Society, of which he was president, by other local Bible societies, and also by other numerous public bodies, religious, benevolent, political and financial, expressing their love and reverence for his life, character and services. The obsequies were held in the North Reformed Church, in Newark, on the afternoon of the 23rd of May, 1885. The church was filled with the prominent men of the State, officials and private citizens, members and ex-members of the diplomatic corps, bringing tributes of sorrow and praise to his memory, a vast assemblage of the great and good, mourning his death with sincerest grief. He was buried in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery.

On the 9th of August, 1894, in the city of Newark, was unveiled the statue erected to the memory of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen by a union of private citizens and the muncipal government of the city of his home. The statue is a bronze, the work of the Hartford sculptor, Karl Gerhardt. It

is colossal in size, standing nine feet high and represents the subject addressing an audience, an attitude so familiar to the people of the city. The pedestal is of granite twelve feet high, on a broad extending base of the French style and was the gift of the city through the Common Council and the Board of Works, and is a rare specimen of the architectural skill of A. Wallace Brown, of Newark. Thus fittingly and enduringly does the distinguished citizen, the brilliant lawyer and the eminent Christian statesman live before the eye of the rising generations as well as in the hearts and memory of a grateful people.

YORKE, Thomas Jones,

Leader in Early Railroads.

Thomas Yorke, first American ancestor of the Salem county, New Jersey, family of that name, came from Yorkshire, England, when a young man, and about 1730 became a clerk for Thomas Potts Jr., at Colebrookedale Furance, in what is now Berks county, Pennsylvania. He was born in 1708, and came of an eminent family that had been long seated in the county of York, where, according to Burke, the Yorke family had for many generations maintained a leading position among the landed proprietors, Beverly Hall, near Ripon, being the family seat. Sir John Yorke, Knight, was Lord Mayor of London, and one of the trustees named in the will of Richard Whittington, of nursery ballad fame. He was father of ten sons, two of whom, Edward and Edmund, became vice-admirals of the Royal Navy, and attained knighthood.

Thomas Yorke, Pennsylvania immigrant, was doubtless descended from one of the ten sons of Sir John Yorke, but his lineage has never been definitely traced. He was a man of abilty and education, and became prominent in the affairs of that section of Philadelphia county incorporated into Berks county in 1752. He was commissioned a justice June 30, 1849, was one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas after the organization of the county of Berks, and also represented that county in the Provincial Assembly in 1756-57. In December, 1747, the Provincial Assembly having adjourned without making any provision for the protection of the province against the depredations of the Indians on the frontier or invasion from abroad, he was one of those "who had the love of their country sincerely at heart," described in the message of Anthony Palmer, president of the Assembly, in his message to the reconvened House, May 17, 1748, "who voluntarily entered into an association for defence; formed companies which proceeded to choose officers, who, in turn, assembled and chose their superior officers, all being commissioned by the direction of the Provincial Council." Among the regiments formed under these proceedings was "The Associated Regiment of the County of Philadelphia," of which Edward Jones was chosen colonel, and Thomas Yorke lieutenant-colonel, and both duly commissioned, they having previously been selected captains of companies in the manner above described. He was also interested in the Provincial navy, and in 1761 was authorized by council to perform duties relative to the navy.

Thomas Yorke seems to have been a progressive business man, and his name occurs as one of three underwriters on an early policy of insurance for £360, dated 1757, on the sloop "George," Captain (or Master) Burrows, issued for William Fisher & Company, through J. Saunders and William Gibson. He died June 24, 1764, and was buried at Perkiomen, plot of Robeson family, where his tombstone bears this inscription:

"In Memory of
Thomas Yorke, Esqr.
Who departed this life
June 23, 1764, Aged 56 yrs."

Thomas Yorke married (first) in 1736, Martha Potts, born in 1718, died in 1741, daughter of Thomas Potts Jr., by his second wife, Magdalena Robeson. Thomas Yorke married (second) Margaret Robeson, a cousin of his first wife and a descendant of Andrew Robeson Sr., surveyor-general of New Jersey, 1687, and one of the eleven commissioners of West Jersey in the same year. He later returned to Philadelphia, where he was an extensive landowner, member of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania in 1693, and a provincial judge. Thomas Yorke married (third) Mary Robeson, a niece of his second wife. He had issue by all of his wives, the line of descent to Thomas Jones Yorke, of Salem, New Jersey, being through Andrew, eldest son of the second wife, Margaret Robeson Yorke.

Andrew Yorke was born in Philadelphia, November 26, 1742, and died in Salem, New Jersey, in 1794, buried in St. John's Episcopal Cemetery. He did not locate in Salem until 1773, engaging there in mercantile operations from that year until his death. His store and home were in the brick building at the corner of Yorke and Magnolia streets. He took an active part in the struggle for independence and served as aide to General Newcomb. He was one of the prominent men of his day, and the first of his family to settle in Salem. He married, in Manayunk, Philadelphia, Eleanor Coxe, of that city. Children: Andrew, died young; Martha, moved from Salem to Hancock's Bridge and there died; Lewis, of further mention; Thomas, followed the sea as privateer during the War of 1812 and later as a merchantman, commanding vessels in the coastwise trade.

Lewis, second son of Andrew and Eleanor (Coxe) Yorke, was born in Salem, New Jersey, died in Philadelphia, in 1809. He was educated and lived in Salem until after his marriage, then located at Hancock's Bridge, Salem county, where he engaged in mercantile business in partnership with Louis Paullin. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary Jones, of Salem. Children: Andrew, died young; Thomas Jones, of further mention; Lewis S., married Adelaide Patton, of Philadelphia.

Judge Thomas Jones Yorke, second son of Lewis and Mary (Jones) Yorke, was born at Hancock's Bridge, Salem county, New Jersey, March 25, 1801, and was identified with Salem county and the city of Salem until his death, April 4, 1882, at the age of eighty-one years. He was educated at Salem Academy, graduating from school into mercantile life, beginning his career as clerk in the store of his grandfather, Thomas Jones, in Salem. From 1817 to 1821 he was associated with the establishment of James Patton, a shipping merchant of Philadelphia, as clerk in the counting room, returning to Salem in the latter year. There he entered into partnership with his uncle, Thomas Jones, and was successfully engaged in mercantile ventures until 1847, trading under the firm name of Jones & Yorke, their place of business being later known as "Star Hall." In 1847 he retired from trade, the pressure of public affairs and private business fully occupying his every moment. Far-sighted and public-spirited, he saw the benefits that would accrue to Salem county and West Jersey through the building of railroads, and for many years, in the face of fierce and often unkind local criticism and opposition, persevered in almost unceasing effort to bring Salem within the network projected and built by the United Railroad and Canal Companies of the State. The result for which he labored was accomplished when the West Jersey railroad reached Salem. He was mainly responsible for the stock subscriptions secured to build that branch, in gaining right of way, and in breaking down the opposition that would have prevented its building. The first office of the company was built on his home lot, and in it was placed the first safe owned by the company. This office yet stands in Salem, on the estate of his daugh-

ter, and was used by his son, Thomas Jones Yorke Jr., until the latter's death. Judge Yorke was identified with all the early railroad enterprises of South Jersey in high official position, and was connected with Commodore Stockton in the erection of the famous "Stockton Hotel" at Cape May, after the railroad had been built to that noted New Jersey coast resort. He saw far into the future, and lived until his fondest dreams of prosperity for his native Salem and that entire section were more than realized, the numerous towns between Camden and Cape May and on the many branches all having sprung into existence or having been greatly benefitted through the wise judgment, public spirit, and indomitable courage of a few men, chief among them Thomas Jones Yorke, of Salem, the father of railroad enterprises in South and West Jersey. Moreover, he lived to see the facts refute the abuse and slander unsparingly heaped upon him by the enemies of progress, and to have his calumniators publicly acknowledge their error and acclaim him a public benefactor.

His railroad activity began in 1853 with his election to the board of directors of the West Jersey Railroad Company, and his after choice as secretary and treasurer of that corporation. These offices he held until 1866, when he was chosen president, the second man to hold that office. He remained in the presidency until 1875, then resigned, but continued to serve as director. He was also president of the Cape May & Millville Railroad and of the West Jersey Express Company, maintaining a policy of progressive liberality in the management of all. He was a director of the West Jersey Mail and Transportation Company, the Salem Railroad Company, and the Camden and Philadelphia Ferry Company, these companies now all being grouped and part of the Pennsylvania Railroad system. All these valuable properties were organized and fostered under his able guidance, yet so modest was he and so little thrown out of balance by his successes that when the first train came to Salem he did not leave his home to participate in the public rejoicing.

As a builder and advance agent of prosperity, Judge Yorke's memory is gratefully and lovingly cherished, but that is only one reason for his popularity and but one item in his long and useful life. He early engaged in active political life, held many local offices, and became a leader in town and county, in 1835 representing Salem county in the State Legislature. This brought him prominently before the State leaders, and ere long he was one of the men who guided the fortunes of the Whig party in New Jersey. In 1837 he was elected to Congress, serving by reelections until 1843. He was one of the congressmen who voted for the appropriation to build the first telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore, the invention of Professor Morse particularly appealing to his progressive nature. For twelve years he was one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Salem county, filling that office with dignity and faithfulness. He was a strong Union man and in all things aided with purse and influence to advance the common good.

Judge Yorke, though weighted down with public and private responsibilities, did not "live for himself alone." Generous and kindly hearted, he delighted to be of service to others, and many were the men whom he quietly aided in obtaining their start in life, by purse and counsel. He was most social and friendly by nature, but his naturally dignified and reserved nature often created the wrong impression among those little acquainted with him, that he was cold and unapproachable.

Judge Yorke married (first) Mary A., daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Smith, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who bore him a son, Louis Eugene Yorke, a captain in the United States Regular Army, who died in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1873. He married (second) Margaret Johnson Sinnickson, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ja-

cobs) Sinnickson, of Salem county. (See Sinnickson family in this work). Children: Mary A., now living in Salem, widow of DeWitt Clinton Clement (q.v.); Elizabeth S., now residing in Salem at the old home; Thomas Jones (2) (q.v.); Margaret J., married Dr. J. B. Parker, a surgeon of the United States Navy; Caroline P., married William F. Allen, editor of the "Travelers' Official Guide," and president of the Official Guide Publishing Company. The daughters of Judge Yorke are all living, his only son, Thomas J. Yorke (2), survived his father until December 3, 1913.

YORKE, Thomas Jones,

Man of Affairs.

Associated with his honored father in his railroad enterprise in his younger years, and with his uncles, John and Charles Sinnickson, of Philadelphia, as a member of the coal firm of Sinnickson & Company, Thomas J. Yorke Jr., on his return to Salem, at once took his rightful place among the men of affairs in this city. Heredity and experience combined to develop an unusual executive ability, while his social gifts and charming personality rendered him one of the most delightful of entertainers. He was a man of wide reading, extensive travel, and withal had so genuine an interest in life that he was one of the most popular of Salem men long after years had whitened his locks. His was a true friendliness that sprang from a warm heart and one that always responded to every demand. He was of the best type of American manhood, keen and efficient in business, but alive with human interest and by nature a nobleman.

Thomas Jones Yorke, only son of Judge Thomas Jones Yorke and his second wife, Margaret Johnson Sinnickson, was born in Salem, New Jersey, June 10, 1843, died there December 3, 1913. He was educated in Salem schools and at Edge Hill School, near Princeton, and in early manhood was his father's valued assistant. He began business life as a partner in the firm, Sinnickson & Company, coal shippers, and for over twenty years he continued in business in Philadelphia, then retired from the firm and returned to Salem. From that time until his death at the age of seventy years he was prominently identified with the business interests of Salem and vicinity. He was president of the West Jersey Marl and Transportation Company, of Woodbury, a corporation he developed to a high point of prosperity, was connected with the Salem Gas Light Company for many years as a director, and from 1906 until his death was its efficient president.

Public political life was distasteful to him, and although frequently offered appointive and elective positions refused all except one, when he allowed himself to be elected a member of the city council. He was a Democrat in political faith until a few years prior to his death, then became an Independent, supporting his private choice for office regardless of politics. He resembled his father in many of his characteristics, and, as in his honored sire, modesty and quiet dignity hid a warm heart and friendly nature from those with whom he was not well acquainted. He was a member of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, and ever generous in the support of that parish.

He was greatly appreciated socially and as one of the organizers, member of the board of directors, and president, was deeply endeared to his fellow members of the Salem Club. It was with genuine regret that his resignation as president of the club was accepted, ill health compelling his retirement a year prior to his death. He was also a member of the Fenwick Club and served a term as president of that organization.

Mr. Yorke was a good and true friend, kindly hearted and sincere, his experience and sympathy making him a safe counselor. With personality most delightful, modest and unassuming, he was an interesting

companion, calling upon the experiences of his travels and his generous reading for topics of common appeal. He was a pleasing conversationalist and an appreciative listener. When, at the mature age of seventy years, he was called to another world, regret was genuine and universal, manifested by all who had ever come within the charm of his presence. He is buried in St. John's Cemetery, at Salem, that spot hallowed by the dust of so many of his kith and kin.

CLEMENT, DeWitt Clinton,

Prominent Man of Affairs.

Through intermarriage the families of Yorke, Sinnickson, and Clement touch many of the leading families of West Jersey, a section in which these families have ever been prominent. This branch of the Clement family traces to James Clement, founder of the American branch of the ancient and honorable Clement family of England, that in some branches traces to royal ancestors, Kings of England, Scotland, and France. James Clement, the founder in America, was the head of one of the pioneer families of Haddonfield, New Jersey, locating there in 1670. He died in 1724.

Jacob Clement, son of John, the founder was high sheriff of Gloucester county, New Jersey, 1709-10. His son, Samuel, was a member of the New Jersey Legislature, 1754-61-65. His wife, Rebecca Collins, was a granddaughter of Francis Collins, of England, judge, member of the governor's council and of the New Jersey Legislature for many years. From Samuel and Rebecca (Collins) Clement came three generations, headed by a Samuel Clement, to Samuel (4), father of DeWitt Clinton Clement, of Salem, New Jersey, of the seventh American generation.

DeWitt Clinton Clement, the son of Samuel and Eliza H. Clement, was born in 1826, died in Salem, January 10, 1883. After completing his education he was engaged for a time in mercantile life in Baltimore and Philadelphia, later locating in Salem, New Jersey, where he was for a time a merchant. When his father-in-law, Judge Thomas J. Yorke, became active in railroad enterprises, Mr. Clement became closely associated with him as secretary and treasurer of Salem railroad, an office he most capably filled until his death. In addition to this railroad connections Mr. Clement had other large business interests of a private nature and ranked with the foremost men of his day. He was a forceful, energetic man of affairs, held the unbounded confidence of his associates, and left behind him a worthy reputation.

In private life he was highly esteemed and no man in the community was more respected than he. He was very popular in Salem, but his modesty and self effacement prevented his friends from bestowing upon him the public honors that they desired to make his, his refusal to allow his name to be presented for political preference constant and steadfast. He served one term in Salem council, but his inclinations ran so little toward such activity that he never again relented. He was a Whig in politics until the overthrow of that party, then affiliated with the Democracy. He was not unmindful of the claims of his city upon his time and services, but in private life fulfilled all of the obligations of good citizenship, and was a tower of strength in the party. His talents were most versatile, and there was no branch of the railroad business with which he was unfamiliar, even to running a locomotive. He was connected with the Salem railroad from 1858 until his death, a period of twenty-five years.

He was most kindly by nature and ever ready to aid his friends. He was known to all in Salem and for all he had a cheery word and genial smile. In St. John's Episcopal Church he served with zeal as vestryman, and his intense public spirit was made manifest in many ways. He loved his library and read extensively, adding to

personal experience the printed knowledge of masters of many lines of human effort. He fought life's battle valiantly, and created a record of efficiency, public spirit, and good citizenship that well deserves to be perpetuated and emulated.

Mr. Clement married (second) April 24, 1861, Mary Adelaide Yorke, daughter of Judge Thomas Jones and Margaret Johnson (Sinnickson) Yorke, of extended mention in this work. Child: Eliza H., married Charles Heath Bannard, of the Fidelity Trust Company, Philadelphia, and has Charles Heath and Margaret Yorke Bannard. Mrs. Mary A. Yorke survived her husband, a resident of Salem, her home, No. 114 West Broadway, filled with precious mementoes of her honored ancestry.

DODD, Amzi,

Distinguished Jurist.

Civilization will hail riches, prowess, honors, popularity, but it will bow humbly to sincerity in its fellows. The exponent of known sincerity, of singleness of honest purpose, has its exemplification in all bodies of men; he is found in every association and to him defer its highest honors. Such an exemplar, whose daily life and whose life work have been dominated as their most conspicuous characteristic by sincerity, was Amzi Dodd, who endeared himself to the citizens of New Jersey by his devotion to duty as a public man and by his many kind acts in private life. Hon. Mr. Dodd served the State of New Jersey as Vice-Chancellor on two occasions, for ten years was a special justice of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and in 1882 became the president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark.

A native son of New Jersey, Judge Dodd was born in Essex county, March 2, 1823. The emigrant ancestor of the Dodd family in America was Daniel Dodd, an English Puritan who came to America in 1646, and whose son Daniel was one of the founders of Newark, whither he came as a member of the party from Branford, Connecticut, headed by Rev. Abraham Pierson, in 1666. The younger Dodd gained fame as an able mathematician and he was a surveyor by profession; in 1692 he served as a member of the Colonial General Assembly. General John Dodd, grandfather of Amzi Dodd, was a lifelong resident of Bloomfield, New Jersey, where he did considerable work as a surveyor and where he served as magistrate for many years. His son, the late Dr. Joseph Smith Dodd, father of Amzi Dodd, was graduated in the medical department of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University), as a member of the class of 1813, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He initiated the active work of his profession at Bloomfield and for nearly a third of a century devoted his attention to a large and lucrative practice here, where his death occurred September 5, 1847. He married Maria, daughter of the Rev. Stephen Grover, who was for fifty years pastor of the Presbyterian church at Caldwell, New Jersey.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Judge Dodd was descended from a distinguished ancestry, many of his forefathers having been extremely well read and learned. He was the second son of his parents and was carefully nurtured in a home of refinement and culture. As a youth he attended the Bloomfield Academy, and in 1839, at the age of sixteen years, he was admitted to membership in the sophomore class of the College of New Jersey, in which excellent institution he was graduated in 1841 with the highest honors, being chosen to deliver the Latin salutatory at the commencement in September of that year. He was a classmate of the Rev. Dr. Theodore Cuyler, the eminent Brooklyn divine; Rev. Dr. Duffield, of Princeton University; John T. Nixon, United States District Judge; Edward W. Scudder, of the New Jersey Supreme Court; Rev. Dr. Potter, of Ohio; and Professor A. Alexander

Alphonse Daudet

Hodge. After completing his collegiate course he began teaching school, being thus engaged in Virginia for the ensuing four years. During all his spare time and in vacations he read law, also doing service for a time in the office of Messrs. Miller & Whelpley, prominent attorneys at Morristown, New Jersey. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in January, 1848, and shortly afterward entered into a partnership alliance with the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, then a practicing lawyer of prominence and later Secretary of State of the United States. In 1850 Judge Dodd was made clerk of the Common Council of Newark and he retained this position for three years, in the meantime carrying on an individual law practice. With the passage of time his legal work grew to such tremendous proportions that he was forced to withdraw from the above office and devote his entire attention to the demands of his clients. Although an able and popular public speaker his legal work seemed to be confined mostly to corporation and fiduciary affairs. In 1851 he delivered a wonderful Fourth of July oration in the First Presbyterian Church at Newark and subsequently he delivered a literary address at commencement at Princeton, a discourse before the Essex County Bible Society, and in the strenuous period preceding and during the Civil War he made many strong speeches in favor of abolition.

As a "Free-Soiler" he aided in the founding of the Republican party, of whose principles he was an active exponent. In 1856 he was chosen as the Republican nominee for Congress in the district composed of Essex and Hudson counties. In 1863 he was elected by the Republicans of Essex county to the New Jersey legislature, serving in that capacity for one term. In all his political campaigning he won renown as a strong and forceful public speaker and in view of this fact it was remarkable that he preferred to act as counsellor rather than as advocate in his professional work. However, he early evinced the highest capacity for original investigation and interpretation of the law. His mind was early skilled in logical reasoning, which enabled him to solve a legal complexity as easily as a problem in Euclid. As a lawyer he was not one who relied upon antecedent cases but went down to the fundamental principles and applied them to the case in hand, whether similar questions had been adjudicated adversely or not.

So widespread had Mr. Dodd's fame as a lawyer become that in 1871, when the business of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey became so pressing as to oblige Chancellor Zabriskie to ask for the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor, he was immediately chosen for the position. He received his appointment from Governor Randolph and served as Vice-Chancellor with the utmost efficiency until 1875, when he handed in his resignation. In 1872 he had been nominated by Governor Parker and confirmed by the Senate as one of the special justices of the Court of Errors and Appeals, the highest judicial tribunal in the State. His term of office as justice lasted six years, and in 1878 General George B. McClellan, then governor of New Jersey, wrote Judge Dodd the following letter, which is here

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TRENTON.

January 18, 1878.

Hon. Amzi Dodd, Newark.

Dear Sir:—Although your term of office as a member of the Court of Appeals does not expire for several weeks, there are reasons which seem to render it advisable for me to take measures to fill the appointment at an early day. I do not care to make a nomination without first ascertaining the wishes of the party most interested, and I therefore write to say to you that it will afford me peculiar satisfaction to be permitted to nominate you as your own successor. Perhaps you will pardon me for saying that I am led to this determination by the estimate in which you are held by all who have been thrown in contact with you.

Very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

Judge Dodd returned an affirmative reply to the above letter and after Governor McClellan had made the appointment he sent with the commission the following brief note:

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TRENTON.

February 7, 1878.

Hon. Amzi Dodd, Court of Errors and Appeals:

My Dear Sir:—I take great pleasure in forwarding to you the new commission for the office you now hold. This appointment was made solely in consequence of your eminent merit and without solicitation from any quarter, and it is very gratifying to me that you have consented to accept it.

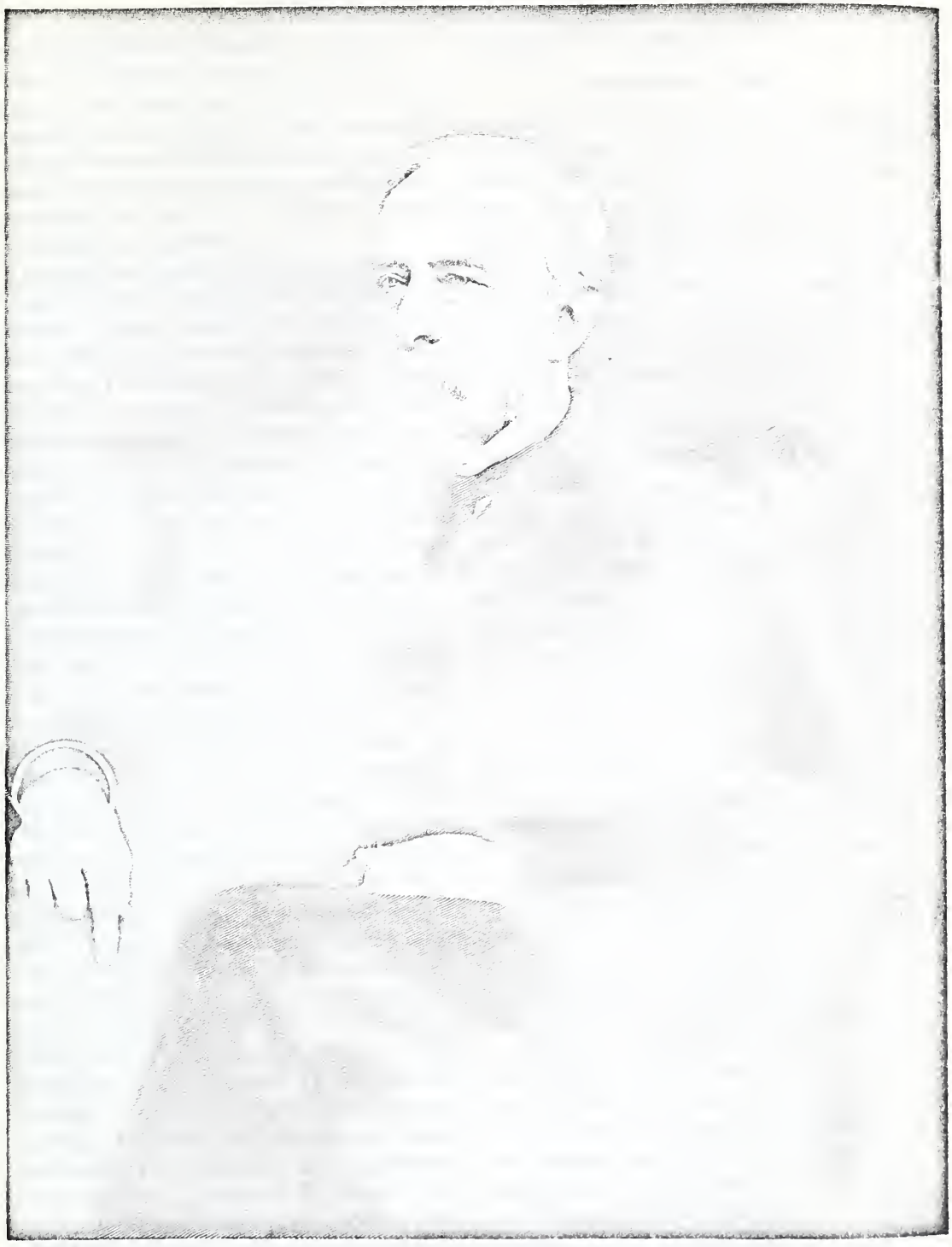
Very truly your friend,

(Signed) Geo. B. McClellan.

From 1875 to April, 1887, Judge Dodd was a member of the New Jersey Board of Riparian Commissioners, receiving that appointment from Governor Bedle. In 1881 he was again called upon to serve the State as Vice-Chancellor, taking the office at the request of Chancellor Runyon. He retained this position for only one year, however, and in 1882 also resigned his seat upon the bench of the Court of Errors and Appeals, being moved to do so in order to assume the duties as president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, of which prominent corporation he had been mathematician for the preceding twenty years. That all Judge Dodd's public offices were held by merit and never by political influence is evident when it is here stated that all his appointments were received from Democratic administrations, he, himself, being an uncompromising Republican. For a period of eleven years, from 1871 to 1882, Judge Dodd was engaged in judicial duties. His opinions as an equity judge are to be found in the New Jersey Reports, volumes 22 to 34 inclusive; and as a member of the Court of Errors and Appeals, his opinions are in volumes 36 to 42 inclusive. "They are regarded by legal men as possessing superior merit and belonging to the best class of judicial productions. Some of them have become authoritative cases in important questions." One of the most notable cases decided by him was that of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company *vs.* the National Railway Company, tried in 1873. Judge Dodd's opinions in this notable case are recorded in volume 7, C. E. Gr. 441. His decision was never appealed and the result of the injunction issued against the defendant prohibiting the construction of the proposed road was the passage soon after of the general railroad law of the State. In a historical account of New Jersey legislation the above case is spoken of as follows:

Chancellor Zabriskie was in Europe at the time, and the application for injunction restraining the construction of the new road was made to Amzi Dodd, the Vice-Chancellor, the peer of the Chancellor in legal skill and learning. The hearing extended during several months. The Chancery Court rooms, the morning he read his opinion, were crowded to suffocation. The excitement created by the decision was simply enormous Coming on the eve of the decisive battle between the two corporations in the halls of the legislature, then in session, its importance may be imagined, but its effect can scarcely be described. The Vice-Chancellor was praised and denounced by turns, commended for having stamped on a vicious abuse of the State's highest prerogative, and denounced by the men who had expected to profit by the fraud. His decision helped to give new force to the drift of public sentiment. The people had been impatient of the monopoly that sought to keep every competing line out of the State, and their sympathies had been given to those interested in the new line movement. But the suspicions with which the revelations made during the course of this litigation had covered them, now made them objects of distrust. The only escape from these men on the one side and the legislative monopoly on the other was a bill that should open the way for the use of the soil to all roads with wise restrictions; and so an enormous impulse was given to the demand for a free and general railroad enactment.

In addition to his great professional learning Judge Dodd was a skilled mathematician. He succeeded the late Joseph P. Bradley, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, as mathematician for the



A. O. Keasbey

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of which he became president in 1882. As head of this great and powerful insurance company he was enabled to give vent to his splendid executive and business talents and under him the above concern has flourished until now it is one of the largest insurance companies in the east.

In 1852 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Dodd to Jane Frame, daughter of William Frame, formerly of Newark, but after 1860 a resident of Bloomfield. Judge and Mrs. Dodd became the parents of nine children, of whom three sons and three daughters are living, in 1912, namely: William S., a lawyer; Edward Whelpley, engaged in business; Joseph Smith, a medical practitioner; Caroline, wife of Leonard Richards, a New York merchant; Julia, wife of H. B. Frissell, D. D., principal of the Hampton (Virginia) Normal and Agricultural Institute; Louise, who is unmarried, resides with her mother at Bloomfield.

In 1874 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Dodd by his *alma mater,* the College of New Jersey. In 1876 the Supreme Court of the State appointed him one of the managers of the New Jersey Soldiers' Home, of which position he was incumbent to the time of his death. Judge Dodd was a man of broad human sympathy and innate kindliness of spirit. Charity in its widest and best sense was practiced by him, and his benevolence made smooth the rough way of many a weary traveler on life's journey. In his private life he was distinguished by all that marks the true gentleman. His was a noble character, one that subordinated personal ambition to public good and sought rather the benefit of others than the aggrandizement of self. Endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities, to which were added the discipline and embellishments of culture, his was a most attractive personality. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him and was deeply beloved by his fellow citizens in Bloomfield.

KEASBEY, Anthony Q.,

Accomplished Lawyer.

Anthony Q. Keasbey who was engaged in law practice in Newark for more than forty years, was born in Salem county, and began his practice there in 1847. He was the son of Edward Quinton and Mary Parry (Aertsen) Keasbey, and a descendant on his father's side of early settlers in West New Jersey. His mother was a descendant of General Caleb Parry, who was killed in the battle of Long Island.

Edward Keasbey, the first of the family who came from England, settled in Salem about 1694. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and took an active part in their affairs. On December 11, 1701, he married Elizabeth Smart, widow of Isaac Smart, and daughter of Andrew and Isabella Thompson. Edward, his second child, born in 1705, married in 1725, Elizabeth Bradway, daughter of Edward Bradway Jr., and granddaughter of Edward Bradway, a judge of the first Supreme Court of West Jersey, in March, 1680. Their son, Edward Keasbey, born in 1726, became one of the most prominent men of his day. He served as representative of Salem and Cumberland counties in the General Assembly from November, 1763, to 1769; was elected deputy from Salem to the Provincial Congress which met in October, 1775, in Trenton, and he attended its session in 1776 at New Brunswick, which adopted a State Constitution for New Jersey and ratified its place in the newly formed federation of the colonies. On April 4, 1778, he was appointed chairman of the Council of Safety, and he proved his faithfulness in this capacity until the end of the Revolutionary War. He married (first) Prudence, and (second) Sarah, daughters of Edward Quinton, son of Tobias Quinton, one of the settlers in Quinton, Salem county, West New Jersey. His son, Anthony Keasbey, was for many years county clerk at Salem, a member of the General Assembly from

1798 to 1801, and later a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His son, Edward Quinton Keasbey, born in 1793, after a medical course in Philadelphia practiced in Salem until his death in 1847. In 1840 he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1844 was chosen a presidential elector by the Whig party to vote for Henry Clay. All his life he was a resident of Salem. He married Mary Parry Aertsen, a daughter of Gilliaem Aertsen, of Charleston, South Carolina, who came from the Dutch West Indies. She was then living with her brothers Robert, John and James Aertsen, in Philadelphia. Of his two sons, one, Anthony Quinton, is the subject of this sketch; the other, Edward Keasbey, born August, 1827, became president of the Raritan Hollow & Porous Brick Company at Perth Amboy. His daughter, Annie Aertsen, is the widow of Wheeler H. Peckham, late of New York.

Anthony Quinton Keasbey was brought up in his father's home, and became an ambitious student in the Salem Academy, where he was the first youth prepared for college. He entered the sophomore class at Yale, and was graduated in 1843, at the age of nineteen. While he was in college he and Theodore Runyon were among the founders of the Scroll and Keys society in 1842; they were both present at the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary in 1892, and delivered addresses. Mr. Keasbey studied law for a while in Salem with Francis Law Macculloch, son of George Parrott Macculloch, of Morristown, and finished his study for the bar in Newark under Cortlandt Parker. After his admission as attorney in 1846, he returned to Salem, where he practiced law until 1852, attending the circuit also in Cumberland and Cape May. He married, October 18, 1848, Elizabeth, second daughter of Jacob W. Miller, of Morristown, then United States Senator from New Jersey. Three children were born to them in Salem—Edward Quinton, George Macculloch, and Elizabeth Miller. His wife died there. Mr. Keasbey, after a trip to Europe with his sister Annie, removed to Newark. On September 30, 1854, he married Edwina Louisa Miller, eldest daughter of Jacob W. Miller, and by her he had eight children.

Anthony Quinton Keasbey and Cortlandt Parker formed the first law partnership under section 2 of the practice act of March 17, 1855. The firm of Parker & Keasbey continued to exist until March 1, 1876, when both formed partnerships with their sons, under the names of Cortlandt & Wayne Parker, and A. Q. Keasbey & Sons. While beginning his practice in Essex county, Mr. Keasbey kept his clients in West New Jersey, and had suits for insurance in connection with the burning of the Mount Vernon Hotel. In 1859, when New Jersey had no chancellor, Mr. Keasbey, while spending a summer at Cape May, invoked the jurisdiction of the United States Court for clients from Philadelphia, going with the bill and affidavits to Judge Dickerson, who was fishing on Jamaica Bay, and returning with an injunction to Cape May.

Appointed first by President Lincoln in April, 1861, and afterwards by Presidents Johnson, Grant, Hayes and Arthur, Mr. Keasbey served for twenty-five years as United States Attorney for New Jersey. During the Civil War the duties of the office increased very much in number and importance, and involved large responsibilities. For many years there were many large cases under the revenue laws, some of them involving widespread frauds against the government, extending over several States. The discovery of a conspiracy to defraud the government of one million dollars bequeathed by Joseph L. Lewis, a Hoboken miser, to be applied towards the payment of the national debt, was one of his most important and successful cases, resulting in the conviction of the guilty persons and the securing of its legacy. Mr. Keasbey was United States Attorney when Judge Greer held the Circuit Court in New Jersey.

and he served during the terms of Judges Field, Nixon and Green. His was the longest service of any United States Attorney of his time, and the frequent reappointments testified to the faithfulness and ability with which he discharged his duties both as an advocate and as a representative of the government in matters of legal business of great delicacy and importance. Mr. Keasbey was very effective as an advocate in criminal cases, as well as capable in the management of the business of the office, and, while very zealous for the government, he was eminently fair, and never pressed a prosecution unless he was satisfied that it was his duty to do so. His general practice was large during the whole term of his office as District Attorney. As counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company in New Jersey, he examined applications for loans and titles to land from 1868 to 1876. He was counsel also for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in its contest over the building of a bridge across the Arthur Kill. He was especially remarkable as a trial lawyer, for his skillful handling of a case in court and keen cross-examination of witnesses. He had a large practice in the United States courts, and was one of the best known of the New Jersey lawyers in the Supreme Court of the United States. Patent cases, which attracted him through his interest in new discoveries, as well as his desire to preserve the principles of equity, were brought to him frequently in preference to men whose practice was entirely confined to the law of patents.

The organization of the Republican party, about 1856, engaged his active attention, and to the end of his life he was one of its leaders and earnest supporters by tongue and pen. He was greatly interested in the growth and development of Newark, and suggested and took part in many plans for its improvement. He was counsel for and part owner in one of the lines of horse railways, and took part in the purchases and consolidation which led to the equipment and operation of all the lines with electricity.

He was an incorporator of the Howard Savings Institution, a founder of the Hospital of St. Barnabas, and from its organization in 1867 until his death, a member of the board of trustees; a charter member and for many years on the board of governors of the Essex Club: and was connected with the Historical Society, to which he contributed addresses on Judges Field and Nixon, a paper on the bicentennial of the purchase of East New Jersey, and other important articles. His expressions of political and legal opinions appeared in the public press; and his wide reading familiarized him with literature past and present, and every department of modern progress especially in the fields of science and invention.

Mr. Keasbey built a country house in Morristown in 1891, and in 1894 he gave up his home on Clinton avenue, Newark, and took his extensive library to Morristown. He lived scarcely a year after this, and died suddenly in Rome, while he was travelling in Italy with his daughters. His wife, Edwina L. Keasbey, died August 18, 1888.

An estimate of his ability expressed in the "Newark Daily Advertiser," on the occasion of his death, was as follows:

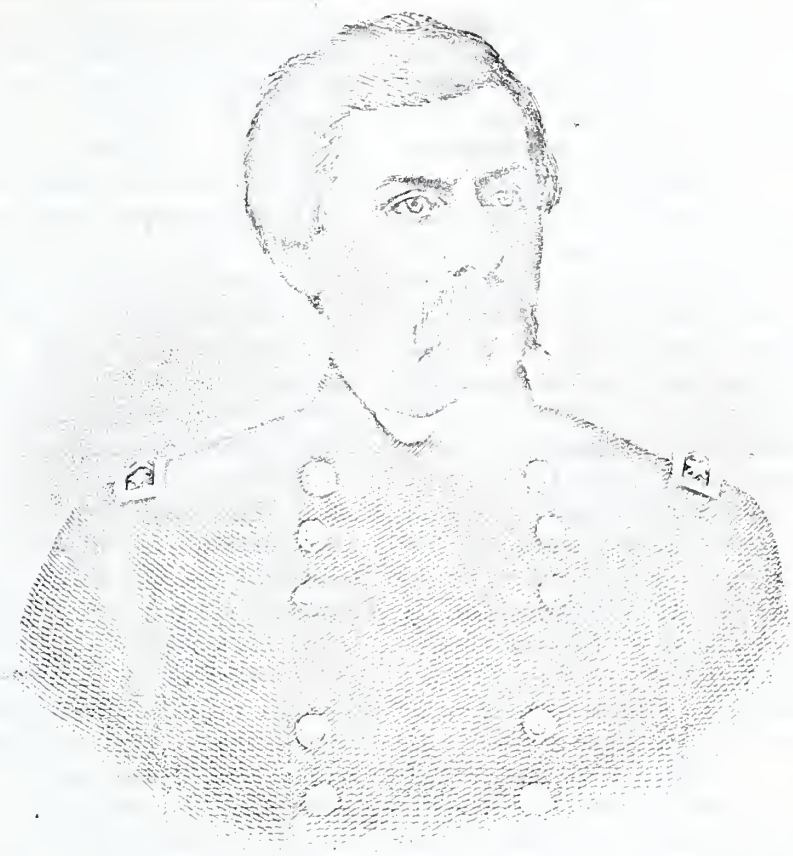
> In learning, in culture, in refinement, in the profundity of his legal knowledge, in the sagacity of his business judgment, in the clarity of his intellectual opinions, in his appreciation of the true, the beautiful and the good, and in the warmth of his social life and the intensity of his friendship he was a remarkable and distinguished man. Few men in our State have the wide range and sweep that marked Mr. Keasbey's intellectual equipment. He could have shone in many fields of endeavor, but he chose the law, in which he achieved so many and brilliant triumphs. In the world of letters, had he chosen to walk in that field, he would have made a high name and fame for himself, so rich was his power of expression, so well stored his mind, and so wide his grasp of essential things. Even in his busy career he found time to write much, and in everything he wrote there was a firmness of expression, a delicacy of touch, a force, a vigor and a charm which disclosed the true man.

McCLELLAN, George Brinton,

Distinguished Soldier, Governor.

George Brinton McClellan was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1826, son of Dr. George and Elizabeth (Brinton) McClellan.

He matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1844, and left at the close of his sophomore year to enter the U. S. Military Academy, where he was graduated in July, 1846, second in the class. He was appointed to the Engineer Corps as brevet second lieutenant, and served in the war with Mexico, 1846-48. He was engaged in opening the road from Matamoras to Tampico, 1846-47; siege of Vera Cruz, March 9-29, 1847; battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17-18; promoted second lieutenant, April 24, engaged in skirmish of Amazoque, May 14; battles of Contreras, August 19-20, and Cherubusco, August 20; constructing batteries against Chapultepec, September 9-13; assault and capture of City of Mexico, September 13-14, 1847. He was at West Point, New York, attached to a company of engineers, 1848-50, and in command of troop, 1850-51. He was brevetted first lieutenant, August 20, 1847, for Contreras and Cherubusco; captain, September 8, 1847, for Molino del Rey, which brevet he declined, and captain, September 13, 1847, for Chapultepec. He was assistant engineer in building Fort Delaware, 1851-52; engineer of the exploring expedition, Red River, Texas, 1852; chief engineer, Department of Texas, 1852, and in charge of surveys on the coast of Texas, 1852-53. He was engineer in the exploration and survey of the western division of the projected Northern Pacific railroad through the Cascade Mountains, 1853-54; collected railroad statistics for the War Department, 1854-55; and was a member of the military commission sent to the theatre of war in Europe, 1855-56, and his official report was published by order of Congress, 1857. He devised the McClellan saddle in 1856, which came into general use in the army. He was promoted first lieutenant, July 1, 1853, and captain in First Cavalry, March 3, 1855, on the eve of his departure to Europe, and on his return to the United States resigned his commission in the army, January 16, 1857, to take position as chief engineer of the Illinois Central railroad, serving 1857-58, and was vice-president of the St. Louis and Cincinnati railroad, 1860-61. He was appointed major-general of Ohio volunteers, April 23, 1861, and was in command of the Department of the Ohio from May 13 to July 15, 1861. He commanded the Federal forces in Western Virginia; engaged in the action at Rich Mountain, July 11, 1861, and by a forced march surprised Colonel John Pegram near Beverly, July 12, 1861, and compelled him to surrender. For his services in Western Virginia he received the thanks of Congress, July 12, 1861. He was commissioned major-general, U. S. A., May 14, 1861, and was placed in command of the Division of the Potomac, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., July 27, 1861. On August 17, 1861, he was given command of the Department of the Potomac; on August 20, 1861, of the Army of the Potomac, and November 1, 1861, was made general-in-chief of the armies of the United States. He advanced upon Manassas, Virginia, March 6-10, 1862, and transferred the Army of the Potomac to the Virginia peninsula, which movement was followed by the siege of Yorktown, April 5-May 4, 1862; occupation of Williamsburg, May 5-6, 1862; battle of Fair Oaks, May 31-June 1, 1862, and Seven Days' battle before Richmond, June 26-July 2, 1862. He was familiarly known as "Little Mac," and appears to have had the full confidence of his officers and men. The Peninsular campaign was abandoned by order of General Halleck, who had been made general-in-chief of the Federal army, McClellan having asked to be relieved of all responsibility of the operations outside the Army of the Potomac. After General



Geo B McClellan

Pope's army was defeated, August 31 and September 1, 1862, President Lincoln went to McClellan's house in Washington and instructed him to meet the retreating army, take command, and save Washington, and it was under this verbal order from the President that the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Virginia were merged as the Army of the Potomac and prepared to meet the Confederate army under General Lee in the Maryland campaign, the last campaign of McClellan. He was in command of the defences of Washington, September 2-8, 1862, and of the new Army of the Potomac from September 8 to November 10, 1862, and during this time fought the battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862; the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862; transferred his headquarters to Warrenton, Virginia, where during October and November he received reinforcements and placed the Army of the Potomac in a condition to protect the national capital from further danger. On November 10, 1862, he received notice from the War Department to report at New York City on waiting orders, and the command of the Army of the Potomac was transferred to General A. E. Burnside. General McClellan visited Boston in the winter of 1862-63, where he was presented with a sword, and in June, 1864, he delivered the oration at the dedication of the soldiers' monument at West Point, New York. He was nominated as a candidate for President by the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, August 29, 1864. At the meeting of the Electoral College, McClellan and Pendleton received from New Jersey, Kentucky and Delaware twenty-one votes, to two hundred and twelve for Lincoln and Johnson.

He resigned from the army November 8, 1864, visited Europe, 1865-68, with his family, and on his return took up his residence in Orange, New Jersey. He declined the presidency of the University of California in 1868, and that of Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1869. He had the supervision of the building of the Stevens battery under the terms of the will of Edwin A. Stevens, 1868-71; was engineer-in-chief of the Department of Docks, New York City, 1870-72; planned the bridge erected over the Hudson river at Poughkeepsie; was president of the New York Underground Railroad, of the United States Rolling Stock Company, and of the Atlantic and Western Railroad, and in March, 1877, was nominated by Governor Robinson, of New York, Superintendent of Public Works in New York State, but the Senate refused to confirm the appointment. He was nominated by acclamation by the Democratic State Convention of New Jersey for Governor of New Jersey, September 19, 1877, and was elected, serving 1878-81. He introduced reforms in the State militia, preserved the non-partisan character of the judiciary, established schools for industrial education, recommended needed reforms in the prison-labor system, and left the public schools and other institutions of the State in a prosperous condition. He was a member of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers, 1881-85, and pronounced the oration at the dedication of the battlefield of Antietam in 1885, his last public service.

He married Mary Ellen, daughter of General Randolph Barnes Marcy, and their son, George Brinton, was a representative in Congress from New York City. General McClellan translated from the French: "Manual of Bayonet Exercises," adopted for use in the United States Army (1852), and is author of: "Government Reports of Pacific Railroad Surveys" (1854); "Operations in the Crimea, and Organization, Instruction and Equipment of European Armies" (1857); "Reports on Organization of the Army of the Potomac and its Campaigns in Virginia and Maryland" (1864); "The Peninsula Campaign," in the

"Century," May 5, 1885; and two articles in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," 1887.

He died in Orange, New Jersey, October 29, 1885.

PITNEY, Henry Cooper,

Prominent Lawyer, Jurist.

Former Vice-Chancellor Henry Cooper Pitney, whose death occurred January 10, 1911, was one of the most distinguished lawyers and jurists of New Jersey. A natural legal acumen led him to the law, and he gained a high reputation for unwavering honesty in his dealings with clients, thoroughness in the preparation of his cases, and brilliant advocacy of every cause in which he was employed. In ability to deal with the technicalities of scientific problems, in the knowledge of equitable principles and of equity law, he stood unequalled. These qualities fitted him as well for pleading in the higher courts as before a jury, and in both he was highly successful. On the bench, to his profound knowledge of the law he added a natural sense of justice and a fervent desire to carry out the principles of real equity.

Mr. Pitney came from a family seated in New Jersey for almost two centuries, and having a long and honorable English lineage. His immigrant ancestor, James Pitney, was a manufacturer in England, having his shop on London Bridge. His grandfather, Mahlon Pitney, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Henry Cooper Pitney, eldest child of Mahlon Pitney (2) and Lucetta, daughter of Henry Cooper, was born January 19, 1827, in Mendham township, Morris county, New Jersey, on the ancestral farm which afterward came to him by descent. He began his education under private tutors at home, and afterward attended the school of Ezra Fairchild, in Mendham (later in Plainfield), where he had for classmates the eminent Presbyterian divine, Rev. Theodore Cuyler, and the distinguished lawyer William Fullerton. At the age of fifteen he was taken from school on account of delicate health, and remained at home until his nineteenth year, studying at intervals. In 1846 he entered the junior class of Princeton College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1848, the year in which he came of age; later he received the Master's degree, and in 1891, in recognition of his eminent legal and scholarly attainments, the same institution conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

After graduation Mr. Pitney began the study of law under Theodore Little and Hon. Ira C. Whitehead, the latter a former Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. In 1851 he passed a satisfactory examination and was admitted to the bar as attorney, and in 1854 as a counsellor. In the following year he opened an office in Morristown, but for some time his practice amounted to little, and he gave the major portion of his time to study, and, as he declared afterward in life, herein he laid the foundation of his later success as a jurist. In the early years of his practice the great activity of the iron mining industry in Morris county gave rise to much important and difficult litigation, in which he took a very active part. His natural taste for the study of scientific questions gave him an advantage in this class of practice, and he became recognized as an authority on questions of law relating to mining engineering. He was also active in the development of the Morristown Water Company, and took part in many important cases involving water rights, and soon became an authority on questions of law relating to hydraulic engineering. As the business of our equity courts increased, he became prominent in the trial of important cases in that forum. For many years before he went upon the bench his practice had principally been as counsel in important cases throughout the State, in most of which he

Henry Bodfish Putney

was associated with and opposed by men who were recognized leaders of the bar. He was enthusiastically devoted to his profession; thorough and untiring in the preparation of his cases; loyal to the interests of his client—yet always fair to his opponent, and frank with the court. His mind was analytical and searching, and rarely failed to discover at once the ground upon which the contest must be decided. He was indefatigable in the examination and discussion of authorities, and always presented his arguments with earnestness, vigor and convincing power; he invariably commanded the attention and respect of the court, and won the victory whenever the case warranted. In 1862 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Morris county, and served as such for five years with entire success and much credit to himself. He continued in practice until April, 1889, when he entered upon official position in the line of his profession. For several years he had acted as Advisory Master in Chancery, and was one of the first ten Advisory Masters appointed by Chancellor Runyon, in pursuance of a statute passed for that purpose to relieve the Chancellor in the congested work of the court. These were later superseded by the Vice-Chancellors, and he co-operated with Chancellor Zabriski in the framing and enactment of the law providing for the appointment of the latter. On April 9, 1889, he was appointed Vice-Chancellor by Chancellor McGill, and he was reappointed in 1896 and again in 1903. In the absence of the Chancellor he was several times appointed, under the statute, a Master to act for the Chancellor. As Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Pitney brought to his office every required qualification, and added materially to his high prestige. Many notable cases were adjudicated by him, among them being the famous Tobacco Merger case. The amount of judicial work accomplished by him was immense, and would have overtaxed the energies of an ordinary man. His long experience in the trial of cases enabled him to sift and analyze testimony, and to group together the basic points in the case. His profound legal knowledge especially fitted him to apply principles, while his alertness of mind forecast the end of an argument from its very beginning; and his keen perception gave him a remarkable power of logical discrimination, which resulted in the famous equitableness of his decisions. His scorn of fraud and wrong made him sometimes appear intolerant, but he was always fair-minded and open to conviction.

Vice-Chancellor Pitney retired from the bench by resignation on April 9, 1907—the eighteenth anniversary of his appointment to the position, and soon after his eightieth birthday—on account of an increasing deafness, although his other physical faculties were unimpaired, and his intellect was unclouded. In honor of his birthday event, on January 19, 1907, the Bench and Bar of New Jersey gave him a complimentary dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, where a distinguished assemblage numbering more than two hundred lawyers and jurists listened to lofty encomiums upon his life and services, uttered by Chancellor William J. Magie, who presided; Supreme Court Justice John Franklin Fort (afterward governor), Vice-Chancellor Frederic W. Stevens, former Attorney-General John W. Griggs, all of New Jersey; Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, and Hampton L. Carson, former Attorney-General of Pennsylvania. Vice-Chancellor Pitney was greatly affected by this fine tribute, and betrayed the depth of his feeling in his response to the toast of his health. The speeches and toasts were afterward printed for private circulation. Three months later, on the day when he sat as Vice-Chancellor in Jersey City for the last time, the members of the Bench and Bar presented to him a handsome hall clock as a further tribute of their affection and good will.

Mr. Pitney exerted himself usefully in

connection with many interests of great value to the community. In 1865 he aided in organizing the National Iron Bank, of which he became a director, which office he held during the remainder of his life. In 1896 he was chosen as president of the bank, and served in that capacity until his death. He was also an organizing member and a director of the Morris County Savings Bank. In 1870 he was one of a company which purchased the Morris Aqueduct property, after purchase by the town had been rejected at the polls. He was made president of the water company, and remained such until his death, and the property was so capably administered by him that it became highly valuable. He was one of the leading spirits in the Morristown Library and Lyceum, and a trustee; a member of the Washington Association of New Jersey, of the Sons of the Revolution, and a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown. He was a Republican in politics, and for a time served on the county committee of the party. After his retirement from the bench Mr. Pitney spent much of his time in his law office in the National Iron Bank Building hearing some cases specially as Advisory Master. He was also actively occupied during his last years with the affairs of the Morristown Water Company, the National Iron Bank and the other local interests just mentioned. He was also agreeably occupied with the supervision of his farm at Mendham, where he was born and which since 1760 had been owned successively by his great-grandfather, his grandfather, his father and himself.

Mr. Pitney married, April 7, 1853, in New York City, Sarah Louisa, daughter of Oliver and Sarah (Crane) Halsted, of Elizabeth, New Jersey. Children: Sarah Halsted, married Finley A. Johnson; Henry Cooper, Mahlon and John Oliver Halsted, all lawyers, and written of elsewhere in this work; Catherine James, married to George R. Van Dusen, a lawyer of Philadelphia; Mary Brayton; Frederic V., married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. George H. Chadwell, D. D., former rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown.

After his death, at the opening of the February term, 1911, of the Court of Chancery, at Trenton, there were proceedings in memory of the deceased Vice-Chancellor, consisting of addresses by Attorney-General Wilson, former Chancellor William J. Magie, R. V. Lindabury and former Justice Gilbert Collins, followed by a formal minute prepared on behalf of the Vice-Chancellors and read by Vice-Chancellor Emery, all of which were made records of the court and will be published in the Equity Reports. On this occasion his character was fittingly summarized in these words:

His was a personality at once striking and distinguished. At the bar and on the bench he has made his impress upon two generations of men. Vigorous in mind and body, endowed with the highest qualities of courage and manhood, ripe in judgment, learned in the law, sensitive to truth, and a natural lover of justice, he has found a place of enduring eminence in the profession of his choice.

His very instincts and character fitted him for special usefulness in the arena of equity. He despised deceit and the dissembler. He hated fraud. By temperament he found keen pleasure to use his own words, in "laying bare a fraud into which a crafty designer had lured an unwary and innocent victim." Such problems aroused his keenest activities and righteous indignation. So, too, the man who suffered by accident or mistake made high appeal, not so much to his sympathies as to his inherent love of fair play. Those who sought to evade a just and lawful undertaking outraged his ideals of morals and manliness. To such he made it clear that the remedy of specific performance could teach lessons both of morals and manliness, for by it how often did he compel some men to do by force of the court's decree what all men should have done by choice. To him a duty arising from confidence or trust reposed was a solemn and sacred obligation. His whole life by precept and example proclaimed it. And so it was that the negligent or dishonest trustee learned from him new or forgotten lessons of honesty and of diligence. And through the whole gamut of activity that comes to the equity judge his very instinct helped

him enforce the lessons of honesty, of fairness, of diligence and duty, of manliness and or morals.

If his hand was sometimes heavy his heart was always tender. If his manner was sometimes brusque his motives were always true to high and righteous ideals, and those who knew him best loved him best, and loved him with tender consideration.

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His mind was vigorous, resolute and splendidly trained, and his deliverances were clear, cogent and courageous. In the philosophy of the law just as in the physical universe, a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. His reasoning was direct and not by devious paths. "He thought straight," as Bacon said of one of the judges in his own time. In an issue of law neither casuistry nor the complex refinement of reasoning brought confusion to his mind. The real issue was discovered and laid bare. The non-essentials were swept aside and the true principle and controlling trend of authority were speedily and appropriately applied. And so it was that the journey was short between the story of wrong when he heard it, and the relief which was sought.

In a controversy of fact he found the truth with unerring instinct. Those who knew him at the bar said his skill in marshalling and analyzing facts was masterful, and that faculty or gift would seem never to have left him, but rather to have grown with judicial experience. His opinions, I think, were lucid and useful to an unusual degree. This was not alone because he was a learned judge, but in part at least because the controlling facts were recited with such clearness and completeness, and analyzed with such care, that the principle of equity at length invoked was obvious and convincing. Thus when the facts had been passed in complete review the legal principle in its application was both illuminated and emphasized. It is this characteristic which made his opinions to me, at least, of special value.

A notable figure has passed from our sight—a striking, forceful, unique personality that for over half a century was familiar to the public view in the discharge of duties connected with the administration of justice. In these, and all other duties, Henry C. Pitney served his age and his time faithfully and well, and then, full of years and of honors, like the patriarch of old, "after he had served his own generation, fell on sleep."

His career on the equity bench was the longest in this court, with one exception, and embraced the greatest service and work of his widely useful life.

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His acceptance of this office and splendid administration of it for eighteen years have done much to emphasize and magnify the vital importance and influence of trial courts and courts of first instance in our system of jurisprudence.

His previous career at the bar had qualified him wonderfully well for the position. He was pre-eminent as an equity lawyer; but he was this because he was first of all thoroughly grounded in the great system of common-law rights—the fundamental, all-pervading system which equity is designed to aid and supplement in order to secure full and complete administration of justice—and he was familiar with the full scope of the remedies; as an attorney he was thorough, resourceful and skillful in the preparation and presentation of the cases, and as an advocate, powerful alike in the trial and appellate courts. He was equipped besides with a large experience of business and affairs, with wide knowledge of human nature and a keen insight into human character and passions.

As a judge, his dominant trait was a passion for doing justice, which vibrated in every fibre of his heart and brain. And the justice, at which he aimed, and which so far as in him lay, he wrought out, was the full, completed justice, as he saw it, between the parties, on the whole dispute before him, without regard to mere forms of procedure. He refused to perpetrate, in the name of the law, what he thought to be an injustice, and no matter how just a rule may have been at the time of its origin, he was prepared to disregard it and originate another in its place if it no longer served the end for which it was created. No judge in any of our courts ever showed a more complete self-effacement in searching for the right of a cause in order to determine what decree would stand firmly on equity and justice. The permanent record of his opinions in the New Jersey Equity Reports yields the finest fruits of learning and industry and splendid intellectual endowments, and his many vigorous discussions of novel, doubtful or complicated questions, both of law and fact, illustrate his powers and the dominant traits of his mind and character, and will constitute a great and lasting monument to his memory.

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Many of the striking traits, so familiar to all the bench and bar, cannot be pictured or recalled from his formal opinions, but these will long be perpetuated by the traditions of a profession which treasures what is worth preserving in the lives of its members. *Haec olim meminisse juvabit.* Not soon will they forget this memorable judge as he actually administered his office; his vigorous dominating presence and manner; his accurate, quick—sometimes impatient—seizure of

the salient points of a case; his clashes with counsel to bring out what he thought the vital questions; his protection of the weak against the strong; his open, decided expression of views, with forceful argument to sustain them, but retaining always an openness of mind ready to be corrected. For withal and over all he had absolutely no pride of opinion, no sensitiveness nor apprehension about any charge of inconsistency; in truth, as he himself might have expressed it, he stood for no conclusion, either of himself, or another, which did not fully stand the tests to which it must properly be subjected; and because he never spared himself in these respects, he failed to understand that others could take offence if at times he refused to spare them. His personal traits, his versatility, his general friendliness, his wit and humor, and, over all, the power that emanated from a great human heart, full of love for his great profession and those worthy to be its members as his brethren, and an affection that grew with his advancing years, fastened all of us to him in bonds which will not be severed by death.

BALDWIN, Albert,

Accomplished Financier.

When, in the course of a comparatively few years, the scope of a business enterprise increases from a moderate beginning to that of many thousands of dollars a year it argues that there must be a very capable leading spirit in control of its affairs, and it is of a man of this caliber, Albert Baldwin, of Newark, New Jersey, that this sketch treats. His ability as a financier was only equalled by his high standing as a Christian gentleman, whose ideals in every relation of life were irreproachable. His family is a very old and distinguished one, and a brief review of its history will not be out of place in this sketch.

Baldwin I, Count of Flanders, married Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald, of France, and wife of Aethelwulf, king of the West Saxons of England. Their son, Baldwin II, the Bald, married Aelfthryth, daughter of Alfred the Great. Their great-grandson, Baldwin V, surnamed van Ryssel, married Adela, daughter of Robert of France, and sister to Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror. Hence we find the name of Baldwin on the roll of Battle Abbey, and Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, a century later, riding at the side of Richard, Coeur de Lion, to the Crusades, in which, as the Latin Kings of Jerusalem, his cousins of Flanders, descendants of the youngest brother of Godfrey de Bouillon, had already made the name famous throughout Europe, and later were to make it still more famous as the name of two of the Emperors of Constantinople.

Returning to English annals, we find the Baldwins noted in the history of their country until the reign of Edward VI, in 1552, when Richard Baldwin, of Dundridge, Parish of Ashton Clinton, county of Bucks, in his will left his property to his three sons—Henry, John and Richard—making his executor Henry, who, five years later, became the owner in fee simple of Dundridge, Ashton Clinton, where he and his wife, Alice, spent their lives. His will named his son Richard as his executor, and his property was divided among his seven children. One of these children, Sylvester, emigrated with his wife and children to New England, but died on the voyage, June 21, 1638. His widow and children settled in Milford, Connecticut, and many of his descendants are still living in that section. Of Richard Baldwin, mentioned above, three sons—Timothy, Nathaniel and Joseph—came to America, and have left descendants. Timothy and Nathaniel decided to remain at Milford, while Joseph, the lineal ancestor of Albert Baldwin, removed to Hadley. The line of descent is as follows:

Joseph Baldwin married (first) Hannah ——; (second) Isabel, sister of Deacon Lawrence Ward, of Newark, and of George Ward, of Branford, who was the father of John Ward, of Newark, and she was the widow of —— Catlin; he married (third) Elizabeth Hitchcock, widow of William Warriner. Jonathan, son of Joseph and Hannah Baldwin, married (first) Han-

Albert Baldwin

nah, daughter of Sergeant John Ward, of Branford; (second) Thankful, daughter of Elder John and Abigail (Ford) Strong. Joseph, son of Jonathan and Hannah (Ward) Baldwin, married —— Bruen. Amos, son of Joseph and —— (Bruen) Baldwin, married Mary Taylor. Lewis, only son of Amos and Mary (Taylor) Baldwin, married Martha ——. Henry, son of Lewis and Martha Baldwin, married a distant cousin, Sarah, daughter of Caleb and Lydia (Johnson) Baldwin. Cyrus, son of Henry and Sarah (Baldwin) Baldwin, married Elizabeth Cooper, daughter of Giles and Sally (Wicks) Mandeville, and a lineal descendant of Gillis Jansen and Elsje (Hendricks) de Mandeville, who emigrated from Rouen, France, to Holland, and thence to New Amsterdam in 1647. They had four children.

Albert Baldwin, third child and son of Cyrus and Elizabeth Cooper (Mandeville) Baldwin, was born on the Baldwin homestead at East Orange, New Jersey, July 5, 1835, and died October 21, 1897. He had a twin brother, Abram Mandeville Baldwin. His education was a limited one, and consisted of attendance at the district school. This, however, did not deter him in his efforts to improve himself in every direction, and every spare moment was applied to the acquisition of knowledge of a varied character, so that in the course of time his stock of learning compared more than favorably with that of men who had had every advantage and opportunity for acquiring an education in the more usual manner. Perhaps this contributed to his success, as the knowledge acquired at the expense of such effort, must of necessity have made a deep impression. He was but a young lad when he found employment in the Orange Bank, at a time when Stephen D. Day was the president of the institution and W. A. Vermilye, its cashier. So adaptable and ambitious and energetic was Mr. Baldwin that before the expiration of four years he had fitted himself for the position of receiving and paying teller in the City Bank of Newark, an office of which he became the incumbent in 1856. The only other employes at that time were a bookkeeper, a clerk and a runner. The capital stock of this bank was $300,000, with an equal sum on deposit, and, for a young man who had just attained his majority, the position of teller was a very responsible one. However, so accurately and faithfully were the duties of this office discharged, that two years later Mr. Baldwin was advanced to the position of cashier of the bank, and retained this office until his death, at which time he combined with it the office of vice-president. Altogether his connection with the bank extended over a period of forty years. During this period the deposits increased from $300,000 to almost $2,000,000, the capital stock to a half million, and the working force was trebled. From the time of his early manhood, Mr. Baldwin had made his home during the winter months in the city of Newark, and his summers were spent at Convent Station, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. He gave all of his time and attention to the affairs of the financial institution with which he was connected, and never took any part in other public matters. His religious affiliation was with the Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, in Newark, in which he was a vestryman many years.

Mr. Baldwin married, in May, 1861, Jennet Phelps, daughter of Dr. Charles Hooker, of New Haven, Connecticut, a descendant of Rev. Thomas Hooker, who came to New England in 1633, settled in Hartford three years later, and founded the first church in Connecticut. Mrs. Baldwin was born in 1837, and died February 16, 1883. They had children: Charles Hooker, born November 26, 1865, married Bertha Wilson Smith, and has one child: Beryl Raymond; Albert Henry, born October 24, 1868, vice-president of the National Newark Banking Company, married Mary Ellen, born in Wisconsin, a daughter

of Rev. Peter and Anna M. (Chamberlin) Pearson; Jennet Eliza, now deceased, was born June 28, 1874.

TICHENOR-FAIRCHILD,

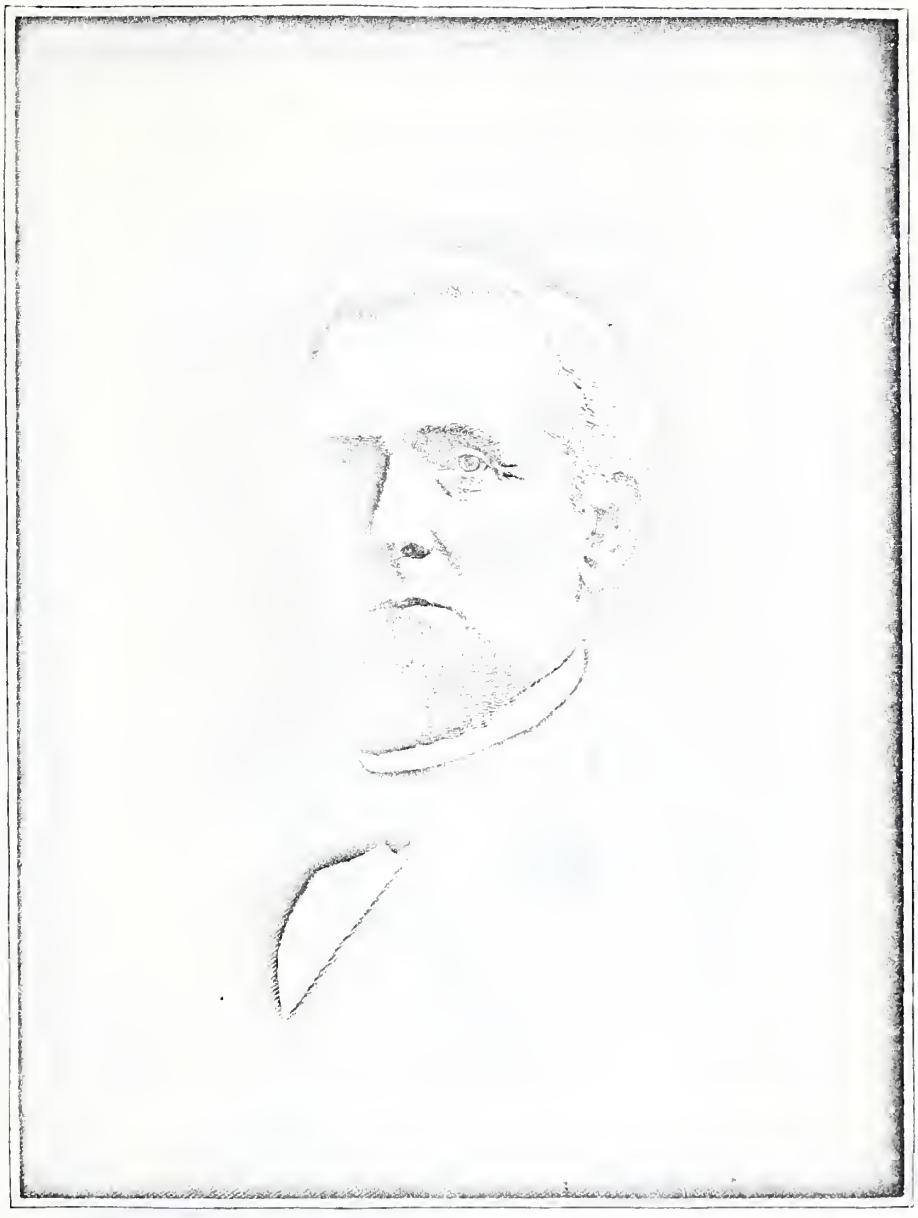
Families of Prominence.

The Tichenor family of Newark, New Jersey, are descendants of Martin Tichenor, or Tichenell, whom tradition says came from France. He took the oath of allegiance to the New Haven Colony in August, 1644, and came to Newark, New Jersey, with the second colony, in 1677, that settled there. He married Mary Charles, in 1651, and had children, namely: John, born in 1653; Abigail, born in 1655; Daniel, born in 1656; Hannah, born in 1659; and Samuel, born in 1660, in the New Haven Colony. His will, dated in 1681, named children: John, Daniel, Samuel, Jonathan (a minor), and Abigail; also a son-in-law, Ensign John Treat, at Newark. Numerous descendants in Essex and other counties of New Jersey trace their origin to these first settlers of Newark; and James H. Tichenor, of Newark, New Jersey, was a lineal descendant of the above mentioned Martin Tichenor. His father, James Tichenor, married Abigail Huntington Hedden, and had issue among others, a son, whose record follows.

James Hedden Tichenor, third son of James and Abigail (Hedden) Tichenor, was born March 23, 1809, at Newark, New Jersey. He was educated in the local schools of his native city and at the Newark Academy. After leaving school he engaged in the retail shoe business with his father, in Newark; in time he became the junior partner of the business, and retired from active commercial pursuits with a competence, at about fifty years of age. He was an enterprising, public-spirited citizen who was interested in the commercial welfare of Newark, and did whatever possible to secure civic improvement of his native city. He was a member of the Board of Estimate, New Jersey Proprietors, and was president of that board for several years. His first vote was cast for John Quincy Adams for President of the United States; but in the later alignment of the old Whig and Democratic parties, he espoused the latter party and remained a staunch Democrat until his death. He was baptized in the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, during infancy; his father was one of the deacons of that church, but during his latter years he affiliated with the Episcopal church, and died in that faith. He was noted for his strict personal integrity of character, and his word was held as sacred as his bond. He died June 18, 1883, in Newark, New Jersey.

He married Lydia Tuttle Nuttman, youngest daughter of Isaac and Ruth Nuttman, May 30, 1830, at Newark, New Jersey. She was the mother of several children, of whom particular mention is made of the following only.

Ruth Elizabeth Tichenor, their eldest daughter, was born November 21, 1834, at Newark, New Jersey. She was the granddaughter of James Tichenor and Abigail Huntington Hedden in the paternal line; and of Isaac Nuttman and Ruth Cooley on the maternal side. Her education was a matter of much personal solicitude by her parents. She was placed in the best select schools in Newark and later in New York, and graduated from the latter June 18, 1866. Afterward she married Dr. Richard Van Wyck Fairchild, a practicing physician of Parsippany, Morris county, New Jersey, and resided there subsequently. He was a descendant of a Colonial family of the name who settled at Morristown before the Revolution. She has devoted much of her life to charities, and is connected with various local and State social organizations. She is a life member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and regent of the Parsippany

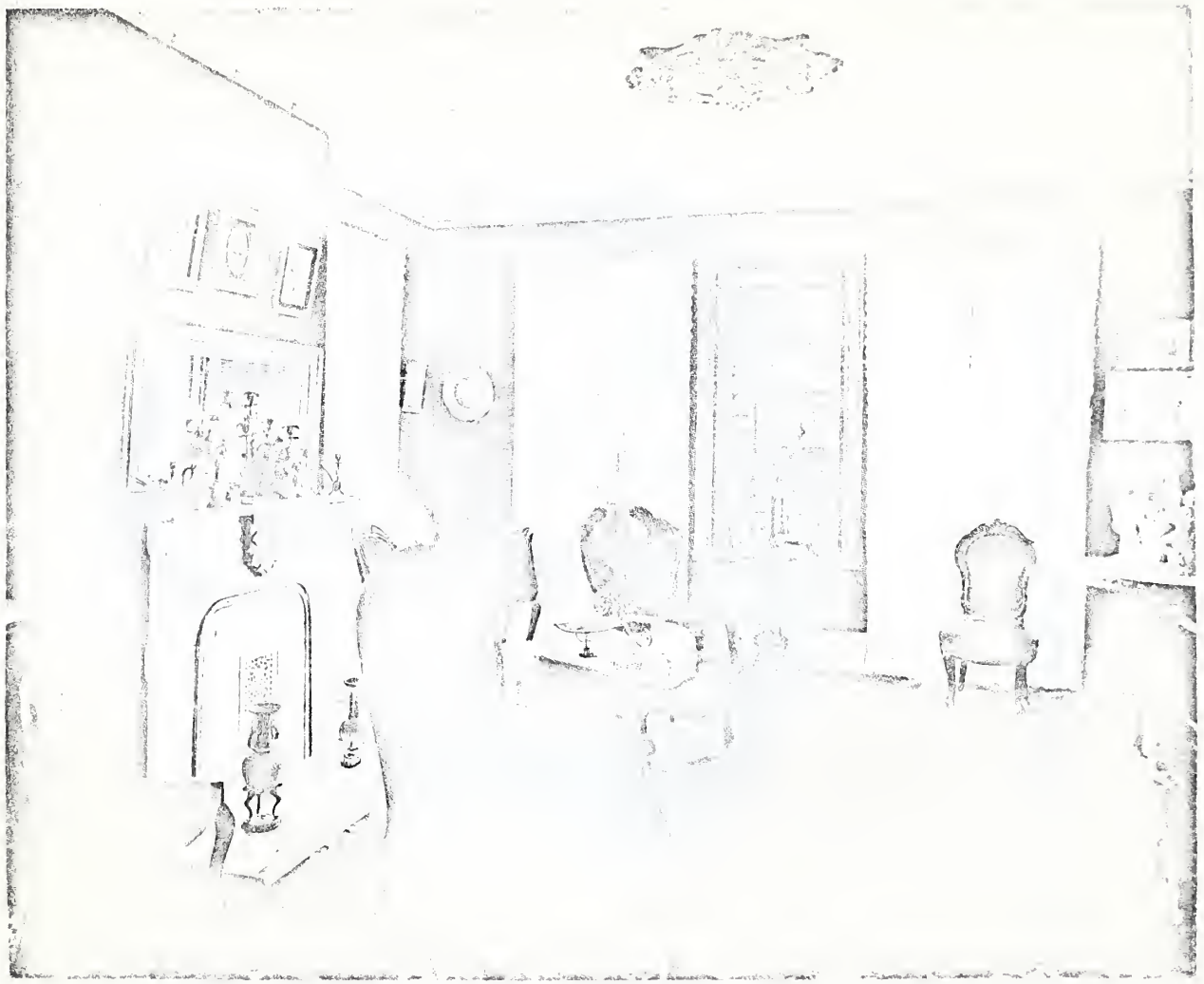


James H. Tichenor

LYDIA T. TICHENOR

HYBLA HILL

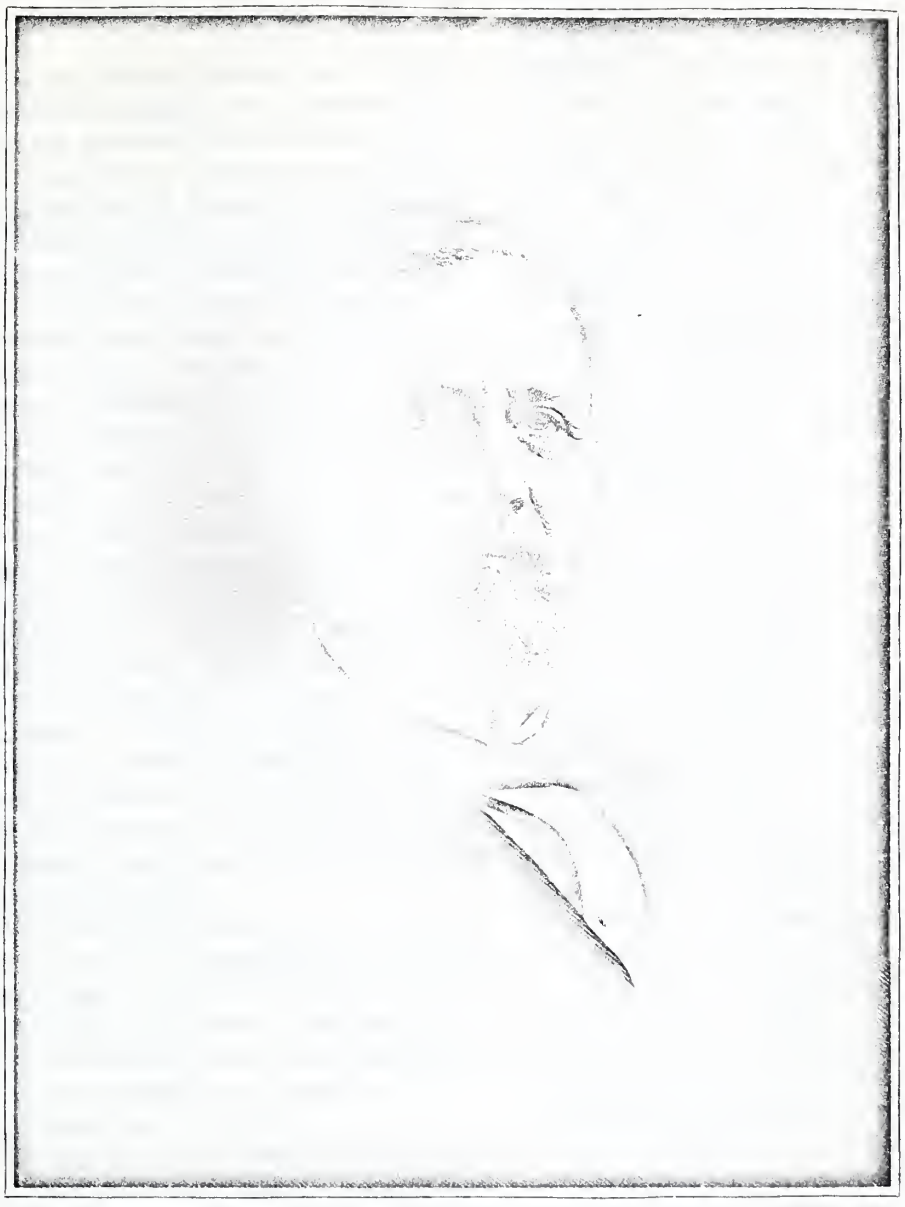
RESIDENCE OF MRS. RUTH E. FAIRCHILD



HYBLA HILL

Stephen Fairchild

E. M. Fairchild



Frances M. Richmond.

chapter; also a life member of the Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society, at Newark, New Jersey.

Francis Marion Tichenor, son of James Hedden and Lydia Tuttle (Nuttman) Tichenor, was born December 20, 1840, at Newark, New Jersey. He was educated in the public schools of Newark, and graduated from the Newark High School about 1858; he then attended a boarding school at Hudson, New York, where he remained for about two years, and in 1862 began the study of law in the law office of John Q. Hayes, of Newark, New Jersey. In 1866 he was admitted to the Newark bar as an attorney-at-law, and in 1869 as counsellor. He practiced law in the local and State courts of New Jersey, but his business was largely in the Chancery, Probate and Orphans' Courts of Essex county. He was president of the Board of Proprietors of East New Jersey, and held many positions of trust in the city of Newark. He was a member of the New Jersey Historical Society at Newark from 1869 until his death; a trustee of the Washington Association of Morristown, New Jersey; and a life member of the Memorial Society at Somerville, New Jersey.

He married Elizabeth T. Cornell, daughter of Dr. John Frelinghuysen and Elizabeth (Hall) Cornell, October 8, 1879, at Somerville, New Jersey. She died July 3, 1901, at Newark, New Jersey, and her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery, New York. No issue.

Francis Marion Tichenor died October 22, 1906, at Newark, and his remains were laid beside those of his wife in the family burial plot, Greenwood Cemetery, near New York. Thus passed the lives of husband and wife—the former, a kind friend, trusted adviser, and respected citizen, among his fellow countrymen.

Fairchild.—Since 1735 the name Fairchild has been well known in New Jersey. Thomas Fairchild, a native of England, crossed the Atlantic to the colony of Connecticut in 1639. Caleb Fairchild, the direct ancestor of the branch of the Fairchild family living in Morris county, located in Whippany, New Jersey, in 1735, and died in May, 1777, aged eighty-four years. His wife and he were members of the First Presbyterian church as early as 1742. Matthew, the eldest son, born in 1720, died June 5, 1790, aged sixty-nine years. His ten children were all baptized in the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown. The seventh son, Jonathan Fairchild, was born November 3, 1751, baptized December 10, 1752. On September 8, 1783, he married Sarah Howell; he died August 5, 1813, aged sixty-three years.

Dr. Stephen Fairchild, their youngest son, was born in Littleton, Morris county, October 28, 1792. He was a man of strong mentality, possessing a very studious nature. After acquiring a common school education he prepared himself for the practice of medicine. He pursued his studies under the direction of Drs. Ebenezer and Charles E. Pierson, of Morristown, New Jersey, attended medical lectures in Philadelphia for a year, and engaged in practice in New York. Upon the earnest solicitation of many friends he removed to Parsippany, New Jersey, as the successor of Dr. Hartwell, who had recently died. For thirty-six years he was successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen calling, and his pronounced skill and ability made him the leader of his profession. He was not only an eminent physician, but he was an earnest and devout Christian. Few physicians have ever been more loved or honored than Dr. Stephen Fairchild. Death came to him after a long illness, marked by the greatest suffering. He bore it with Christian fortitude; his faith never faltered. He died July 13, 1872, and was laid to rest in the cemetery at Parsippany.

Dr. Stephen Fairchild enjoyed an ideal home life. He was married May 18, 1818, to Miss Euphemia M. Brinkerhoff, born

in Mount Hope, New Jersey, September, 1796, daughter of George D. Brinkerhoff and Euphemia Ashfield. Mr. Brinkerhoff retired from business, purchased a home in Parsippany, and removed his family in 1797. The residence had been a noted tavern in Revolutionary times. It became the birthplace of the children of Dr. Stephen and Euphemia Fairchild. It was destroyed by fire in November, 1874, but was rebuilt on the old site and continued to be the home of Mrs. Euphemia Fairchild through her last years. She died June 20, 1882. She was a lady of the old school—amiable, educated, refined, and a sincere Christian.

The children of Dr. Stephen Fairchild and his wife were: Richard Van Wyck, born February 22, 1819, and Eliza S., born October 19, 1820, but died in infancy. The only son followed in his father's footsteps, and the two were associated in business for a number of years, a most ideal relation existing between them. The son was prepared for college in the classical school conducted by Ezra Fairchild, in Mendham, New Jersey. In 1837 he entered the junior class at Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1839. He studied medicine under the professional guidance of his father, and subsequently under Dr. McClennan, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Mott, of New York. He entered upon practice with his father in 1843, and attained eminence in professional circles, for his knowledge was comprehensive and accurate, he possessing exceptional skill in the diagnosis of cases and the administration of proper remedies.

Dr. Richard Van Wyck Fairchild was twice married. In November, 1852, Elizabeth Kirkpatrick became his wife, but she died January 16, 1862. On June 13, 1866, Dr. Richard Van Wyck Fairchild married (second) Ruth E. Tichenor, daughter of James H. Tichenor and Lydia T. Nuttman Tichenor, of Newark, New Jersey. Dr. Richard Van Wyck Fairchild died very suddenly, February 24, 1874, and was laid to rest in the family plot in the burial ground at Parsippany. He survived his father hardly two years, and thus they who were united in such ties of love and interest in life, were not long separated in death. Many admirable qualities endeared Dr. Fairchild to those who came in contact with him. As a friend he was kind and generous. At Princeton he was the college wit, and his strong vein of humor, combined with his power of imitation and representation, together with his wide and varied information, made him a most agreeable companion and entertaining gentleman. He was an able writer. His nature was not without the poetic side, nor did he lack in musical culture; he was fond of all the arts and interests that elevate humanity, and his memory is revered throughout Morris county.

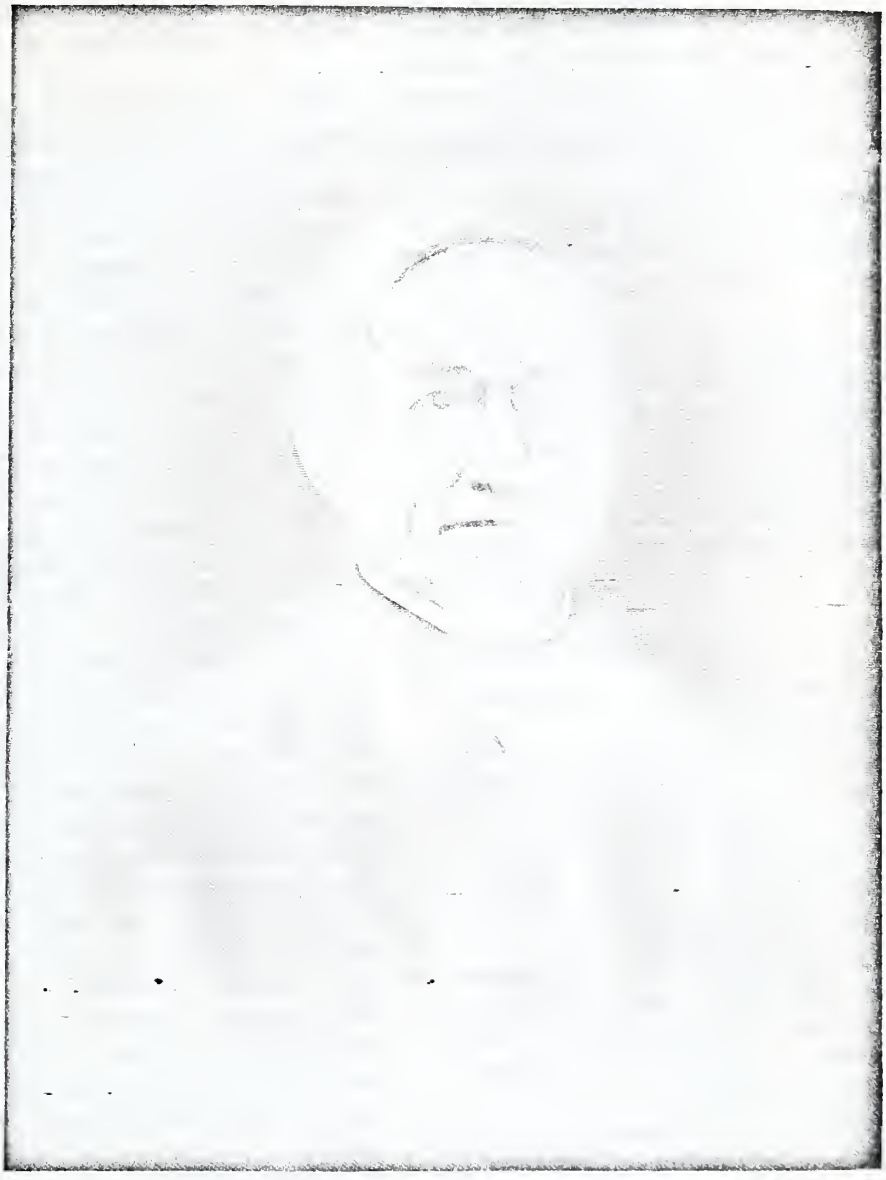
COBB, Andrew Bell,

Jurist, Legislator.

Hon. Andrew Bell Cobb, of New Jersey, was distinguished as a jurist, a statesman and a business man. A man of unblemished record, his intellectual equipment had in an eminent degree those characteristics of balance, logicality and breadth of grasp that form the essentials of the judicial mind. To an integrity that knew of no standards but the highest, he added a dauntless courage that was absolutely unmoved by public opinion. His decisions were the result of an incredible amount of conscientious labor and no outside considerations were permitted to have weight. It is because of the success of men of this type that New Jersey has reason to feel proud of the record of her public men.

His father, Colonel Lemuel Cobb, was born at Parsippany, New Jersey, May 15, 1762, and made purchase of the present Cobb homestead in 1789. He was a man of undoubted ability in many directions. The greater part of his time was devoted to civil engineering and surveying, but the military and political affairs of the community also

R. F. W. Fairchild



Andrew B Cobb

received a share of his attention. Among the numerous places of trust which he filled was that of judge of the court. He was a member of the board of proprietors of the Eastern Division of the State, and was Surveyor-General of that division for many years.

Hon. Andrew Bell Cobb, son of Colonel Lemuel and Susan (Farrand) Cobb, was born at Parsippany, New Jersey, June 7, 1804, and died January 31, 1873. His education was an excellent and comprehensive one, and upon its completion he assisted his father in the care of his large landed estate. Upon the death of his father in 1831, Mr. Cobb came into possession of the homestead and a large portion of the estate, to the cultivation and management of which he devoted the greater part of his time and attention. He was greatly interested in developing the mining resources of the county, giving especial attention to the iron interests of the section, and in later years engaged extensively in the manufacture of iron. He erected and operated a furnace at Split Rock. The political and other public affairs of the community also had their due share of his attention. In earlier years he was a Whig, but gave his allegiance to the Democratic party about 1853, and was several times chosen to fill offices of public trust. He was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Morris county in 1838, holding office for a period of about five years. He represented Morris county in the General Assembly in 1849-50, and, although his party was in the minority in the district, he was again elected to fill this office in 1853, proving conclusively the high esteem in which he was held. In the session of 1854 he was a leading member of the House, and was active in promoting the legislation which resulted in the limitation of the monopoly of the "Joint Companies" to January 1, 1869. He was elected to the State Senate in 1856, and served during three sessions. He was also a member of the board of proprietors of East New Jersey for a number of years. Measured by time, Mr. Cobb had reached a ripe age, but measured by the results he achieved, he was, indeed, a man far advanced in years. As a judge and as a legislator he had rendered valuable and distinguished service to his country, and given his native State another name to which she could point with pride in the long role of patriots and statesmen she had furnished to the Republic. His character was one of the most scrupulous integrity, and of great independence. The candor and conscientiousness with which he performed his duties in office he carried into all the details of life.

Mr. Cobb married (first) Elizabeth F., a daughter of Captain David Kirkpatrick. She died December 11, 1857, leaving a daughter, Julia Kirkpatrick, who died September 14, 1894. He married (second) Frances E., daughter of Nathaniel Ogden Condit, and they had children: Andrew Lemuel and Elizabeth.

RIGHTER, George Edgar,

Ironmaster, Progressive Citizen.

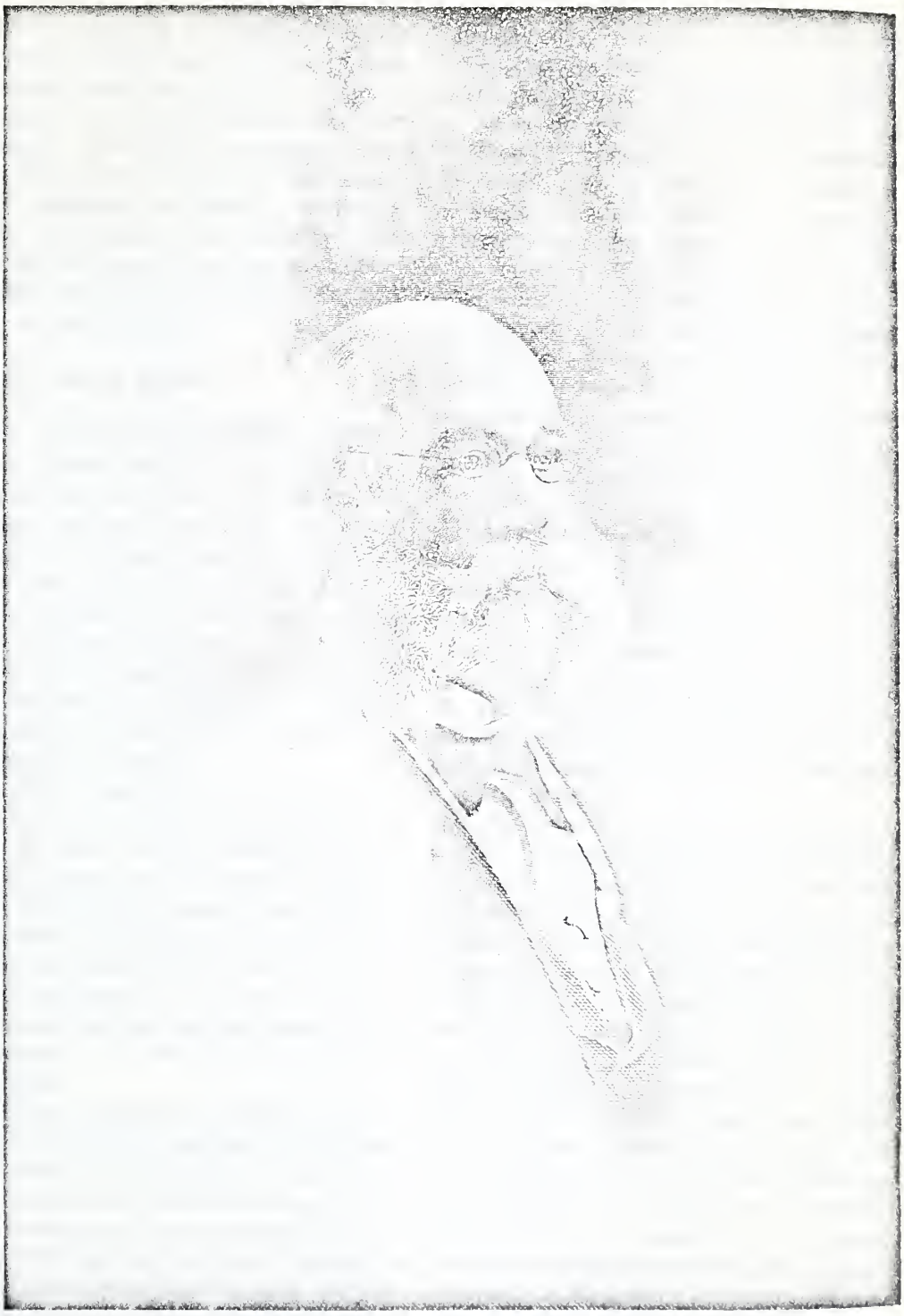
Classed with the representative business men of Morris county, New Jersey, was the late George Edgar Righter, a descendant of an old and honored family of that section of the country. His father, John Righter, who was of German descent, was born in the State of New Jersey, and during the business years of his life was a farmer, iron manufacturer and store keeper, having one store at Parsippany, Morris county, and the other at Powerville, New Jersey. He married Lockey Stiles, whose ancestry was English, and numbered many distinguished members. The grandfather of Mr. Righter served in the Revolutionary War.

George Edgar Righter was born at Parsippany, Morris county, New Jersey, January 10, 1829, and died at his home in Morristown, New Jersey, April 24, 1913. His education was a liberal one, and was acquired at the Parsippany public school,

Metcalf's private school in the same town, and at Mount Retirement Seminary, in Sussex county, New Jersey, which was known as the "Wantage Select" at the time he received his diploma from it. He became a farmer, and then conducted a general store in Parsippany, where he also became a dealer in real estate and lumber. His was one of the forges on the Rockaway creek, later called the "Aetna," purchased in 1839, and there he manufactured iron, but when the United States decided to establish the powder depots in Morris county, the site selected was largely on ground owned by Mr. Righter, and in 1880 he sold about twelve hundred acres of land to the government for almost $36,000. He was a volunteer in the Civil War, but was unable to serve on account of being unable to obey the order "Tear cartridge," with his teeth. He was actively interested in educational affairs, serving as trustee of Parsippany school, and as district clerk he erected the present frame school house at Parsippany. He was the founder of the school near Dolan's Corner, just beyond Mt. Hope, his brother Samuel donating the land; also organized a school with pupils from Mt. Hope, Denmark and Middle Forge; was trustee of Mt. Hope district school No. 3, and on February 13, 1855, fixed the boundaries of said school district in the township of Rockaway, and on April 13, 1863, established the boundaries of Parsippany school district No. 1. He was active and efficient in all good works.

Mr. Righter was dismissed from the Second Presbyterian Church of Hanover, April 7, 1859, and re-admitted, August 10, 1870. During this time, a period of more than eleven years, he was a prominent officer of the First Presbyterian Church of Parsippany, and gave special attention to the work of the Sunday school connected therewith. He served in the capacity of elder in the Presbyterian church for more than forty years. He was a frequent representative of session in the presbytery, and a frequent representative of presbytery in the New Jersey Synod. He served as secretary of the Morris County Sunday School Association from 1874 to 1885, also served as its president, and in connection with this work was active in the organization of Sunday schools wherever it was possible to place one, driving from place to place throughout the county, collecting children, and finding suitable places for the sessions to be held. One of these was in the Old Brick school house, he serving as superintendent. He was a faithful teacher in the Sunday school for many years, never missing a session when it was possible to be present, and continued this good work until he was more than eighty years old; he was also a regular attendant at the prayer meetings, teaching by example as well as by precept. About the year 1850 he organized a band of young men known as "The Sons of Temperance." The object of this association was to better conditions in the community in which they lived by the suppression of vice, especially the vice of intemperance. By the earnest efforts of this group of workers both saloons in the village were closed, and there has not been one there since that time, a most worthy achievement.

Mr. Righter married (first) at Halseytown, New Jersey, January 8, 1862, Mary Augusta, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Harrison) Mulford. He married (second) January 26, 1882, at Roseville, New Jersey, Hester M., daughter of Robert J. and Anna (Dow) Baldwin. Children by first marriage: Irving, born July 14, 1863, married Lizzie C. Towell, of Parsippany; Clarence, born February 16, 1866; Mary R., born April 10, 1869, married Andrew L. Cobb; George Chester and Arthur Harrison, twins, born July 12, 1871. Children by second marriage: Augusta, born August 6, 1883, married Robert O. Smith, of Richmond, Virginia; Chester Newell, born November 11, 1884, married Ann Dewar, of Jersey City; Edwards, born July 12, 1886; Alliene Shugard, born April 17, 1888.



David A. Hayes.

The life record of Mr. Righter was one of which his family may justly feel proud. His dealings were ever straightforward and honorable, and his treatment of those in his employ was always consistently fair, thus winning their confidence and esteem. Energy, enterprise and careful management formed the keynote of his success, and demonstrated the possibilities which America furnished to young men of determined purpose and sterling worth.

HAYES, David Abbott,

Lawyer, Legislator, Enterprising Citizen.

David Abbott Hayes was a man whose long and useful life was consecrated to all that was true and good in the community in which he resided, who took possession of the public heart by kindness and the force of personal character, and his name will be held in lasting honor in the section where he lived and labored for so many years, achieving a large degree of prosperity through his own efforts, aided by his irreproachable character.

Mr. Hayes was born in Newark, New Jersey, May 29, 1810, died November 11, 1875. He was a son of David and Mary (Abbott) Hayes, and a lineal descendant of Robert Hayes, who removed from Milford, Connecticut, to Newark, New Jersey, about the year 1692, aiding to the best of his ability in the development and improvement of that city, which has been the home of his descendants from that day to the present time (1914).

Mr. Hayes obtained his preparatory education in the school conducted by the Rev. Mr. Fairchild, at Succasunna, New Jersey, afterward entering Amherst College, from which institution he was graduated in 1830. In the following year he was a student in the law office of the late Governor William Pennington, under whose competent instruction he remained until September, 1834, when he was admitted to the bar in the class with Walter Rutherford, Abraham Browning and Staats S. Morris, all of whom achieved success in their chosen vocations. Mr. Hayes was admitted a counsellor of the Supreme Court in 1836, and at the time of his death stood seventeenth on the list of surviving counsellors admitted at or previous to that time. He at once engaged in the active practice of his profession in the city of Newark and so continued until the time of his decease, first in partnership with John Chetwood, later alone. He brought all the zeal of his nature and learning to the cause of his clients, and derived his greatest pleasure in mastering and unraveling the most intricate problems of the law. Although an earnest and a fluent speaker he did not seek distinction in the forum, although very successful there, preferring those branches of his profession which employed him quietly in his office and at his desk. He possessed the confidence of all who came to him for counsel and advice in matters pertaining to the law, the skill with which he handled their cases earning for him well deserved repute, his practice developing into an extensive and important one.

A Republican in political principles, he took an active part in the work of his party and acquired recognition as one of the local leaders, wielding an extensive influence. In 1859-60 he was one of the representatives of Essex county in the General Assembly, discharging his duties with efficiency. He was public-spirited, always taking a foremost part in all that tended to improve the moral condition of his native city. In the early movement which resulted in the opening of Mount Pleasant Cemetery he was very prominent, and in the bill passed by the Legislature in 1844 for the establishment of that now beautiful burial ground his name is among the corporators, he later serving as a director. Ten years later he was a prominent factor in obtaining authority from the Legislature to establish Fairmount Cemetery, and also served on the board of directors. He served as a direc-

tor in the Newark Plank-Road Company, the Orange and Newark Horse-Car Company, of which he was for several years the secretary, the Firemen's Insurance Company, and the Newark Rosendale Cement Company. He was one of the original members of the New Jersey Historical Society, which he served in the capacity of recording secretary for more than a quarter of a century, until his death, and in which he took an active and efficient interest, being regular in his attendance at the meetings, and solicitous to advance in every way the interests of the society.

Mr. Hayes married, in 1851, Caroline Davis Hays. Children: Alice Woodmancie Hayes, Howard Wortley Hayes, Mary Abbott Hayes.

Mr. Hayes was broad and comprehensive in his views on all subjects submitted to him, tenacious in his opinion, decided and firm in his judgment of men and measures, yet nevertheless tolerant of the opinions of others, believing that it is the birthright of freemen to exercise unchallenged private judgment in all matters relating to human actions and human happiness. He was respected and beloved by all with whom he was brought in contact, was hospitable, charitable, generous, with a ready sympathy for those in affliction or need. The following resolutions of respect were passed at a special meeting of the Essex County Bar, Judge Depue presiding:

Resolved, That in the death of David A. Hayes the community sustains a loss which they will long continue to feel and appreciate, bound up as he has been for so many years with the business interests of this state and city. A practitioner at the bar for forty years, always active and industrious, a sound judicious adviser, a faithful, persevering and earnest advocate, a lawyer well educated and informed, and integrity never impugned; a man of kindly heart, affable manner and hearty sympathy with human kind; ready in Church and State for every good word and work; he passes away without an enemy and followed sorrowfully to his grave by troops of friends, who while they mourn, nevertheless rejoice in the conviction that death opens to him the gate of everlasting life.

Resolved, That in testimony of our regret and attachment for our deceased brother we will attend his funeral in a body, and that we request the Circuit Court to record these resolutions on its minutes.

Judge Depue in an address said that his acquaintance with Mr. Hayes was one of long standing and that the favorable opinion early formed had not changed during their almost daily intercourse during after years. The court, he said, would cheerfully concur in the request of the committee, and ordered the clerk to have the resolutions entered upon the minutes of the court. He then ordered that the court stand adjourned until the following Saturday as a mark of respect to the memory of their dead brother.

HAYES, Howard Wortley,

Lawyer, Jurist, Art Connoisseur.

The history of a State as well as that of a nation is chiefly a chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society, whether in the broad sphere of public labors or the more circumscribed, but not less worthy and valuable one of individual activity through which the general good is ever promoted. Howard Wortley Hayes, whose prominent position in social and legal affairs demands for him distinctive recognition in the history of New Jersey, was a prominent factor in the development of Newark, notably along educational and artistic lines. His honored ancestry, distinguished for their piety and patriotism, can be traced in a direct line to Thomas Hayes, who settled in Newark in the year 1689.

Howard Wortley Hayes was born in Newark, May 9, 1858, and died February 26, 1903, son of David A. and Caroline Davis (Hays) Hayes. His early and preparatory education was obtained in Newark

Academy and Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, after which he entered Yale University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1879. He decided upon the profession of law, and entered Columbia Law School, whence he was graduated LL.B., class of 1881. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1882, and as a counsellor in June, 1885; also admitted to the New York bar, rising rapidly to the front rank at the bar of both States. From October, 1888, until August, 1891, he served as Assistant United States District Attorney for the State of New Jersey, and was engaged during this period in settling the boundary controversy between the State of New Jersey and Delaware. He was one of the associate counsel in the old burying ground suit in Newark, one of the most important litigations in the judicial history of the State. From March, 1891, until March, 1893, he was on the bench as judge of the first criminal court of Newark. But it was as a patent lawyer that he attained greatest fame. He became the personal counsel of Thomas A. Edison Manufacturing Company. As one of the foremost patent lawyers of the country he had an extraordinary clientele in both the United States and England, maintaining offices in both New York and London. He was kept busy in solving the knotty problems in patent law, his acute mind invariably finding a solution that secured his clients their rights under the law. He was highly regarded in the business as well as the professional world, and held directorships in the Howard Savings Institution and the Newark National Banking Company.

In political life he was quite active as a conservative Democrat. He was chairman of the Essex County Democratic Committee prior to 1896, and secretary for several terms, being appointed Judge of the Criminal Court while acting as secretary of the county committee. His appointment as Assistant United States District Attorney was made in 1898.

Mr. Hayes was a man of scholarly and artistic tastes; an art connoisseur and an ardent lover of classic, vocal and instrumental music. For many years he went to Europe to enjoy the Wagner musical season at Bayreuth, and also attended the "Passion Play" at Oberammergau. Prior to his marriage the walls of his office were adorned with small oil paintings collected in Europe and America, and in his home were many rare paintings, porcelains, rare pottery, bronzes and rugs, collected by Mr. Hayes in his travels. A part of this collection, known as the "Howard W. Hayes Collection," was presented to the city of Newark, and is on daily exhibition at the rooms of the New Jersey Historical Society on West Park street.

A worker all his life, Mr. Hayes literally died in the harness. He succeeded Eugene Vanderpoel, his father-in-law, on the Board of Park Commissioners, at the death of the latter in July, 1902, and gave the affairs of the commission close attention until the last. He dictated many letters to an assistant from his law office on the Tuesday preceding his death, while confined to his bed, and also dictated law points for the brief he was preparing in the suit of the State of New Jersey against the State of Delaware over the disputed fisheries in the Delaware river. Full of honors he passed quietly away, leaving many friends who later at his funeral testified their regard by assuming their part of responsibility to show by their presence the regard in which they held their friend; the honorary pall bearers included a governor of the State, an attorney general, vice-chancellors, judges and men high in the business and professional world.

Mr. Hayes married, April 17, 1898, Mary, eldest daughter of Eugene Vanderpoel, who survives him, as does his sister, Miss Alice W. Hayes.

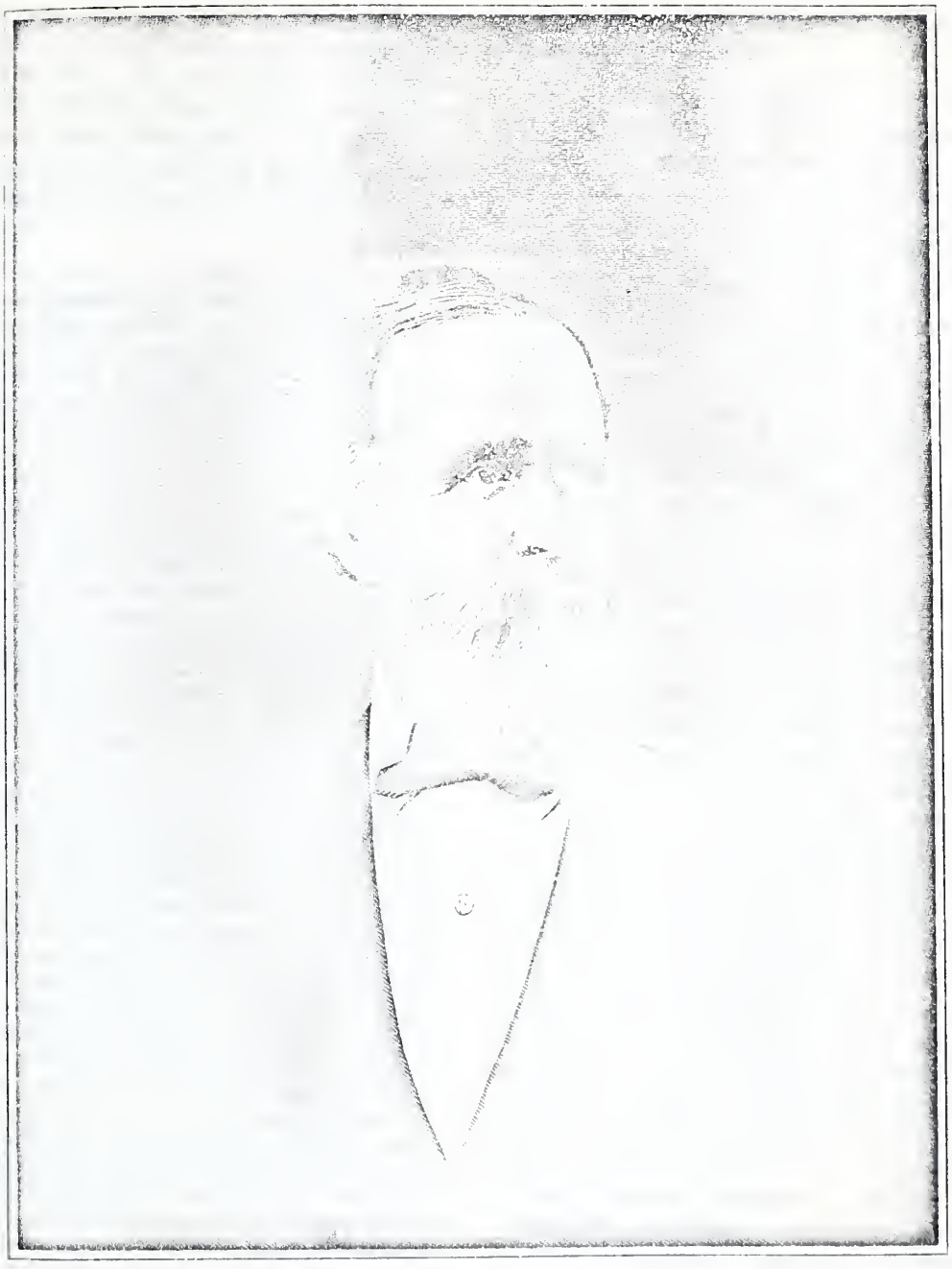
BROWN, John J.,

Financier, Useful Public Official.

John Brown, first of this family to come to America, was born August 10, 1783, at Harddabon, Hertfordshire, England. He landed in Boston, Massachusetts, November 14, 1806. He married, May 9, 1816, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Ann Jackson, born February 3, 1793, at Macclesfield, Cheshire, England, and landed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1800. Among their children was John Jackson, see forward.

John Jackson Brown, late of Paterson, New Jersey, business man and banker, son of John and Ann (Jackson) Brown, was born in New York City, February 13, 1817, died in Paterson, July 23, 1894, after a long, honorable and successful career, a record of achievement such as is the good fortune of comparatively few men. When five years old he came to Paterson with his parents, leaving New York on account of an epidemic of yellow fever which prevailed for a considerable time in that city. His father was engaged in a general grocery and provision business, and was himself a man of sterling qualities and high character. The son attended the common schools of the then village until he was about thirteen years old, and afterward found employment as clerk in a dry goods store, remaining there for the next four years. In 1834 he went to New York City and secured a position as clerk with a manufacturer of caps and furs; but unfortunately his employer failed in business, and this event prevented Mr. Brown from starting in business on his own account as he had intended. He returned to Paterson, and again became clerk in a dry goods store, and a few years afterward succeeded to the grocery business formerly conducted by his father. This he continued with gratifying success until 1844, when he decided to abandon that trade and open a general dry goods establishment in the city, with which business he was more familiar and which was more in accordance with his inclination, and for the next twenty-three years he was reckoned among the leading men of Paterson in mercantile pursuits. In 1867 he sold out his interest to Mr. G. C. Cooper.

About this time the First National Bank of Paterson, which had been organized in 1864, became financially involved to the extent that its charter was in danger of being revoked, but through the efforts of Mr. Brown a radical reorganization was effected, capital was invested, and he was elected its president, an office he held until the time of his death. To show something of his capacity as executive officer of the reorganized bank it may be mentioned that when he entered upon his official duties, October 1, 1864, the resources of the institution aggregated the sum of $149,135.80, and on July 18, 1894, the resources amounted to $2,327,215.95. But it was not alone as managing officer of the First National Bank that Mr. Brown's superior business qualities displayed themselves to such splendid advantage and gave him such enviable prominence in financial circles, for it was chiefly through his efforts that the Paterson Savings Institution was incorporated and organized, and opened its doors for business on May 1, 1869. On May 1st of the following year the savings deposit account amounted to $104,442.67, and at the time of his death the total deposits were in excess of $4,000,000, with a surplus account of $445,000, while at the same time the bank had more than sixteen thousand five hundred depositors. At the time of his death he was treasurer of the Passaic Water Company, with which he had been identified since its organization. He also was one of the guiding spirits in the incorporation and organization of Cedar Lawn Cemetery Association, 1866-67, the plotting of its extensive lands for the cemetery tract, and during his connection with the association he served in the capacity of director, vice-president and president. In the



John J. Audubon

inception of the Paterson Board of Trade he also figured as one of its organizers, and afterward, so long as he lived, took an active part in promoting its usefulness as a factor in the mercantile and industrial life of the city. He was largely instrumental in securing for Paterson the splendid system of parks which add to the adornment of the city and contribute to the comfort of its people. Said one of Mr. Brown's biographers:

"As a public spirited citizen, ready to assume the responsibilities of office, his life's principle not to shirk any duty was his guiding star. At almost the very organization of Paterson as a city he was chosen one of the board of aldermen, and while absent in Europe was again elected to that office by the people. In 1854 he was elected first mayor of Paterson, and after serving his term steadfastly refused a renomination. During his incumbency of that office he projected and carried into effect measures for paving sidewalks of the city, which before then had been almost entirely neglected; and it was during his connection with the city government that the first sewer was constructed. In 1856 he was induced to accept a nomination for a seat in the legislature of the state, the first candidate of the then newly organized Republican party. He served throughout the term for which he was elected, but positively refused renomination. During the civil war he united with several other prominent citizens of Paterson in the erection of the building known as the 'Wigwam,' which soon became the rallying place for the loyal people of the city. Its motto, 'Free Soil, Free Speech, and Free Men,' became the famous slogan throughout the region. Mr. Brown was an earnest member of the First Baptist Church of Paterson. He contributed liberally to the fund for the erection of the house of worship, and served both as chairman and treasurer of the building committees in charge of the work. In his own home he was a delightful and most entertaining host, as well as an interesting conversationalist. He travelled extensively, was a keen observer of men and events, and in his manner frank, generous, genial, with the same greeting for all who came to him; and he was no respector of persons, and greeted all alike with the same generous warmth of feeling. Thus he lived and so he died. Age had not withered him nor made him crabbed nor petulant, for although nearly eighty years old at the time of his death, he remained young in his feelings and manners until his last day, when he was stricken down while walking through Broadway to his office in the bank, with his usual rapid steps, in order to be there promptly at nine o'clock, as was his invariable custom and pride."

After his death, resolutions of regret and sympathy were adopted by the several institutions with which he was connected in earlier and later years, among them the board of directors of the First National Bank, the trustees of the Paterson Savings Institution, the board of directors of the Passaic Water Company, the Cedar Lawn Cemetery Association, the Board of Aldermen, the Paterson Board of Trade, the Society of the First Baptist Church, and Trinity African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Brown married (first) in New York City, October 28, 1841, Caroline L. Cogswell, born in New York City, November 22, 1825; died February 16, 1852. Children: 1. Catherine Cogswell, born May 3, 1844; died May 26, 1844. 2. Henry De Camp, September 2, 1845; died September 11, 1847. 3. George Baldwin, April 27, 1847; died December 31, 1868. These children were all born and died at Paterson, New Jersey. Mr. Brown married (second) April 19, 1855, at Mattawan, New Jersey, Mary, born May 14, 1834, daughter of William and Melisse (Doughty) Swinburne, the former of whom was one of the founders of the company which in later years became known as the Rogers Locomotive Works. Four children were born of this marriage: 1. A daughter, June 2, 1856; died July, 1856. 2. Edwin Swinburne, November 19, 1857. 3. Walter F., May 21, 1859; died January 29, 1871. 4. Caroline Cogswell, March 23, 1864; died February 12, 1894; married Llewellyn T. McKee, of Philadelphia, graduate of the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland; children: Mary, born September 8, 1889; John Brown, July 19, 1891; Llewellyn T., January 2, 1894.

BIGELOW, Alden Bradford,

Merchant, Founder of Cranford.

Alden Bradford Bigelow, founder of Cranford, New Jersey, and long a leading merchant of New York City, was a descendant of a very early Massachusetts family. This is a name found early in the New England records with a great variety of spellings. In some places it is written Boglo; another wide variation is Beguley; and various forms are given by various writers of the colonial days, such as Biglo and Biglow. The name has been well represented, both as to numbers and in the character of citizenship throughout the country. It is from the Anglo-Saxon biggan (big) and hleaw, hlaw (a hill, or barrow); the place of residence of the person who finally took it as a surname.

John Bigelow was baptized in England, February 16, 1617, and came to Watertown, Massachusetts, very early. He died July 14, 1703, at the age of eighty-six years. He married, in Watertown, October 30, 1642, Mary Warren, who was also a native of England, born about 1624, daughter of John and Mary Warren, pioneers of Watertown. She died October 19, 1691, and he married (second) in 1694, Sarah Benis. He had six sons and six daughters, and was the ancestor of numerous families of the name throughout New England. His sons were: John, born October 27, 1643, and Jonathan, December 11, 1646, settled at Hartford, Connecticut; Daniel, December 1, 1650, settled at Framingham, Massachusetts; Samuel, mentioned below; Joshua, November 5, 1655, died at Weston, Massachusetts; James, resided in Watertown.

Samuel, fourth son of John and Mary (Warren) Bigelow, was born October 28, 1653, in Watertown, and was an innkeeper there from 1702 to 1716. He was admitted to full church communion March 4, 1688, was made a freeman April 16, 1690, and represented the town at the general court in 1708-09-10. He married, June 3, 1674, Mary Flagg, born June 14, 1657, died September 7, 1720, daughter of Thomas and Mary Flagg, early at Watertown. Children: John, mentioned below; Mary, born September 12, 1677; Samuel, September 18, 1679; Sarah, October 1, 1781; Thomas, October 24, 1783; Martha, April 4, 1786; Abigail, May 7, 1787; Hannah, married, May 24, 1711, Daniel Warren; Isaac, March 19, 1790; Deliverance, September 22, 1795.

John (2), eldest child of Samuel and Mary (Flagg) Bigelow, was born May 9, 1675, in Watertown, and settled in Marlboro, Massachusetts. In 1705 he was at the garrison house of Mr. Thomas Sawyer, and with Sawyer and his sons was taken captive by the Indians and conveyed to Canada. Bigelow and Sawyer were both ingenious mechanics and they proposed to the governor of Montreal to erect a saw mill, and thereby ransom themselves from captivity. This was accepted, and after they had fulfilled their part, with some delay they were permitted to return to their friends. In token of his gratitude for deliverance from captivity, Mr. Bigelow named the daughters born after his return, Comfort and Freedom. He died September 28, 1769, more than ninety-four years old. He married, June 12, 1696, Jerusha Garfield, born June 6, 1677, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Gale) Garfield, died January 16, 1758. Children: Jerusha, born May 17, 1697; Thankful, June 8, 1699; Joseph, January 1, 1703; John, October 28, 1704; Comfort, September 23, 1707; Freedom, February 14, 1710; Anna and Gershom (twins), November 13, 1714; Jotham, September 21, 1717; Benjamin, October 17, 1720; Sarah, June 20, 1724.

Gershom, third son of John (2) and Jerusha (Garfield) Bigelow, was born November 13, 1714, in Marlboro, where he passed his life and died January 3, 1812. He married, about 1737, Mary Howe, born June 30, 1718, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Howe, died June 9, 1802. Chil-

dren: Timothy, born November 1, 1738; Ivory, mentioned below; Mary, October 20, 1746; Anna, April 27, 1749.

Ivory, second son of Gershom and Mary (Howe) Bigelow, was born October 7, 1741, in Marlboro, where he was lieutenant of the military company, and died February 24, 1804. He married, August 13, 1763, Sophia, daughter of John and Abigail (Barker) Banister, born February 7, 1747, died August 13, 1830. Children: William, born January 8, 1764; Christian, June 20, 1765; Solomon, December 2, 1766; Gershom, March 22, 1768; Martha, November 22, 1769; Abigail, September 22, 1772; John, March 2, 1774; Sophia, June 7, 1777; Phebe, January 7, 1779; Mary, March 4, 1781; Anna, August 8, 1783; Ivory, January 1, 1785; Benjamin, mentioned below. Gershom, fourth son of Lieut. Ivory and Sophia (Banister) Bigelow, lived in Marlboro, where he died October 27, 1847. He married (first) January 22, 1787, Mary Howe, daughter of Abraham and Lydia (second) April 26, 1822, Eunice Wilder. Marlboro, died April 20, 1820. He married (second), April 26, 1822, Eunice Wilder. He had sixteen children. The third son and seventh child of the first wife Mary Howe, Lambert Bigelow, was born November 1, 1801, in Marlboro, where he was many years a merchant, was representative in the general court, and for twenty-two successive years town clerk. He married Emela F. Dickinson of Northfield, Massachusetts, and their daughter, Olivia M. Bigelow, became the wife of Alden Bradford Bigelow, who receives extended mention below.

Benjamin, youngest child of Lieutenant Ivory and Sophia (Banister) Bigelow, was born June 3, 1788, in Marlboro, where he lived and died in 1829. He married Mary, widow of James Symmes, and daughter of Joseph and Lucy (Barnes) Trowbridge, born May 23, 1793, in Marlboro. Children: Joseph T., born 1812; Louisa, 1815, baptized October 26, 1817; Mary, born January 10, 1817; William Dana, August 24, 1819; Theophilus, baptized September 8, 1822, died young; Theophilus, born February 21, 1825; Alden Bradford, mentioned below.

Alden Bradford Bigelow, youngest child of Benjamin and Mary (Trowbridge) Bigelow, was born February 10, 1827, in Marlboro, and died in Cranford, New Jersey, February 23, 1905. He was educated in Massachusetts and New York, and, being an ambitious youth, embarked upon a business career in the City of New York, where he came in time to be an extensive importer of silks and fine dress goods, continuing in business forty years. He was among the founders of Cranford, New Jersey, where he purchased property, and located before 1866. The present site of Cranford was then a tract of farm land, bordered by swamp and pasture fields. He foresaw the possibilities of development, and purchased a tract of land on which he erected his home and proceeded to make improvements, developing one of the finest suburban residence sections in the vicinity of New York. He opened streets, laid sewers and sidewalks, erected dwellings, and was able to attract to the locality many desirable residents. He was an active supporter of Republican principles and policies, and was repeatedly honored by his fellow citizens with election to offices of responsibility and trust. In his old age he lived a quiet, retired life, and was little known to the modern residents of Cranford, who gladly availed themselves of the advantages offered by the beautiful suburban town. Mr. Bigelow was a patron of the religious and educational interests of the place, and gave substantial aid to the churches, schools and library, which are today among the leading features which make the town so desirable as a place of residence. After his death the Cranford "Chronicle" said of him: "Mr. Bigelow was identified with the history of this town from its beginning. No one else

had so much to do with shaping its destiny. He was concerned with its business, social and religious interests, and gave liberally of his time and substance to them all. He was a man of sturdy personality, and of more than ordinary ability. . . . His integrity and uprightness were never questioned."

Mr. Bigelow married, January 20, 1852, at Marlboro, Massachusetts, Olivia M. Bigelow, daughter of Lambert and Emily (Dickinson) Bigelow, as above noted. Children: Benjamin, born November 8, 1852, in New York, died in 1854; Olivia, February 4, 1855, died three days later; Richard Alden, April 20, 1857, resided in Cranford, and died a few years before his father; Adelaide Louise, February 28, 1861, married, August 26, 1885, William Drysdale, a well-known author and newspaper correspondent of Cranford; Frederick Eastman, October 23, 1863, died March 24, 1885; Emily Mary, October 19, 1866, in Cranford; Edward Alexis, January 8, 1872; Beatrice Maria, September 8, 1873.

DRYSDALE, William,

Journalist, Author.

It is a trite but true saying that there is always room at the top, and when one has advanced far beyond others, who perhaps started ahead of him on the highway of life, it is because he has been endowed with superior ability and has exerted in a more masterly degree those abilities which constitute the basis of success. This is especially true of William Drysdale, late of Cranford, Union county, New Jersey, whose interests were broad, and in whose nature things narrow and undignified could find no foothold. His writings, which were of a high order of literary merit, so closely touched the general interests of society, that his death brought a sense of personal bereavement to all with whom he had come in contact. A man of particularly bright mind and keen intellect, he was continually broadening his knowledge by reading and research. He was a splendid example of the self-reliant, forceful man, who accomplishes what he undertakes by the exercise of practical, systematic effort.

The Drysdale family has been resident in this country since the eighteenth century, and it has been ably represented in the professions and other walks of life. The name is derived from a dale bordering upon the River Dryse, hence the form Drysdale. Coat of arms: First, a crane's head, crowned; second, anchor, with cable; third, a martlet; motto: *Per varios casus.* The families of Drysdale, Douglass, Lawmie, Hamilton and Walker are alone entitled to it. The martlet was borne by those who went to the Holy Land to fight against the Saracens.

The first William Drysdale, born April 3, 1761, died August 12, 1823. He married, October 24, 1786, Rebecca Murray, born April 13, 1765, died May 9, 1834. She was the fourth daughter of Baron Murray, of Philiphaugh, and first cousin of Sir Walter Scott, Baronet. The coat of arms of the Murrays of Philiphaugh is as follows: A demiman, winding a hunting horn. Motto: *Hinc usque superna venabor,* meaning "Henceforth I will direct my pursuit toward heavenly things." Children: Thomas, died in infancy; Walter Scott, married Elizabeth Dodd; James, died in infancy; William, of further mention; Margaret, married John Leslie McIntosh; Anne Scott, married Rev. Alexander Duff; Rebecca, married James Purvis, of Berwick-upon-Tweed; Thomas, married Christian Smillie; James Murray, married Ann Torey; Andrew, died in middle life; John and Ebenezer, twins, died in infancy; Allison Murray, married Rev. John Stewart.

William Drysdale, son of William and Rebecca (Murray) Drysdale, was born July 6, 1792, and died June 16, 1856. He married, December 25, 1817, Janetta Renfrew Turnbull. The Turnbull coat-of-arms is: First, A cubit arm erect, couped below

the wrist, holding a sword erect of the last, enfiled with a bull's head erased. Second, A bull's head erased. Motto: *Audaci favet fortuna,* meaning "Fortune favors the bold." Third, a bull's head cabossed (sable) armed vert. Motto: "Courage." Children: Alexander Turnbull, married Emma M. Ritter; William, married (first) Mary O. N. Montgomery, (second) Glorianna Matilda Reid; Walter Scott, of further mention; James Murray, died in 1863; Thomas, died in infancy; Thomas Murray, married Mary Louisa Atlee.

Rev. Walter Scott Drysdale, son of William and Janetta Renfrew (Turnbull) Drysdale, was born January 8, 1823, and died in Brooklyn, New York, April 6, 1882. He was a Presbyterian minister. He married, June 5, 1851, Mary Catherine Thompson, born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, May 7, 1824, died in Brooklyn, New York, October 25, 1881, a daughter of Dr. William Thompson. This union was blessed with one child, whose name heads this sketch.

William Drysdale, the subject of this sketch, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1852, and died at his beautiful home in Cranford, New Jersey, September 20, 1901. His early education was acquired under the able instruction of his father, who was well versed in the classics, and he then became a student at the Columbia College. From his earliest years he had shown remarkable ability as a writer, and this gift was developed with increasing years. In 1874, when he was still in early manhood, he became one of the leading reporters of the "New York Sun," and from that time onward his journalistic career was a series of brilliant successes. While a member of the staff of the "New York Sun," he spent six months on reportorial work in connection with the famous trial of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, his interesting and stirring reports attracting the attention of the entire country. A sincere admirer and friend of Mr. Beecher, that gentleman requested him to publish extracts from his writings and addresses, and this Mr. Drysdale did in 1888, under the title of "Proverbs from Plymouth Pulpit." During the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, Mr. Drysdale became the city editor of the "Philadelphia Times," and under his leadership there were given some remarkable examples of rapid and accurate news gathering, such as had not been known in that city previously. Upon his return to New York the following year, he became a member of the staff of the "New York Times." His association with this paper extended over a period of almost a quarter of a century, and during this time he accomplished some of his most brilliant journalistic work. His last work for this paper was to report the opening of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, in which his powers of description had full play. This report appeared in the form of a series of letters over his own signature, and were eagerly looked forward to by thousands of readers. While in the service of the "Times" he spent a large portion of his time in traveling, making stays of greater or lesser duration at various places, and from these sending in material which made the portion of the paper in which his articles appeared one of the most eagerly looked for of the entire publication. In this connection he went to Mexico and Cuba in 1879, and also visited, at later periods, Bermuda, Nassau, Cuba, Mexico, St. Kitts, Jamaica, Montserratt, Martinique, Trinidad, and the South and South-West of the United States. The mass of material he collected during these years of travel also formed the foundation for another phase of his literary career. He wove the facts with which he had thus stored his mind into most interesting stories of adventure, suited for boys' reading, and these, with their wonderful descriptions, as well as their fascinating series of adventures, are as popular at the present day as when they were written. Among the best known of these tales are the folowing: "In Sunny Lands; Out-

door Life in Cuba and Nassau," "The Princess of Montserratt," "The Mystery of Abel Forefinger," "The Young Reporter," "The Fast Mail," "The Beach Patrol," "The Young Supercargo," "Cadet Standish of the St. Louis," "The Treasury Club," "Helps for Ambitious Boys," "Helps for Ambitious Girls." His last work for the "New York Times" was a tour in Europe, 1887-1889, and during this he wrote weekly letters to his paper, which were intensely interesting and diversified, and magnificent examples of his descriptive powers.

Mr. Drysdale married, in Cranford, New Jersey, August 25, 1885, Adelaide Louise Bigelow, daughter of Alden B. and Olivia M. Bigelow, and their only child was: William Bigelow Drysdale, born August 28, 1886, died January 18, 1915. He was a young man of great promise, engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and stood high in the esteem of all who knew him, both in business and social circles. About a year before his death he had formed a connection with the Corn Products Company, in which concern he had already attained a position of great responsibility. He married, in 1912, Mary Burke, who survives him with one child, Mary Jane.

William Drysdale was a man of dignified and imposing appearance, tall and portly, and, like many big men, had a nature kindly and gentle as a child's. During the last year of his life, when he was obliged to endure excruciating pain at times, he steadily maintained the sweetness of his disposition, and the expression of his contenance in death was that of one who lies in calm and peaceful sleep. His loss to the community, as well as to his family and friends, was irreparable.

SEWARD, Theodore Frelinghuysen,

Musician, Composer, Brotherhood Founder.

The name of Seward, which was so ably represented by the late Theodore Frelinghuysen Seward, of East Orange, New Jersey, has been a noted one, both in this country and in England, from whence it was brought, for many generations. Representatives of it have attained distinction in many fields of endeavor, and always to the lasting benefit of humanity.

Theodore Frelinghuysen Seward, son of Israel and Mary (Johnson) Seward, was born in Florida, Orange county, New York, in 1835. He was a kinsman of William H. Seward, who was Secretary of State in President Lincoln's cabinet. Mr. Seward died at his daughter's home in Orange, New Jersey, August 30, 1902. Mr. Seward married, in Brooklyn, New York, June 12, 1860, Mary H. Coggeshall, daughter of William Holden and Sarah Lathem (Ashbey) Coggeshall. Children: Mary Josephine, born in Paris, France, July 16, 1869, died May 2, 1882; Theodora Mason, born in Paris, France, April 23, 1876; William van Heemstra, born in Troy, New York, December 12, 1877, died June 24, 1882.

Theodore Frelinghuysen Seward acquired his earlier education at the Seward Institute in his native town, and this was supplemented by most thorough training in an Institute for Music, in North Reading, Massachusetts. He rendered such efficient work in so many branches that it is a matter of difficulty to say in which he excelled, so perfect were the results he achieved. For a time he devoted himself to teaching music and to musical composition, but the influence which led him from musical to religious work was felt almost at the outset of his career. As organist in churches of various denominations he was brought into contact with views and ideas radically differing from the Presbyterian doctrines and theories in which he had been trained, and he was led to realize that the truly earnest people are all of the same religious type, no matter what their sectarian name or formulation of creed. He naturally transferred his attention from the harmony of music to the harmony of life, in-

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dividual life and social life, in the broadest sense of the words. Gradually he commenced to look for the "common denominator," the fundamental truths upon which all could and did agree. As a result of this study he finally became so impressed with the uselessness and the infinite harm of sectarian divisions, that he resolved to devote his life to the cause of unity. He made a very careful and sympathetic study of all the various cults and religious movements until, as he said, he became like the "central" of the telephone system. He remained in the orthodox church, but was in close touch with all outside movements, all of which represented some form of protest against traditional dogmatism and ecclesiasticism. During his later years he considered himself as a member of the Christian Science Church. He was the originator of the Brotherhood of Christian Unity, in 1891; the Don't Worry Clubs, in 1897; and the Golden Rule Brotherhood, in 1901, as that rule supplies a basis of unity for all religious faiths, and of solidarity for the entire human race.

What Mr. Seward regarded as his most distinctive and interesting work in musical compilation was the recording and preservation of many of the religious melodies of the southern slaves, known as "spirituals," or "slave songs," two examples of which are "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," and "Turn Back Pharaoh's Army." He collected more than one hundred of these and published them under the title of "Jubilee Songs." This work was done in connection with the famous Fisk Jubilee Singers, who raised several hundred thousand dollars for their University at Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Seward was musical director and voice trainer for the company upon its second European tour, and while abroad made the acquaintance of many celebrated people among them being: Gladstone, Duke of Argyle, Lord Shaftesbury and Miss Muloch. Mr. Seward was never an autograph hunter, yet he prized very highly the Oxford Bible given him in London by Dwight L. Moody (as a souvenir of the aid he gave in the great revival of 1875-76) in which the above and other eminent names are written. When asked what work of his life he regarded with the greatest satisfaction, he replied: "Originating and giving currency to the phrase 'spiritual knowing' as a protest against materialism, and suggesting an annual Golden Rule Day throughout the world for children (Jews and Christians) on the first Friday, Saturday and Sunday of December in each year. It will be sure to be carried out sooner or later, and thus the world will be once a year encircled by a golden band of love.

Some of his musical compilations were very successful, the sale of one book, "The Temple Choir," going beyond a hundred thousand copies. In 1869 Mr. Seward went to Europe and travelling for six months through different countries realized that in comparison with others, England was an unmusical nation. What was his surprise then when again in England, in 1875, to find a wonderful transformation, all the people singing even as difficult music as the Hallelujah Chorus in a church service. How had this been accomplished? He found that the English Tonic Sol-fa system of music was the factor. Thinking to bring home so beneficent a system he entered the Tonic Sol-fa College and took all the degrees which lead up to the highest musical statics. His own music was as familiar in England as in America, and while in London the musicians gave him a public reception in Exeter Hall. Thus he introduced the Tonic Sol-fa system of teaching music in this country. He was for many years editor of the "New York Musical Gazette," and the "New York Musical Pioneer," and for some time was professor of vocal music in Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City. Among the other musical books accredited to Mr. Seward are: "American Tune

Book," "The Singer," "The Coronation," "Glee Circle," "The Tonic Sol-fa Series," Nos. 1 and 2. Among his religious works are: "The School of Life," 1894; "Heaven Every Day," 1896; "Don't Worry, or, Spiritual Emancipation the Scientific Law of Happiness," 1897; "Spiritual Knowing, or Bible Sunshine," 1900; "How to Get Acquainted With God," 1902. Mr. Seward was a member of the New England Society, of Orange, New Jersey, and a member of the Advisory Board of the International Sunshine Society, whose headquarters are at No. 96 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

It is but fitting that this sketch should close with a few extracts from the many words of praise that were written upon the appearance of the writings of Mr. Seward. Concerning "The School of Life" Professor John Fiske said in part: "It is a long time since I have seen a book of that kind which deals with the subject in so thorough and satisfactory a manner. It is a book which is going to aid many souls and prove extremely helpful." Rev. Arthur Lowndes, in "American Church Quarterly," says: "In its treatment of the deepest problems of life this book is a masterpiece. The more I read it the more I am amazed at the depth and breadth of the work. I have never read a book so suggestive of thought." The "Review of Reviews" had this to say: "Mr. Seward writes in no dogmatic style, but for the sake of helpful influence, and out of the resources of experience; clearly, and with elevated, attractive style." Frances E. Willard says: "I can but think that if a group of good people would assemble to read this book, or having read it, would meet to talk over its propositions, they would find great advantage to their ethical development and spiritual life." Of "Don't Worry, or Spiritual Emancipation the Scientific Law of Happiness," President George A. Gates, of Iowa College, said: "There are few lessons more universally needed among our American people than that which this little book so attractively enforces. Genuine thanks for the spirit that gives birth to and sends out so helpful a message." From the Rev. David H. Greer, D.D., rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, we have the following: "I have read the proofs of 'Don't Worry,' and think it will make a valuable and helpful little book, stimulating thought and contributing to happiness. What is so much needed today is the biological interpretation of Christian truth; truth to live by, without which we cannot really live at all. Many people have the notion that religion is one thing and science another; we should try to make them feel that they are not two things, but one. The God in nature is the God revealed in Jesus Christ. You see that, and I hope you will be successful in making others see it." From a private letter we select the following: "The last year has been a precious one to me, in that I have begun to practice what you so beautifully teach. Worry is unbelief in a most insidious form. I am casting it off bit by bit. The tremendous power of thought in its effect on bodily health has come to me as a fresh revelation. Your chapter on 'The Problem of Evil' gives me a real light. That evil is a fact, but not a positive force; that it is to be warded off rather than attacked is a new thought and full of power. Mrs. E. S. G., Grinnell, Iowa."

The Theodore Frelinghuysen Seward Scholarship has been founded in Mr. Sewar's honor by his wife and friends in Alfred University, Alfred, New York.

VARICK, Richard,

Lawyer, Soldier, A Founder of Jersey City.

This distinguished and versatile citizen was a native of New Jersey, bearing the proud distincton of being one of the founders, with two others, of the city for which the State is sponsor, namely, Jersey City. Richard Varick was born in Hackensack,

RICHARD VARICK

New Jersey, March 25, 1753, and came of an excellent family. He chose the law as his vocation, but the exercise of his talents was by no means confined to his practice of his profession. He was possessed of an original turn of mind, which was combined with great executive ability, giving him prominent place in all new movements, and the ability to push these to a successful completion.

He was licensed to the practice of law, October 22, 1774, and was actively engaged in this line at the outbreak of hostilities between the colonies and the mother country. He immediately abandoned personal interests and enlisted as a captain in McDougall's regiment. He was later appointed military secretary to General Schuyler, who then commanded the Northern Army, and subsequently was appointed deputy muster-master-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He remained with that army until after the capture of Burgoyne in October, 1777, when he acted as inspector-general at West Point until after the discovery of Arnold's meditated treason. He then became a member of Washington's military family, and acted as recording secretary until near the close of the war. After the evacuation of the city by the British, November 25, 1783, he was appointed recorder of the city of New York, which office he held until 1789, when he took the position of Attorney-General of the State, and at a later date that of mayor of New York City, which office he held until 1801. He had been appointed in 1786, in conjunction with Samuel Jones, reviser of the State laws, and the result of their combined labors was the volume which bears their names, issued in 1789. He subsequently presided for some time as speaker of the House of Assembly. He was president of the Society of the Cincinnati for nearly thirty years.

He was one of the founders of the American Bible Society, and on the resignation of John Jay, who succeeded Elias Boudinot, was selected to fill its presidency. For many years he was a member of a Christian church, and was dignified in his manners and fixed in his principles, political and religious. In person he was said to be tall, over six feet in height, and of imposing presence. His father was Richard Varick, owner of large tracts of land in Bergen county, now a part of Hudson county, and among his descendants was Theodore Varick, an eminent physician of Jersey City, famous both here and abroad in his special line, that of surgery.

Richard Varick died July 30, 1831, in Jersey City, and is interred in the graveyard annexed to the church at Hackensack, where there is a stately granite monument, in the rear of the building, bearing this inscription: "In memory of Colonel Richard Varick, formerly Mayor of the City of New York, and at the time of his decease, President of the American Bible Society."

WHITE, John Moore,

Lawyer, Jurist, Legislator.

The Hon. John Moore White was born in 1770 at Bridgeton, Cumberland county, New Jersey. He was the youngest son of an English merchant who had originally settled in Philadelphia, and who had married the daughter of Alexander Moore, who had settled in Bridgeton about 1730, and had been engaged there in business for many years and had acquired a competence. She was of Irish descent, and a remarkably handsome woman. She died while her youngest son was but an infant, leaving also two other sons. The widower returned to England; but when the Revolutionary War broke out he took the patriot side, returned to America, obtained a commission in the army, was an aide to General Sullivan, and was killed in the battle of Germantown, Pennsylvania. Alexander Moore, their grandfather, became the guardian of the three boys and educated them. He died in 1786, and bequeathed to them a large portion of his landed property, including a

large tract on the east side of the Cohansey river, upon which the city of Bridgeton is built.

John Moore White studied law with Joseph Bloomfield, and received his license as an attorney in 1791, as a counsellor in 1799, and as a sergeant-at-law in 1812. He settled in Bridgeton, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, and where he continued to reside until 1808, when he removed to Woodbury, and lived there until the close of his life. He was very successful as an advocate. He was well versed in the common law as applied to matters where real estate was concerned; and, as he had made himself fully acquainted with the surveys located under the Proprietors, he was generally charged with cases where boundary lines were involved. He was also during his professional life at the bar the Prosecutor of the Pleas of the State for several years in the counties of Cumberland and Salem. During the early part of his residence in Woodbury he was elected a member of the Assembly, to represent Gloucester county, and was several times re-elected. He was appointed Attorney-General of the State in 1833, and served in that position during his five years' term, and would have retained the position had it been possible for him to have done so. But when the joint meeting of the Legislature was held in 1838, another person was elected as his successor, while he was nominated and elected a judge of the Supreme Court of the State. He served his term of seven years on the bench, and at its close retired to private life.

He had married, about the time of his admission to the bar, Miss Zuntzinger; they had only one child, a daughter, who died when about sixteen years old. Judge White's years were protracted beyond four score and ten. He died in 1862, in the ninety-second year of his age.

SCUDDER, Rev. John,

Prominent Missionary.

The Rev. John Scudder, was born at Freehold, New Jersey, September 13, 1793. He was graduated from Princeton in 1811, took his degree of M. D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1815, and four years later gave up a growing practice to devote himself to the enlightenment of the heathen.

He was licensed by the Dutch Reformed Classis of New York, and sailed June 8, 1819, under the auspices of the A.B.C.F. M., reached Ceylon in February, 1820, and was ordained there May 15, 1821, by a Congregationalist, a Methodist and a Baptist. He founded a hospital and a college at Jaffnapatam, and ministered both to the physical and to the spiritual needs of the natives. In 1836 he and Miron Winslow removed to Madras, where they printed tracts and translations of the Scriptures in Tamil. In 1842-46 he was at home, earnestly presenting the claims of the foreign field to the churches. His residence in his later years was at Chintodrepettah, near Madras; there he established the Arcot mission, which was taken under the care of the American Board in 1852, and of the Dutch Reformed Church in 1853. In this he labored with great zeal, except in 1849, when he had charge of the Madura mission. He wrote much for the "Missionary Herald," and published "Letters from the East" (1833), and sundry tracts. After preaching in most of the cities of southeastern India, his health gave way, and to regain it he made a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope. Three of his sons attained eminence as missionaries in India. He died of apoplexy at Wynberg, South Africa, January 13, 1855. (A new edition of his memoir, by J. B. Waterbury, appeared in 1870).

BALDWIN, Matthias W.,

Founder of Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Matthias W. Baldwin was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, December 10, 1795. His father, William Baldwin, was a carriage maker by trade, and at his death left his family a comfortable property, which by the mismanagement of the executors was nearly all lost. His widow was thus left to her own exertions for the maintenance of herself and family. To the necessity for economy and self-reliance thus imposed, young Baldwin probably owed the first development of his inventive genius. From early childhood he exhibited a remarkable fondness for mechanical contrivances. His toys were taken apart and examined, while he would produce others far superior in mechanism and finish. When sixteen years old he was apprenticed to Woolworth Brothers, jewelry manufacturers, of Frankford, Pennsylvania, and while serving his time he commanded the respect and esteem of both his associates and employers. Having mastered all the details of the business, thus becoming a finished workman, and having attained his majority, he found employment in the establishment of Fletcher & Gardiner, Philadelphia, who were extensive manufacturers of jewelry. He soon became the most useful man in the shop, his work being delicate in finish and his designs characterized by great originality and beauty.

In 1819 Mr. Baldwin commenced business on his own account; but in consequence of financial difficulties, and the trade becoming depressed, he soon abandoned it. His attention was then drawn to the invention of machinery; and one of his first efforts in this direction was a machine whereby the process of gold-plating was greatly simplified. He next turned his attention to the manufacture of bookbinder's tools, to supersede those which had been, up to that time, of foreign production. He associated himself for this purpose with David Mason, a competent machinist, and the enterprise was a success. Indeed, so admirable were the quality and finish of the tools, especially as they were of an improved make, that the book trade was soon rendered independent of foreign manufactures. He next invented the cylinder for printing of calicoes, which had always been previously done by hand presses; and he revolutionized the entire business. The manufacture of these printing rollers increased so greatly that additional accommodations were necessary. Here again he effected an improvement, first using horse power as a substitute for the hand machinery and foot lathes, which in its turn gave way to steam power. The engine purchased for this purpose not meeting his wishes, he built one himself, from original drawings of his own. This little engine of six horse power, occupying a space of six feet square, was long in use, driving the whole machinery of the boiler shop in the locomotive works on Broad street, Philadelphia. His mechanical genius found immediate recognition, and he received many orders for the manufacture of stationary engines, and they became his most important article of manufacture. When the first locomotive engine in America, imported by the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company, in 1830, arrived, he examined it carefully and resolved to construct one after his own ideas; and after urgent requests from Franklin Peale, the proprietor of the Philadelphia Museum, built a miniature engine for exhibition. His only guide in this work consisted of a few imperfect sketches of the one he had examined, aided by descriptions of those in use on the Liverpool & Manchester Railway. He successfully accomplished the task, and on the 25th of April, 1831, the miniature locomotive was running over a track in the museum rooms, a portion of this track being laid on the floors of the transepts, and the balance passing over trestle work in the naves of the build-

ing. Two small cars, holding four persons, were attached to it, and the novelty attracted immense crowds. The experiment resulting well, he received an order to construct a road locomotive for the Germantown Railroad. He had great difficulty in procuring the necessary tools and help. The inventor and the mechanic worked himself on the greater part of the entire engine. It was accomplished, finally, and on its trial trip, November 23, 1832, proved a success. Some imperfections existed, but these being remedied, it was accepted by the company, and was in use for twenty years thereafter. The smokestack was originally constructed of the same diameter from its junction with the fire box to the top, where it was bent at a right angle and carried back, with its opening to the rear of the train. This engine weighed five tons, and was sold for $3500. Two years elapsed before he ventured upon building another, as he had seemingly unsurmountable difficulties to encounter; there were so many improvements to be made, and the lack of skilled labor, and above all of necessary tools and machinery, was so great, that he almost abandoned the work. In 1834 he constructed an engine for the South Carolina Railroad, and also one for the Pennsylvania State Line, running from Philadelphia to Columbia. The latter weighed 17,000 pounds, and drew at one time nineteen loaded cars. This was such an unprecedented performance that the State Legislature at once ordered several additional ones, and two more were completed and delivered the same year; and he also constructed one for the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad. In 1835 he built fourteen; in 1836, forty. Then came the terrible panic of 1837, which ruined so many houses throughout the land; he also became embarrassed, but calling his creditors together, he asked and obtained an extension, and subsequently paid every dollar, principal and interest. His success was now assured, and his works became the largest in the United States, perhaps in the world. Engines were shipped to every quarter of the globe, even to England, where they had been invented—and the name of Baldwin grew as familiar as a household word. He was one of the founders of the Franklin Institute. He was an exemplary Christian, and of a charitable and benevolent disposition. He died September 7, 1866.

GARDNER, Charles Kitchell,

Soldier and Author.

Charles Kitchell Gardner was born in Morris county, New Jersey, November 1, 1789. He entered the United States army in 1808 as an ensign, was promoted to a captaincy in July, 1812, in command of a company of the 3d Artillery; served on the staff of General Armstrong; was promoted assistant adjutant-general, March 18, 1813; major of the 25th Infantry, June 26, 1813; adjutant-general, April 12, 1814. He received the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel for distinguished services, on February 5, 1815; was major of the 3d Infantry, and adjutant-general of the Division of the North. He participated in the battles of Chrystler's Field, Chippewa, and Niagara, and in the siege and defense of New York. He resigned March 17, 1818.

During 1822-23 he edited the "New York Patriot." He was First Assistant Postmaster-General during President Jackson's administration, receiving his appointment September 11, 1829. He was Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department during President Van Buren's term, 1836-41; was then employed as a commissioner to investigate and settle matters pertaining to the Indian tribes in the southern States, and was postmaster of the city of Washington under President Polk, 1844-49, and surveyor-general of Oregon 1849-53; he held an office in the Treasury Department

Joseph A. Yoakum

until 1869. He was the father of the Confederate General Franklin Gardner, who surrendered Port Hudson, July 9, 1863.

General Gardner spent four years in the preparation of an eminently useful work entitled "A Dictionary of all Officers who have been commissioned, or have been appointed and served in the Army of the United States, 1789-1853," and published in 1853; he also published a "Compendium of Infantry Tactics" (1819), and "Permanent Designation of Companies and Company Books by the First Letters of the Alphabet." General Gardner died in Washington, D. C., November 1, 1869.

GREGORY, Dudley S.,

Leader in Public Affairs.

Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, first mayor of Jersey City, was born in Reading, Fairfield county, Connecticut, February 5, 1800. His ancestors fought in the Revolutionary War, and about 1808 his family removed to Albany, New York. Five years later, about 1813 he was appointed clerk in the comptroller's office, filling the position nearly fourteen years, and declining the deputy-comptrollership. Mr. Gregory held several important commands during that period in the New York militia, and was one of the guard of honor that received the Marquis de Lafayette on his second visit to this country.

Mr. Gregory removed to Jersey City in 1834, and soon became conspicuous in public life. He represented Bergen, as Hudson county was then called, three successive terms in the board of selectmen of Jersey City, and became the first mayor under the charter, being elected three times and feeling compelled to decline positively when nominated for a fourth term. In 1846 he was elected to Congress from the Fifth District—comprising Bergen, Essex, Passaic and Hudson counties—by a majority of 2,560, receiving 1,142 votes out of the 1,671 polled in his own county. He peremptorily declined a renomination.

Mr. Gregory was largely identified with many of the manufactories and public institutions of Jersey City. He organized the Provident Institution for Savings, the first savings bank in New Jersey, as also the first bank of discount established in Jersey City, namely, the Hudson County Bank; and he was likewise one of the commissioners who introduced water into the city. In fact there was scarcely an enterprise or industry calculated to increase the wealth and prosperity of the community in which he made his home, in which he was not prominent; and he was equally well noted for his acts of public and private benevolence. After an active and successful life, his demise took place in Jersey City on December 8, 1874.

YARD, Joseph Ashton,

Veteran of Two Wars.

Joseph Ashton Yard was born in Trenton, New Jersey, on the 23d of March, 1802, in a frame house that formerly stood on the west side of Greene street, nearly opposite Academy street. He was descended in the fourth generation from William Yard, of the county of Devon, England, who came to America previous to 1700, and was among the first settlers on the tract occupied by the original city of Trenton. His father, Captain Benjamin Yard, was a carpenter, not yet "out of his time" in 1789, when he built the triumphal arch under which Washington passed at his reception in Trenton, when on his way to his inauguration as first President of the United States. His mother was Priscilla Keen, daughter of John Keen, of Holmesburg, Pennsylvania, whose ancestors and the ancestors of their connections, the Holmeses and Ashtons of that section, were descendants of the early Baptist emigrants from New England during the persecution of that sect by the New England Puritans.

At sixteen years of age, Joseph Ashton Yard was about to learn his father's trade when he was thrown from a horse

and sustained injuries which for a time incapacitated him from that business, when he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. James T. Clark, and attended the lectures of Dr. McClellan, of Philadelphia. About this time his brother Jacob, who was engaged in the manufacture of brushes in Trenton, while on a visit to New Orleans died suddenly of yellow fever. He was then reluctantly obliged to give up the idea of being a physician, and with his brother Charles assumed the management of Jacob's business for his father, and subsequently, after his marriage, purchased it. He soon built up a large and lucrative trade for that period, at one time having as many as forty workmen in his employ, and finding a market for his goods throughout New Jersey, and in Pennsylvania along the valley of the Delaware from Easton to Philadelphia. In 1832 the cholera first appeared in Trenton. Of this period Hon. Franklin S. Mills writes, in a letter to the "Trenton True American:"

"Captain Yard was a genuine humanitarian, and never passed a sufferer without affording relief. The fearful agonies of the victims of cholera awakened the sympathies of his large heart. Without any appointment, and without compensation, himself, his workmen, his horses and wagons were all given to the work of alleviating the suffering and burying the dead. Dr. Joseph C. Welling and Captain Yard spent the most of their time at the hospital and among the sick and dying, and while his companion, Dr. Welling, was administering medicines, Captain Yard and his men were employed in bringing into the hospital those who were suddenly seized with the disease and removing those who had already died. Kindness and sympathy for the suffering were shining qualities in the character of Captain Yard, and in self-sacrificing devotion to the objects of charity, and especially to the sick and those who had been stricken down by sudden misfortune, he had few equals."

He continued to prosper in business, and maintained himself and his family with credit until about the year 1835, when a money crisis caused the failure of his consignee in New York, where he had built up a large trade. This and the war between France and Russia, which interfered with the export of bristles, then principally brought from Russia, obliged him to wind up his business. He sold his tools and machinery, his dwelling and other property, and paid his creditors, and, as he expressed it, he "hadn't a doller left." At this time he had a large family to support.

In the winter of 1835-36 he was appointed keeper of the New Jersey State Prison, then in the old building now known as the State Arsenal. The new prison was in course of construction. He was also appointed to superintend the completion of the new prison, and for the first time employed convicts upon that work, making a great saving in cost of construction. In 1839 he removed the prisoners to the new building, and carried on the work until it was completely finished according to the original plans. In the management of the prison he was entirely successful, returning a surplus of from $6,000 to $10,000 annually over the running expenses. In the winter of 1839-40, the Whig party having a majority in the Legislature, he was removed, but the Democrats having a majority in the election in the fall of 1843, he was reappointed in 1844, and held the office one year, when, the Whigs again succeeding, he was again removed.

Upon his first removal, in 1840, he was appointed to take the census of Burlington county, which he successfully accomplished in three months, the time allotted, traveling the whole county on horseback, and visiting in person every family in the county, with the exception of the city of Burlington. This same year he established an auction and commission business in Trenton, in which he was successful, and was enabled to maintain his family respectably and to give his children such educational advantages as the city then afforded.

In politics he was always a Democrat, casting his first vote for President for Andrew Jackson at the election of 1824. He

took active part in what is known as "The Tyler Campaign." The Whig party, under the leadership of Henry Clay, quarreled with Tyler for his veto of the bill to recharter the United States Bank. The Democrats sustained Tyler's policy, and to lend aid to this movement Mr. Yard purchased "The Emporium and True American," and conducted it from 1843 to 1846, but, having no practical knowledge of the business, it did not prove remunerative. The object for which he purchased it, however, having been accomplished, he retired from its management and it passed into other hands. He was an earnest and popular speaker, and on several occasions "stumped" the entire State in the interest of the Democratic party.

Upon the accession of Mr. Polk to the presidency, Mr. Yard was appointed an inspector in the New York Custom House, which position he filled until the breaking out of the war with Mexico, when he sought and obtained a commission as captain in the Tenth United States Infantry. He raised the first company for that regiment, and marched from the city of Trenton within thirty days after receiving his commission with the full complement of one hundred men. In those days this was considered a remarkable success, volunteers not being found as readily as they were in subsequent years. On the way to New York, public receptions were tendered to his company at the principal towns in New Jersey through which they passed. He joined General Taylor on the Rio Grande in the spring of 1847, where he remained until the spring of 1848, when, after suffering several months from disease incident to that climate, he returned home as the only hope of surviving. After several months of illness he recovered. His regiment followed in the fall, when after their discharge from service the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment came to Trenton and presented Captain Yard with a gold-mounted sword, bearing an appropriate inscription. The presentation took place at the Mercer county courthouse on the evening of August 31, 1848, and was accompanied by a letter bearing the signatures of over three hundred soldiers.

Upon leaving Reynosa, of which Captain Yard was the military governor for several months, the Mexican officials and leading citizens of the town presented him with a letter, from which the following is an extract: "He has taken care of the tranquility and security of our families and of the interest of the town; he has given succor to the poor and attended them in their sickness; and, without any other recompense than that which those wish who believe that there is another life."

After the recovery of his health, he was reinstated in the position in the Custom House, which he relinquished upon entering the army; but shortly after the accession of General Taylor to the presidency in 1849, he was removed to give place to a member of the Whig party, notwithstanding the pledges of that party during the canvass that none of the soldiers in the war against Mexico should be removed on partisan grounds. This removal was the occasion of much discussion in Williamsburg, New York, where Captain Yard then resided, and especially among the merchants and business men of New York City who had their homes in Williamsburg, many of them being influential members of the Whig party. To show their disapprobation of the removal, they suggested the nomination of Captain Yard for the New York Assembly by the Democrats, promising their support. The suggestion was adopted, and although the district usually had a reliable Whig majority, Captain Yard was elected. He took a prominent part in the Legislature. He was chairman of the committee on State Prisons, and also of the special committee "to inquire into the condition of the New York volunteers in the Mexican war with a view to their relief," many of them being destitute and suffering great privations. During the session of 1850 a bill

was passed providing for the erection of a penitentiary at Syracuse, designed to be an intermediate prison between the county jail and the state prison. Upon the recommendation of Captain Pillsbury, of the Albany penitentiary, Captain Yard was appointed to superintend its erection, and was afterward appointed its warden. He completed the buildings and carried on the operations of the prison successfully for two years, when he was removed to give place to a political favorite of the Board of Supervisors of Onondaga county, in whom the power of appointment was vested.

In 1855, under the administration of President Pierce, he was again appointed to a position in the New York Custom House, which he held until the outbreak of the rebellion in the spring of 1861. He resided at Trenton at this time, and, anticipating the call for troops, in the morning newspapers of April 15, he issued a call for volunteers. The ranks of his company were filled in a few days, and it was the first company raised in the State, and the first in the State to be mustered into the service of the United States. It was named the "Olden Guards," in compliment to the then Governor of the State, and was attached to the Third Regiment, New Jersey Militia, in General Runyon's brigade, and designated as Company A of that regiment. He led the company to Virginia, and it was the first company from the north to occupy the soil of Virginia, being on the right of the Third Regiment, commanded by the senior colonel of the brigade, which led the advance. He served with his regiment to the close of its term of enlistment, and received an honorable discharge. Subsequently he raised and conducted a company to the field to repel Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania.

The hardships which he had endured in his military campaigns, and the struggles which he had made to maintain his family, now began to tell upon his constitution, and obliged him, much against his inclination, to retire from the active life which he had hitherto led. At the close of the war, his wife having recently died and his children being mostly grown up, he removed from Trenton and took up his residence at Farmingdale, with a son and daughter unmarried. Here he engaged in the cultivation of a few acres of land and in works of charity and religion. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Trenton at the age of sixteen years, and always remained in the communion of that church. In his early manhood he was active in the service of the church, but in later years the cares of his family and his multifarious business engagements drew him away from its active labors. In his declining years he resumed them and became an active and zealous worker. He was also zealous in the cause of temperance and became prominent throughout Monmouth county in this field of labor.

In 1824 he married Mary Woodward Sterling, daughter of John Wesley Sterling, a farmer then residing near Mount Holly, by whom he had eight sons and three daughters, all of whom grew to maturity except one son, who died at eight years of age.

Captain Yard died at his residence at Farmingdale, on the 17th of October, 1878, where, on the occasion of his funeral, public honors were accorded to his memory. His remains were conveyed to Trenton, where also public exercises were held. The interment was in Mercer Cemetery.

GRELLET, Stephen,

Quaker Preacher and Missionary.

Stephen Grellet, of Burlington, New Jersey, was born in France in 1773. His parents being of the household of Louis XVI., he was nurtured in the bosom of the Roman Catholic church, and educated at the Military College of Lyons. While in his seventeenth year he became one of the bodyguard of the king. After the execution of that monarch he evaded the searches of those evilly disposed to everyone and

everything savoring of royalty, and escaped to Demerara. In 1795 he proceeded to New York, where, chancing to attend a Quaker meeting, he was so attracted by the primitive, simple demeanor and doctrines of the Friends that he determined to join their society. In the following winter he removed to Philadelphia, and during the prevalence of the yellow fever in that city, in 1798, ministered with efficient zeal and rare magnanimity to the sick, the dying and the afflicted. "He was an angel of mercy to the plague-stricken; unfearingly braved the most virulent types of diseases, contagious and infectious; and spent freely of his substance, time and exertion to rescue those whom, in several cases, their very friends, relations and physician had abandoned." During this terrible and trying season he became impressed with the idea that it was his duty to go abroad, and preach and publish the Gospel, as he held it, to all his fellow creatures, but did not at once act upon the conviction that had taken firm hold of him.

In 1799 he settled in New York and engaged in mercantile pursuits for a brief period, not yet resolved to accept the role of itinerant preacher, but still uneasy in his mind and unsettled in his deliberations. Eventually he set himself to the pious and self-appointed task, and in 1800 made an extensive tour through the Southern States as far as Georgia, and in 1801 through the various States of New England, and the towns and villages of East and West Canada. In 1807, continuing his ministrations with unflagging ardor, he went to the south of France, and in that historic country, where religion and its adjuncts have for centuries exercised a prime and ruling influence, stirred and thrilled the people by his pleadings, his denunciations, and his eloquent exhortations. In 1812 he traveled in England on his philanthropic mission, and also in Germany. In 1816 he found a fresh field of labors in Hayti; and in 1818, 1819 and 1820 made an extended tour through Norway, Sweden, Russia, Greece and Italy, ever holding the same great end steadfastly in view—the awakening of all to the sacredness and importance of a Christian life, and the peril of worldly pleasure and immorality. At Rome he entered the papal mansion, and standing before the head of Roman Catholicism, with his companion, William Allen, addressed him with the warmth and enthusiasm of an early apostle. On this notable occasion His Holiness, Pope Pius VII., received him with kindness, and even listened to his exhortations "with the greatest respect and courtesy." While in Russia he was granted an audience with the Czar, and in the palace of that powerful monarch "spoke out valiantly and beseechingly for the cause of pure religion." In August, 1820, he returned to his home in the country, to which he was deeply attached. In 1831-1834 he made another extended missionary excursion through Europe; and in the course of the latter year retired to Burlington, New Jersey, where he resided permanently until the time of his decease. He married the eldest daughter of Isaac Collins, also a member of the Society of Friends, and an eminent citizen of Trenton, New Jersey, where he established and edited the famous pioneer newspaper of the State, "The New Jersey Gazette," published in opposition to the royalist organs of New York City. His singular career as a convert from the faith of Rome, and his change from the position of bodyguard of Louis XVI. to a devoted Quaker minister and an itinerant missionary, have been commemorated in a printed discourse by Dr. Van Rensselaer; while his "Memoirs" by Benjamin Seebohn, were published (two volumes, 8vo.) in 1860, and are a storehouse of marvellous experiences, facts and fancies of a highly suggestive nature, and revelations of the inner life and meditations of one whose nature, standing out in bold relief from among the listless and incredulous of his kind, was full of the fire of piety, and de-

sirous of the salvation of all mankind. He died at Burlington, New Jersey, November 16, 1855.

HUNTER, Rev. Andrew,

Chaplain in Revolution.

Rev. Andrew Hunter, D. D., of Burlington, New Jersey, was born in New Jersey, *circe* 1750, and studied at Princeton College, graduating from that institution in 1772. During the conflict between the colonies and Great Britain he labored with fearless zeal as an encouraging counsellor and spiritual exhorter among the men of '76, and at a later date engaged in teaching in a classical school at Woodbury. He was then occupied for a time in agricultural pursuits, and the cultivation of a farm on the Delaware river, near Trenton. From 1804 to 1808 he presided as professor of mathematics and astronomy in his alma mater; and in the course of the following year became the head of an academy in Bordentown, New Jersey. He afterwards accepted a chaplaincy in the Washington navy yard. In a Trenton newspaper of Monday, December 30, 1799, is the following notice: "The Rev. Mr. Hunter, who officiated yesterday for Mr. Armstrong, after reading the President's proclamation respecting the general mourning for the death of General Washington, gave the intimation in substance as follows: 'Your pastor desires me to say on the present mournful occasion, that while one sentiment—to mourn the death and honor the memory of General Washington—penetrates every breast, the proclamation which you have just heard read, he doubts not, will be duly attended to; yet believing, as he does, that he but anticipates the wishes of those for whom the intimation is given, Mr. Armstrong requests the female part of his audience in the city of Trenton and Maidenhead, as a testimony of respect for, and condolence with Mrs. Washington, to wear for three months, during their attendance on divine service, such badges of mourning as their discretion may direct.'"

His second wife was Mary Stockton, a daughter of Richard Stockton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He had an uncle, also Rev. Andrew Hunter, who was a pastor in Cumberland county, New Jersey, 1746-1760. He married Ann Stockton, a cousin of Richard Stockton, and died in 1775. His widow was buried in the Trenton churchyard, in October, 1800, and the funeral sermon on that occasion was delivered by President Smith. He was a loyal and learned divine, a man of excellent parts, scrupulous in the performance of every duty, and tireless in his efforts to improve the moral condition of those around him, and to promote the welfare of his State and country. He died in Burlington, New Jersey, February 24, 1823.

COLGATE, Samuel,

Prominent Manufacturer.

Samuel Colgate, late of Orange New Jersey, was descended from an ancient English family, and was of the third generation in this country, an active and influential contributor to the religious life of this country, known throughout the United States from this connection, as well as for business reasons. The record of the family begins with Stephen Colgate, born about 1700, who lived in Horsham, Sussex county, England, and died there January 31, 1768. His second son, John Colgate, born December 18, 1727, died January 13, 1801, and was buried at Bessels Green, near Cheapstead, Kent, England. Elizabeth, his first wife, who died January 26, 1771, was the mother of his eight children. The second of these, and eldest son, Robert Colgate, was born September 16, 1758, and resided in Kent, England, until 1795, when he removed to this country. He was a school mate and warm personal friend of William Pitt, "the great commoner," through whose influence and friendship he was en-

Samuel Colgate

abled to escape from England. He was in deep sympathy with the democracy of France, and his name headed a list of those scheduled for arrest on account of activity in its behalf. Pitt sent a messenger from London to warn him of this, and advised him to emigrate to a land where his ideas were more acceptable. Pitt pledged a delay of ten days in the arrest of Colgate, if the latter would agree to leave England within that time. His homestead in Kent was known as Filston Farm. This he left March 10, 1795, and sailed from London six days later.

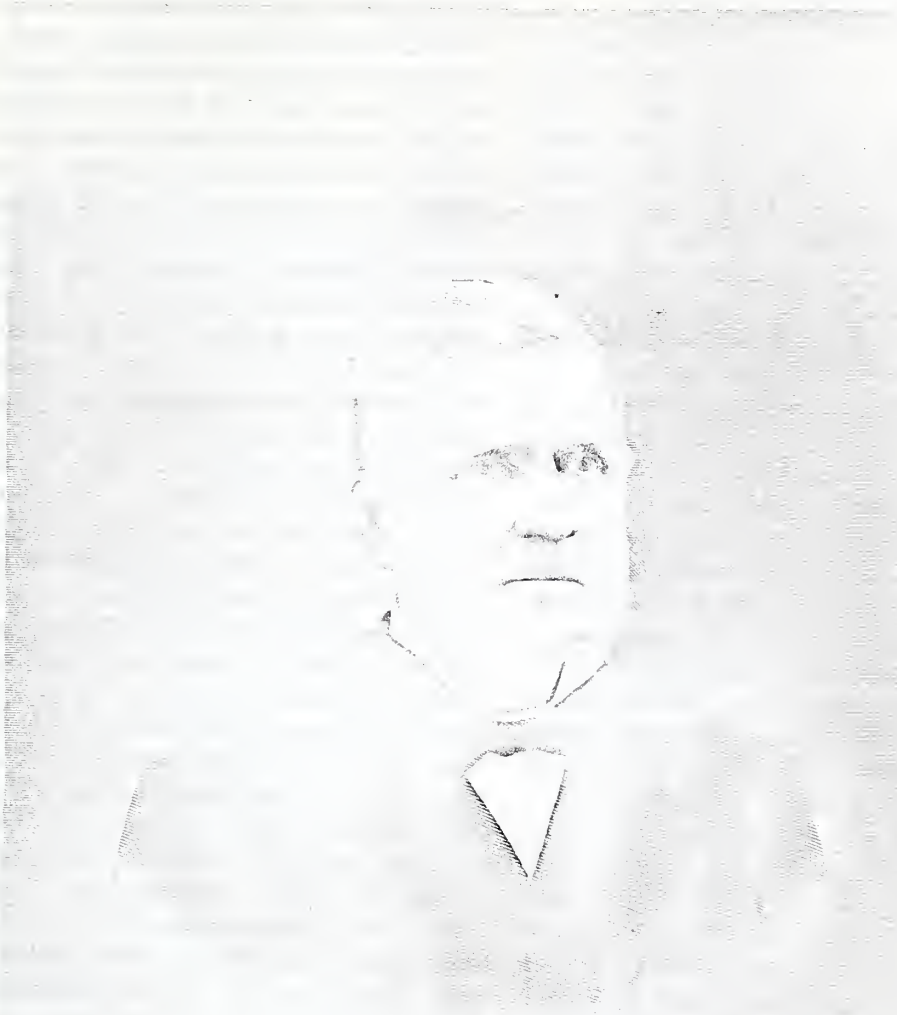
Arriving at Baltimore on May 28, 1795, he soon proceeded to New York, and settled in the town of Andes, Delaware county, New York, where he purchased a large farm, and there continued to dwell until his death, July 26, 1826, near the close of his sixty-eighth year. He married, March 26, 1780, at Staplehurst, Kent, England, Sarah Bowles, born December 11, 1759, died October 16, 1847, in her eighty-eighth year. His family included eleven children.

William Colgate, the eldest son and second child in the last mentioned family, was born January 25, 1783, at Hollingborn, Kent, and was twelve years of age when the family removed to the United States. In 1806 he began business as a manufacturer of soap in New York City, in a two-story brick building at No. 6 Dutch street, founding the great industry which to-day employs a multitude of people and turns out a great variety of products in the way of soaps and perfumes. When he established this business, the mayor of New York lived on the opposite side of the street, and in the immediate vicinity were the residences of many leading men of the town. In that day the metropolis did not extend far above the present city hall. For half a century, William Colgate conducted a most successful business here, and for more than one hundred years the building on Dutch street cointinued to be the business headquarters in New York. In 1845 he admitted his son, Samuel Colgate, and his nephew, Charles C. Colgate, into partnership, the firm name being William Colgate & Company. Later another son, William Colgate, was admitted, and on the death of the senior William Colgate, in 1857, the firm name was changed to its present form, Colgate & Company. William Colgate was very active in religious work, and was for many years a member of the Oliver Street Baptist Church of New York. Subsequently he was instrumental in the construction of the Baptist Tabernacle on Mulberry street, and he inaugurated the movement which resulted in the Young Men's Bible Society of New York, organized for the purpose of aiding in translation of the Bible, being the first society organized under the auspices of the Baptist church in New York. When the American Bible Society was organized in 1816, William Colgate became a director, and to the end of his life he was actively interested in educational work, especially in connection with Hamilton University. He secured large collections in aid of this institution from his own and other churches, and was instrumental in placing it upon a secure foundation. He married, April 23, 1811, Mary, daughter of Edward Gilbert, born December 25, 1788, in London, arrived in this country 1796, died March 5, 1855. Her body reposes in Greenwood Cemetery. They were the parents of eleven children.

Samuel Colgate, of the last mentioned family, was born March 22, 1822, at the family residence on John street, in New York, and was among the most useful and influential citizens of that city. He received the best education which the private schools of the town provided, and it was planned that he should pursue a college course. He decided, however, to engage in business with his father, and in 1845 became a partner in the firm, which, in 1857, assumed the present form of Colgate & Company. At this time he became the head of the firm, and the business which had been so successful-

ly conducted for fifty years, was steadily increased under his skillful management, and became the largest of its kind in the country. During the time of William Colgate, the largest soap pan erected had a capacity of forty-three thousand pounds. In 1910 twelve giant kettles were employed, each with a capacity of nearly one million pounds, besides twenty-five others, each carrying more than half a million pounds of soap at a boiling. Soon after 1870 a perfumery department was added, and this has steadily grown until it exceeds any other in the United States. An interesting item in this connection is the fact that during the year 1910 more than fourteen hundred pounds of rose petals were gathered in Europe for use in the manufacture of the celebrated Colgate perfumes and toilet articles. While the business has been conducted by one family for the phenomenal period of one hundred and ten years, and for more than one hundred years at one location in New York City, it is also notable that many of the employees of the establishment have continued their connection therewith for an ordinary business lifetime. One of these continued for a period of fifty-five years, eleven others more than forty years, twenty-seven over thirty years, and more than two hundred continuously served the house for a period exceeding ten years. The New York salesroom is now located on Fulton street, immediately across the river from the factory and general offices, and by means of the Hudson Tubes one may travel between these points in the space of five minutes. The products of this establishment are known and sold throughout the civilized world, and the name Colgate & Company on a package of soap, powder or perfume is equivalent to the brand "sterling" on silverware.

While Samuel Colgate was developing and extending this enormous business, whose products are known for their sterling quality, he was equally diligent and zealous in promoting movements for the moral welfare of the community and the world at large. He began his religious activities in connection with the Oliver Street Baptist Church of New York, and immediately after the removal of his residence to Orange, New Jersey, he began, with others, a movement for the establishment of a Baptist church and Sunday school in that thriving suburb. The first organization was that of a Sunday school, May 10, 1857, of which Mr. Colgate was made superintendent. The fiftieth anniversary of this school was fittingly celebrated, November 10, 1907, at the North Orange Baptist Church, in which the Emmanuel Chapel Sunday School and the Cone Street Chapel Sunday School joined. In 1858 the organization of a church was perfected, and Mr. Colgate became a deacon of that body. His connection with these organizations continued for more than forty years, and Mr. Colgate was also identified with many movements of a wider scope. He was a member of the board of managers of the Baptist Missionary Union, and for twenty-five years a member of the finance committee of the American Tract Society. He was long a member and for three years president of the Baptist Home Mission, and was one of the founders of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, in New York City, of which he continued for twenty-one years to be president. He was a member of the New York Baptist Educational Society, which was devoted chiefly to the assistance of young men in preparing for the ministry. For many years he was one of the supporters and a member of the board of managers of Madison University, whose name was changed to Colgate University because of a munificent gift to it made by his brother, James B. Colgate. One of the principal achievements of Mr. Colgate's life, which occupied many years, was the collection of data pertaining to the history of the Baptist church from all parts of the world. This included more than forty thousand pamphlets in the French, English and German language, and reports from every state in



the Union. This vast amount of material was carefully arranged and indexed at the expense of much labor, and a large outlay of money, and was with Mr. Colgate a labor of love. While he was intimately known by all connected with the Baptist church in his native state, he was also known and esteemed by church workers everywhere, and especially those of his own faith. In 1858 he purchased nine acres of land on Centre street, near Harrison, in Orange, and to this estate he subsequently added twenty acres from the farm of Zenas Baldwin. Here he built his residence, and here his home continued until his death, which occurred April 23, 1897. The estate was known as "Seven Oaks," from a country seat bearing the same name, owned by the family, in Kent, England. For some ten years preceding his death, Mr. Colgate suffered from heart trouble, and during the last year of his life he was compelled to give up business entirely. He was never active in politics, but was ever ready to perform the duty of a good citizen in promoting any movement calculated to promote the development of the community or the country at large. He married, March 30, 1853, Elizabeth Ann Morse, daughter of Richard C. Morse, of New York. She was born August 5, 1829, at Claverack, Columbia county, New York, and died October 8, 1891, at her cottage at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island. She was a most active coadjutor of her husband in all good works, very charitable and philanthropic. She was among the organizers of the Orange Orphans' Home, of which she was vice-president from 1865 to 1871, and president from 1871 until her death. She assisted in the organization of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Orange, which was perfected June 5, 1877, at which time she became its president. They left six sons: Richard M., Gilbert, Sidney M., Austin, Samuel and Russell. All are graduates of Yale University, and five of them now control and continue the business established by their grandfather.

WHITAKER, John Adams,

Financier, Model Citizen.

When the life of such a man as the late John Adams Whitaker, of Sussex, New Jersey, closes, its influence does not cease, for it sets in motion forces that will continue to make for the good of the locality honored by his residence for generations to come. He was a man who, while he labored for his own advancement, never neglected his general duties as a citizen and as a neighbor. He was public-spirited, assisting in every good movement for his city and county, for it was a source of pride to him to aid in their growth. He was a man of decided humanitarian impulses and many were the charitable acts performed by him, for the greater part unknown save to the recipients of his bounty, for he never sought the plaudits of his fellow men, but allowed himself to be guided by a strict sense of what was right and fitting. He was socially inclined and friendly, genial and uniformly courteous, and was a favorite in all classes wherever he was known.

The progenitors of the Whitaker family in America were three brothers, who came from England and settled on the Hudson river, near where the city of Newburgh now stands. Each one of the brothers married, and they all reared families. Through long years the Whitakers have figured prominently in the affairs of the State of New Jersey. According to old records, Richard Whitaker purchased a lot in Salem, New Jersey, April 25, 1676. Another record shows that at a session of the New Jersey Provincial Council, held December 7, 1748, the speaker laid before the house the deposition of Jonathan Whitaker, who, it thereby appeared, was a justice of the peace in the county of Somerset, and lived on lands belonging to the heirs of William Penn. On October 30, of the previous year, a petition was laid before the Council which had been sworn to before John Whitaker, but whether the first name was an abbreviation of Jonathan, or

whether they were different persons is not known. Peter Whitaker is mentioned in the Minisink records, 1792-93, and Richard Whitaker, in 1813, lived in Unionville. The last named was the grandfather of the Mr. Whitaker of this review, and was successful as an agriculturist. He married Elizabeth Forgerson, and they had children: Samuel, of further mention; Jacob; Aaron; Richard; John; Halsey; Lewis; Mary, who married Dr. Austin, of Unionville; Milly, married Benjamin Haynes, of Unionville; Charlotte, became the second wife of Benjamin Haynes; and Fanny, who became the second wife of Dr. Austin. Descendants of Jacob reside in Oswego, New York; a son of Richard is a resident of West Town, New York; and Lewis lived and died in Wantage, Sussex county, and his descendants are still located there.

Samuel Whitaker, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Forgerson) Whitaker, was born in Unionville, New York, June 22, 1796, and received the education usual for boys in his day. Although his immediate ancestors had all been engaged in agriculture, Mr. Whitaker, early in life turned his attention to mercantile affairs. He removed to Sussex, where for many years he was one of the foremost merchants of the town, and was successfully engaged in business until a few years prior to his death, which occurred, October 20, 1871. Although a man of plain habits and retiring disposition, he was possessed of remarkable energy and force of character, and took an active part in promoting all interests for the welfare of the community. He was one of the founders of the Farmers' National Bank, served as a director of this institution for many years, and was the leading spirit in bringing the Midland railroad to Deckertown. He subscribed liberally to that work and devoted time and energy to its accomplishment. He served as collector for Sussex county for seven years, and had the unqualified confidence and respect of all who knew him. He gave his political support to the Democratic party, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Deckertown. Mr. Whitaker married Margaret, daughter of John E. and Jane Adams, of Deckertown, and they had children: John A., of further mention; Richard, born March 24, 1820, died August 31, 1845; Zillah M., born June 16, 1822, married Jacob E. Hornbeck.

John Adams Whitaker was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, July 1, 1818, and died May 22, 1898. He was reared in the Empire State, and at the age of fifteen years was sent to the school just established in Sussex formally Deckertown by William Rankin, being the only pupil in the school upon its opening day. Later the school became a noted one and many men, now famous, obtained their education in its halls. Upon the completion of his education he secured a position as clerk in a store in Newburgh, New York, and, having secured practical experience there, he went to Buffalo, thinking a larger city would offer better opportunities. Being unable to find a suitable opening in Buffalo, he came to Deckertown, where he acted as assistant to his father in the business established by the latter. Subsequently he engaged in business independently in New York City, but being unsuccessful in this venture, he returned to Deckertown and again became associated with his father, who was also the postmaster of the town. In 1850 President Zachary Taylor appointed him postmaster to succeed his father. Later he engaged in business on his own account in Deckertown, and on January 1, 1857, he was appointed cashier of the Farmers' National Bank, an office he filled until January 13, 1874, when he succeeded to the office of president, left vacant by the death of Jonathan Whitaker. He was the incumbent of this office at the time of his death, his actual connection with the bank covering a period of somewhat more than forty-one years. His business career was ever characterized

by sterling honesty, promptness in the discharge of his duties and faithfulness to every trust reposed in him.

Mr. Whitaker married, in 1846, Mary A., daughter of John and Amanda (Sayre) Holbert, of Chemung, Chemung county, New York, the Sayres being members of the South Hampton family. Children: Isabel, married Theodore F. Margarum, of Sussex; Amanda H., wife of Captain Theodore F. Northrop, of New York City; Marie Alice, married Charles Tyler, of New York City; Josephine, married John Bennett, a banker of Horseheads, New York. Mr. Whitaker was a member of the Presbyterian church many years. The following letter, received by Mrs. Whitaker at the time of her husband's death, will give some idea of the estimate placed upon his character:

Dear Mrs. Whitaker:—Providence was indeed merciful and gracious in sparing him so long to his loved ones and to the community. We sometimes mourn that the influence of a promising career is cut short by death; not so with him. In the fullness of his life and at the completion of his work he was summoned to his reward. His community was fortunate in his life and presence; no other occupied such a position of responsibility; no other in any community ever discharged responsibility with greater credit and honor. He would have been a picked man anywhere. When trusted men have proven unfaithful there have always been whisperings which ought to have put the community on guard; but who ever heard a whisper against him?

In times of doubt and distrust even a good man may suffer, but no matter how perilous the the times or what the cause for anxiety, no one doubted that he and all the trusts confided to him were safe. What an object lesson to the community and to all who knew him! His gentle outgoing and incoming are gone forever, but you cannot think of him without a sense of the essential qualities of honesty, industry and sobriety which thoroughly imbued him. Such as he cannot have lived in that little community for fourscore years without having left his impress upon it, and his impress can be nothing but a benediction. It is hard to realize that I can remember him when he was only forty years old; but in my childhood he was my ideal man, and as the many years have gone by and other associations have undoubtedly had their influence upon me, he has always stood out as a conspicuous man—such a one as a devoted father would safely and proudly point to as an example for his son.

The following resolutions were passed by the Board of Directors of the Farmers' National Bank, of Deckertown, June 6, 1898:

Whereas, Almighty God has removed from us our venerable and esteemed friend, Mr. John A. Whitaker, who was at the time of his death president of the Farmers' National Bank, of Deckertown; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Whitaker the bank has lost a worthy and able president one who presided successfully over the great trust many years and gave the whole of his study, time and attention to building up and making the bank safe;

That in his official capacity he showed a character that only true financiers possess, being courageous, not afraid to speak for what he thought was right, and for the best interests of the corporation he represented, even in the face of the strongest opposition;

That his honesty never was questioned, and his sterling qualities and excellent habits, together with his firmness, balanced with good sense and wisdom, made him a valuable officer and great strength to a banking institution;

That during his term of office and under his management the bank flourished; surplus accumulated, deposits and discounts increased until the capital stock sold for more than double its par value;

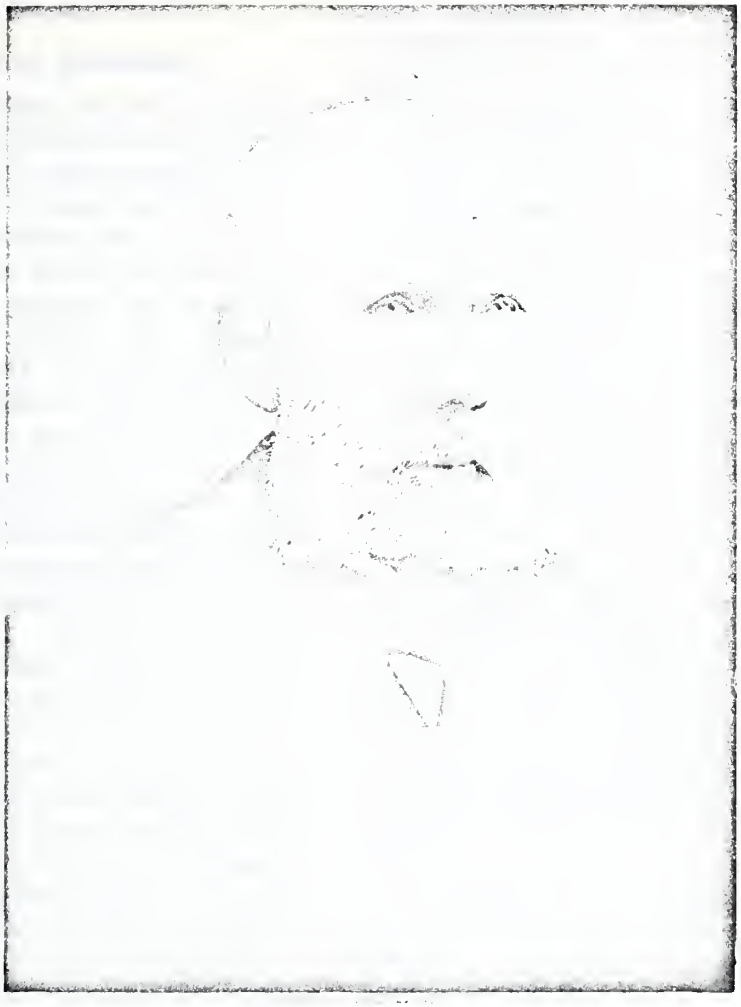
That he was not selfish, close or narrow, but was manly, generous, magnanimous and noble, and had a broad and elevated mind and deep intellect;

That he was one of the best of citizens, patriotic, having the interests and welfare of his country at heart, and always on the side of progress and advancement for good;

That he was a kind, obliging and accommodating neighbor and a friend to the poor, ever ready to help in the time of need, and sympathize in the time of trouble and affliction;

That in his death our loss is his gain; that we beleive he died a Christian and is being rewarded by his God in the home above the skies; and be it further

Resolved, That the directors of the bank extend their sympathy to the family of the said deceased, and that these resolutions be recorded in



Jonathan M. Roberts

the minutes of the bank, and that a copy thereof be sent to his family.

CHARLES A. WILSON,
A. WATSON STOCKBOWER,
Committee on Resolutions.

BLAKE, John Lauris,

Lawyer, Statesman.

John Lauris Blake was one of those men who seem to have been selected by fate for an honorable and eminent career. He was distinguished as a jurist, and took part in the political life of the nation.

Mr. Blake was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 25, 1831, and was a son of Dr. John Lauris Blake, who removed to Orange, New Jersey, in 1842, and died there in 1857. Mr. Blake was the recipient of an excellent classical education, and after this thorough preparation took up the study of law with the late Philip Kingsley. In June, 1852, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, and at once established himself in the practice of his chosen profession, opening an office in a small one-story building on Main street, near what is now Essex avenue. Success attended his efforts almost from the outset of his career, but it was not without the assistance of unremitting and constant toil. He was admitted as a counsellor in 1855, and so well known and popular had he become, that two years later, in 1857, he was elected to serve in the State Assembly. At the expiration of his term of one year he declined renomination. In 1879 and 1880 he represented his congressional district in the United States House of Representatives, and although strongly urged to accept the nomination for another term, he felt constrained to decline because of the press of his professional business, with which his absence from home had seriously interfered. At the time of his election as a representative he received 14,771 votes, his Democratic opponent received 12,832 votes, and a "Greenback" candidate received 2,106 votes. After this time Mr. Blake abandoned work in the political field for the reason above mentioned.

Mr. Blake was at one time president of the Citizens' Gas light Company, and when the consolidation of the gas companies took place he resigned from this office and was succeeded by Henry C. Kelsey. About 1896 he withdrew from business life. For a period of twenty years Mr. Blake was city counsel of Orange, and for a long period of time he served as counsel for West Orange and for Montclair. He drew up the present charter of the city of Orange, and served as counsel for the Orange National Bank, president and counsel of the Half Dime Savings Bank, was director in Mutual Benefit and several other institutions of financial importance. Brown University, Rhode Island, recognized in Mr. Blake the man of culture and scholarly tastes, by conferring upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. At the time of his death, which occurred October 10, 1899, the Essex County Bar Association met in Chancery Chambers to take action on the sad event. In the Orange District Court, on October 12, 1899, Judge Storrs appointed Wilbeforce Freeman, William R. Howe and Horace Stetson, as a committee to prepare a suitable memorial minute on the death of Mr. Blake, to be placed upon the records of the court.

Mr. Blake married, October 20, 1858, Angeline, daughter of Lowell Holbrook, of Brooklyn, New York. She died in 1889, leaving one daughter, Mrs. William Read Howe. The funeral services of Mr. Blake were held in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, West Orange. He stood as a representative of a high type of American manhood, combining energy and determination with lofty principles and exalted patriotism. His career in political, professional, business and social circles was characterized by laudable ambition and honorable effort, leading inevitably to successful accomplishment. No more lasting or permanent monu-

ment can be erected to his memory than a record of the plain, simple, unvarnished truths evolved from his life of usefulness and benefit to humanity.

ROBERTS, Jonathan William

Antiquarian, Ideal Citizen.

Jonathan William Roberts, of Glenbrook, Morris Plains, New Jersey, the subject of this biographical sketch, was a commanding personality among hundreds of New Jersey's most prominent men. His leadership was pronounced and uniformly was exercised for the general welfare. Whatever engaged his interest got the hostage of a devoted enthusiasm. Whatever his hand found to do was done with all his might. He became noted for the rare ability to make successes out of threatened failures. When he assumed the chair, the meeting sat up. His acceptance of leadership was quite synonymous with advances all along the line. His most fruitful public work in New Jersey was accomplished during the last quarter of a century of his long life of ninety-one years, after the age of sixty-five.

He was born on September 1, 1821, in the village of Manchester, Hartford county, Connecticut. His parents, William Martin and Maria McMillan Roberts, were of Scotch-Irish origin. The family name originally was MacRoberts, and probably was shortened by some ancestor after reaching America. Manchester was incorporated in 1823, and long has been noted for silk and other manufactures. Its population in 1910 was 13,641.

Jonathan W. Roberts received his schooling in Connecticut, and was for a time in business life at New Haven; but in 1842, at the age of twenty-one, he removed to New York and entered the employ of Amos Richard Eno, a wholesale drygoods merchant. Mr. Eno in 1833 had entered into partnership with his cousin John J. Phelps; they dissolved within ten years and made other connections, both becoming very wealthy. Mr. Eno for a time continued in the dry goods business and later went into real estate. He built the old Fifth Avenue Hotel. He was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, on November 1, 1810; and died February 21, 1898. Eno, Phelps and Roberts were fine representatives of the old-time New Yorkers who had come with the so-called "Connecticut immigration."

Mr. Roberts, on June 4, 1850, married Mary King, the daughter of Hezekiah and Weltha Warburton King of Bristol, Pennsylvania. It was a very happy union.

Mr. Roberts rapidly won the confidence of his employers Amos R. Eno & Company, and upon the reorganization of the business under the name of Eno, Mahoney & Company, was made a member of the firm. Successively the style became Eno, Roberts & Company, then Roberts, Rhodes & Company; and finally J. W. Roberts & Company. Business connections were very largely in the South, and the Civil War, through the ruin of customers, caused immense losses which threatened failure; but Mr. Roberts was able to weather the storm and to recover a fortune sufficient for his retiring a year after the war. Enormous obligations incurred by his firm were paid by Mr. Roberts personally rather than to have any blot upon the firm name. He refused to take advantage of legal technicalities which would have relieved him of responsibility. Not long after the war, Mr. Roberts, accompanied by his wife, visited the South and made an attempt to collect some part of the debt. Of the $400,000 owed, some $1,500 was recovered.

Long application to business had caused a strain upon the constitution of Mr. Roberts, which soon after the war his physicians discovered. He had reached the age of forty-five, and a period in life when decisions are often momentous for health. He was told to "go into the country, or go under ground." As, in his own language, he "naturally preferred the country," he acted

upon the doctor's first alternative. He retired from business in 1866. The country which was to conserve his strength and help to lengthen out his life, happened to be in Morris county, New Jersey. The story of his coming to this State and his purchase of Glenbrook at Morris Plains has interesting features bordering romance. Quite by chance and yet through a series of connected causes he was led from business life in New York to a career of civic and social usefulness in New Jersey.

During the early summer of 1866 he started forth with Mrs. Roberts for a driving trip through the Catskill mountains. The return route lay through Goshen and thence through northern New Jersey. Reaching Newfoundland, they put up for the night at the famous hotel kept by the late John P. Brown. They intended to remain a couple of days so that Mr. Roberts might take a trip to New York City and return. Their stay was lengthened to three weeks, and then they drove to Budd's Lake, where they remained for a month. On the train one day, Mr. Roberts met an acquaintance, Mr. Cyrus Smith, of New York, who was summering at Morristown. Mr. Smith urged him to go to Morristown, and informed him of an opening for boarding. Lebbeus Ward and his wife were about to give up their rooms and Mr. and Mrs. Roberts decided to take them. They came to Morristown one Saturday afternoon intending a brief sojourn; but, as Mr. Roberts used to say: "We came to stay thirty days, and we spent the rest of our lives in Morris county." Within twenty-four hours they had rented a pew in the South Street Presbyterian Church, and each had taken a class in the Sunday school.

The buying of Glenbrook largely had its cause in the attractiveness of the rippling Watnong brook. Mr. Roberts, in the fall of 1867, was requested by Theodore Ayres, a real estate agent, to visit at Morris Plains the farm of an elderly man, who, it was said, was continually "badgering him to bring somebody out to buy his place." They drove out to the place and found it quite a wilderness. A zigzag path ran from the ancient farm house to the brook, and the owner declared that the spot was a "good place to raise potatoes and for watering the cattle." The brook attracted Mr. Roberts and he returned to the carriage where Mrs. Roberts, after saying she saw in the place nothing worth buying, had remained. "Come with me, I want to show you something," he said. They went back through the brush to the Watnong; and when Mrs. Roberts saw the stream she said: "Buy it," and the deal soon was closed. Using two dwelling houses found on the farm, and adding additional rooms and architectural requirements, a commodious home was built in which on July 4, 1868, the first meal was taken. He named his farm Glenbrook, and later named the road passing it Glenbrook place.

Mr. Roberts found much to occupy his time and attention in developing into a gentleman's farm the eighty acres he had purchased. Referring to this period, he used to quote the old saying that "If a man gives up business he takes to gambling or to drink," and to add humorously, "I didn't want to do either so I kept busy." Already he had lived forty-six years, but he was to live yet as long again and to be constantly busy in matters social, educational and philanthropical. His superintendent James G. McNeill well remembers how one summer day in 1881 Mr. Roberts came out to the field where the men were working and said: "Well, boys, I'm an old man, I'm sixty years old to-day." He then had still remaining over thirty-one years of grace for activities as important as any in his past life.

Always in the stables of Glenbrook there were six or eight driving horses. Their owner greatly enjoyed driving, and attributed his good health to this open air recreation. Frequently he would use one team in the morning, and change to another for the afternoon. The automobile made its ap-

pearance on New Jersey roads when Mr. Roberts had reached advanced age, and he deplored the fact that they made driving less pleasant. When advised by his friends to procure a car, he replied that he was "too old to make an engineer out of himself."

Glenbrook is located on Glenbrook place, one of the old roads to Dover, about a quarter of a mile south of Speedwell avenue and the Lackawanna station at Morris Plains. It is a little west of the old village and church. The village in 1830 was called Piersonville. The public house was then kept by Ira C. Pierson, who advertised in the "New Jersey Eagle" that a mineral spring, the waters of which were "equal to Schooley's Mountain," had been discovered near his house and had proved beneficial to invalids. This spring is remembered by people in the locality. It was located on the premises now owned by Mr. Arthur Thomson, not far from Glenbrook. The Watnong, as it flows through Glenbrook, presents an idyllic scene. Beautiful slopes of lawn form an amphitheatre in the midst of which there plays a remarkably beautiful waterfall flowing from a little lake artificially contrived. From the rear piazza of the house the falls best are seen, and also there is heard their constant murmur. The view and sound for almost forty-five years consciously were enjoyed by the owner. Of the scene he used to say, "I never grow tired of looking at it."

Mr. Roberts, with his wife, became a member of the South Street Church at Morristown, and identified himself with the best interests of that town and of the neighborhood in which he dwelt. The church burned to the ground on January 10, 1877, and he was made chairman of the building committee for a new edifice. Work was begun on June 21, 1877, and the dedicating took place on July 12, 1878. The total cost was $45,000, of which $23,000 had been received in insurance. The architect was J. Cleveland Cady, and the builders William H. Kirk & Company.

Three times he was called to be the president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Morristown, and each term his remarkable enthusiasm brought the organization to renewed usefulness and better financial condition. As chairman of the building committee he had the principal part in the planning and erecting, without debt, of the building on South street.

Mr. Roberts in 1884 was elected a trustee of the Washington Association of New Jersey. This organization had been formed May 5, 1874, its primary object having been the purchase and preservation of the Ford Mansion, occupied during the Revolution as a headquarters by Washington. For the interests of the Association, Mr. Roberts tirelessly labored until his death. He was elected president in 1887, and continued in that honored position until his death twenty-five years later. His part in placing the Association upon a stable financial basis, and in helping to establish for it an enviable reputation, was pronounced. His wise foresight in securing additional land, and in making improvements in the property, was proved in every instance. His tireless quest for valuable relics and historical miscellanea appropriate for the Headquarters museum has its fruit in the splendid collection now exhibited daily to the public. To his initiative is owing the building of the commodious Lafayette Rooms east of the Headquarters, in which are held the meetings and celebrations of the Association.

Three years after his first election to the presidency a gold badge bearing the insignia of the Washington Association was given to Mr. Roberts as an expression of appreciation. The record in the minutes of January 20, 1890, reads as follows:

> Incidentally to their report and on behalf of the entire executive committee, the badge committee presented to President Jonathan W. Roberts an impression in gold from the Association

badge dies, as a mark of the personal regard of each member of the executive committee for him and of their appreciation of his invaluable services as a trustee and as president of the Association, which mark of esteem from the executive committee was accepted by Mr. Roberts in a few feeling and modest remarks.

On the cover of the box are these words:

Presented to Jonathan W. Roberts, President of Washington Association of N. J.; 1889-90.

How highly the Association esteemed his character and services may further be seen from the following minute and resolution:

In the meeting of members and guests of the Washington Association of New Jersey, held on February 22nd, 1907, on motion of Mr. Albert H. Vernam, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The present prosperous condition of this Association is largely due to the personal ability, untiring energy and conservative management of its affairs by Jonathan W. Roberts, Esquire, who, for the past twenty years has kindly consented to act as its President;

Therefore, be it resolved, That we, the members of the Washington Association, hereby express our appreciation of the self-sacrificing spirit with which our honored President Jonathan W. Roberts has during all these years personally devoted to the management of this Association;

And be it further resolved, That as a slight token of the love and esteem in which he is held by the members of this Association, that these resolutions be entered at length upon the minutes and that he be presented with an engrossed copy of the same.

A true copy of the minutes.

HENRY C. PITNEY JR., Secretary.

ALBERT H. VERNAM,	HENRY C. PITNEY, JR.,
STEPHEN PIERSON,	H. A. HENRIQUES,
E. W. COGGESHALL,	FRED. H. BEACH,
FRANCIS M. TICHENOR,	FREDERIC O. SPEDDEN,
ALFRED ELMER MILLS,	WILLARD W. CUTLER.

Over the yearly gatherings of prominent Jerseymen on Washington's Birthday at the Headquarters, Mr. Roberts presided during a quarter of a century. He had the pleasure of engaging and introducing as speakers some of the most notable men of the Nation. At the gathering of 1910 he was unable because of a fall to attend, and there was sent him to Glenbrook by an express rider, imitating Revolutionary custom, a message of hearty good-will from the Association. To the sympathetic onlooker there were in this scene many quaint and romantic suggestions, and none more so than the grand old American of Glenbrook whose age harked back to the days when horsemen carried messages of national importance to noble patriots. Obliged during the last three years of his presidency to remain at home, the meetings of the executive committee and of the board of trustees of the Association were held at Glenbrook, his colleagues changing the meeting place in order to have the pleasure and benefit of his presence.

How deeply his death was felt by the Association may in part be learned from the following paragraphs taken from resolutions passed on November 27, 1912:

Never since the Association was organized, has it suffered such a severe loss, for to him, more than to any other person, it owes its present flourishing condition. He succeeded in converting a debt of $15,000, which burdened the Association, into a surplus of $25,000, increased our membership from ninety to over five hundred; and was instrumental in raising large sums of money with which the grounds of the Association have been nearly doubled in area, the Lafayette Building erected, and valuable additions made to our historical collection. He loved the Association, and never hesitated to spend lavishly of his time and means in furthering its interests, and we now express our deep appreciation for all his invaluable services.

Not only as president of our Association, but as president of the New Jersey Historical Society, as the active and guiding force in church and charitable organizations, he has effectively used his great executive ability and unerring judgment, giving for many years all his time for the benefit of his fellow-men.

His death was not only a loss to the Association but we have lost a much loved friend, whose splendid example will ever remain as an inspiration to us.

As a tribute to his memory, and in slight recognition of his great service to this Association, we set apart pages of the minutes of both the trustees and the executive committee and cause these resolutions to be therein entered and an engrossed copy sent to his niece, Miss Altha E. Hatch.

ALFRED ELMER MILLS,	JOHN H. BONSALL,
WILLARD W. CUTLER,	JNO. H. LIDGERWOOD,
HENRY C. PITNEY, JR.,	CHAS. M. LUM,
H. A. HENRIQUES,	GEORGE R. HOWE.

Mr. Roberts' connection with the New Jersey Historical Society in itself makes a narrative. For ten years he was its honored and efficient president, directing its policies and injecting into its work his characteristic enthusiasm. The records reveal that on January 15, 1885, one "J. W. Roberts, Morristown," was elected a resident member. Though even his place of residence was erroneously recorded the election, then quite incidental, looks in retrospect most significant. With the single exception of his name being mentioned in 1891 as a donor of historical material, no record of his connection appears until January 23, 1894, when he was elected a vice-president. In that office he was continued for four years. He was appointed chairman of the executive committee on January 28, 1896, and immediately began to inaugurate system and punctuality. During the ensuing year was brought to practical completion the business of acquiring the present home of the Society at West Park street, through obtaining the shares of the Newark Library Association, which owned the building. The Newark Free Public Library had occupied the building for a number of years but had removed to its new building on Washington street. At the meeting of the Society held on May 20, 1897, hearty recognition of the services of the Chairman was given in the report of the executive committee, as follows:

Your committee will be also excused, we are sure, if we say a word here of the valuable service rendered to the Society by Mr. Jonathan W. Roberts as chairman of the executive commitee. Under him was inaugurated the plan of having regular monthly meetings of the committee, which he invariably attends, and establishing the rule to incur no expenditures for any purpose unless there was money in the treasury to meet it. By precept and example he urged the adoption of strictly business methods in the affairs of the Society, and money was raised to pay off all indebtedness—then considerable—and to put the Society into a sound financial condition. This sort of work is not apparent to the members of the Society at large, and we feel that it is but proper that the members should understand how much they owe to Mr. Roberts. It was with deep regret under the circumstances that it was learned that Mr. Roberts declined a re-election last January as chairman of the executive committee.

He was appointed chairman of the library committee in 1898, and a member the following year. In 1900 he succeeded to the presidency upon the death of General William S. Stryker, receiving the election from the board of trustees.

The appreciation in which he was held for his work as president until October 30, 1901, when he was succeeded by John F. Dryden, is shown by the following minute, under that date of a resolution presented by William Nelson:

Resolved, That the New Jersey Historical Society desires at this time to place on record its high sense of appreciation of the indefatigable zeal and most effective labors of Hon. Jonathan W. Roberts, the president of the Society during the past year, to which we are largely indebted for the success of the movement which culminated this year in the acquiring of the splendid new building in West Park street, in which the Society is now housed, almost free of debt; whereby for the first time since its organization in 1845, the Society has a home of its own for the safe and commodious keeping and exhibition of its incomparable and priceless collections.

During the following two years Mr. Dryden served as president, but in 1903 Mr. Roberts was again elected, and continued in office until his death. Though having reached the age of eighty-two his enthusiasm and his energy were most remarkable. He presided with rare tact and wisdom at all meetings, and kept in touch with all departments of the work. His optimism and his peculiar ability in adding to the funds and to the membership of the Society were out-standing characteristics. Words cannot convey how positive was his leadership and his usefulness during these ripe years of his long life. His monthly visit to Newark to preside at the meeting of trustees was an event in historical circles. Reaching the rooms of the Society in the morning he

gave his attention to people and matters related to the Society, and after luncheon met with the board. Following the meeting he spent some time talking business or enjoying conversation with his friends. At the annual and at the spring meeting of the Society his presence was a host of friendliness and good humor.

Mr. Roberts was a man of strong convictions. What to him seemed right he advocated with great positiveness. His opinions in his own thought were principles. He was made for leadership and best worked when unhampered. He was a stickler for the honor of a gentleman. He was also very tender-hearted. His intimates knew that behind his great executive ability there was a real depth of sentiment and affection. It was his lot to see most of his old-time friends laid away, while he remained. It is remembered by the writer that he once said, with moist eyes, after the death of Francis M. Tichenor, a vice-president of the Historical Society, "How I miss that man!"

The sudden death of Mrs. Roberts on January 23, 1894, brought him great sorrow. They had no children, but after the death of Mrs. Roberts he took into his home his niece, Miss Altha E. Hatch, whose devotion to his happiness and comfort equaled anything the fondest daughter could have rendered. Miss Hatch not only looked after his well-being in the home, but attended more and more to his business affairs. When in his later years he was congratulated upon anything successfully completed, he used to smile and say, "Get a niece."

The remarkable good health of Mr. Roberts almost until his eighty-eighth birthday seemed to promise still a number of years of happy usefulness, and that he might live to be a centenarian was not an unreasonable expectation. It was an unforeseen accident that finally interrupted his customary activities and forced him to virtually remain at home for several years before his death. On July 25, 1909, when passing from the dining room of Glenbrook, he had a fall which slightly fractured his hip. Though within seven weeks he walked across the floor of his room, and within three months was out driving, and within eleven months was able (accompanied) to walk up and down stairs, he was much confined to his own apartments. There attended by his niece and his nurse he received his friends and visitors, and continued to plan and direct the work of the Washington Association and the Historical Society. Six months before his death he ceased to go down stairs and only moved daily from his bed to his great armchair.

He died on November 1, 1912. There was no struggle. He simply breathed out the last of a well-used life. There was an impressive dignity akin to majesty gracing his great figure and countenance in death. Influence outlived life. Services were held on November 6, in the commodious rooms of Glenbrook, and a memorial discourse was preached by Rev. Merle H. Anderson, D. D., of the South Street Presbyterian Church of Morristown, the texts being: John 6-68. "Lord to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of Eternal Life." II Timothy 1-12. "For I know whom I have believed and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day." His subject was: The Immortality of Influence and the Immortality of Existence. He said among other things: "Mr. Roberts was characterized by a beneficient industry, by a wise and thorough thoughtfulness as contrasted by impulsiveness, by calm patience and by an unshakable faith."

A special car the same day carried his remains and the mourners to Hoboken, and then by hearse and coaches the rest of the journey to Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn was accomplished. There on a hillside looking westward, he sleeps beside his beloved wife.

JENNINGS, Samuel,

Member of Colonial Council.

Samuel Jennings emigrated from Cole's Hill, in Buckinghamshire, England, and located at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1680. Soon after his arrival he built himself a large brick dwelling, which stood on the bank of the Delaware, and was removed not many years ago. In this time-honored domicile the yearly meetings of the Friends of Pennsylvania and West New Jersey were held for several years. Jennings was a recommended minister some four or five years before he left his native land, and as such was highly appreciated.

Soon after his arrival in New Jersey, Edward Byllinge, the proprietary governor, appointed Samuel Jennings his deputy, in which capacity he served up to 1683, when he was chosen governor for one year by the Assembly of New Jersey, and subsequently re-chosen, serving continuously until his removal to Philadelphia in 1692. His abilities were highly appreciated by William Penn. Soon after he moved to the province he was appointed to the commission of peace in the city of his adoption. About that time the controversy with George Keith arose, in which Samuel Jennings was much engaged on behalf of the society. In the early part of 1694 he sailed for London as a respondent on the appeal of Keith to the London Yearly Meeting, in which body he ably vindicated the cause of his American brethren from the aspersions of their detractors. Soon after his return from England he again took up his residence in Burlington. In 1702 the Crown of England, to which the government of New Jersey had been transferred by the proprieors, appointed him a member of the Provincial Council; and in 1707, the year preceding his death, he filled the office of speaker of the Assembly, in which position he distinguished himself by his bold and fearless opposition to the arbitrary misrule of Lord Cornbury, with which the people of the colonies of New York and New Jersey became so dissatisfied that they determined to send an appeal to Queen Anne for the governor's removal. Samuel Jennings had the credit of writing the address which was forwarded to the home government, and by so doing incurred the displeasure of Cornbury, who is reported to have declared Jennings the most impudent man he ever knew. However, the address had the desired effect, and Lord Cornbury was recalled in 1708, the year of Jennings' death. Proud, the historian, wrote that "Samuel Jennings was worthy of memory, and endowed with both spiritual and temporal wisdom; was suppressor of vice and encourager of virtue." He was one of those rare individuals in whom was concentrated a variety of qualifications and mental endowments, by which, under the sanctifying power of truth, he was made eminently useful to his fellowmen, both in his ministerial and civil capacity. He did more than any of his contemporaries in organizing the civil government of West Jersey.

At his death he left three daughters, but no sons. Sarah Jennings, his eldest daughter, married Edward Pennington, the youngest son of Isaac Pennington, an eminent citizen of London, a man of letters, who wrote extensively in defense of Quakerism. Edward Pennington's mother, was the widow of Sir William Springett, a military officer, who left a daughter, Gulielma Maria Springett, who became the first wife of William Penn. There were two children—William and Letitia Penn. The second wife of William Penn was Hannah Callowhill, who became the mother of John Penn, the only American born child of William Penn, and Richard Penn. Edward Pennington, the half-brother of Gulielma Penn, was Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania until his death in 1701, two years after his marriage. He left one son, Isaac Pennington. Ann, Samuel Jennings' second daughter, married

William Stevenson in 1706, and the same year Merey, the third daughter, married John Stevenson, brother of William.

SMYTH, Frederick,

Colonial Jurist.

Frederiek Smyth was appointed Chief Justice of the colony of New Jersey in 1764, and eontinued in offiee until 1776, being the last Chief Justice of the eolony before the Revolution. At the beginning of his term of office, the Stamp Aet was passed, and it was charged that he had been a candidate for the position of stamp distributor, but he exonerated himself. He was a decided loyalist, and never refrained from fairly and openly defining his position, but he was honest in his opposition to what he deemed treasonable attempts against the regularly constituted authorities. When in 1772 the British sehooner "Gaspee" was burned by the Rhode Island Whigs, he was appointed one of a committee to examine into the affair. The examination was fruitless of any result, but the appointment of this commission gave authority to the first Continental Congress to issue an address to the people in whieh it was eharged that "a eourt had been established at Rhode Island for the purpose of taking colonists to England to be tried." Two years later a eargo of tea was burned by eitizens of Cumberland county, New Jersey, and Chief Justiee Smyth made an attempt to punish the perpetrators of the "New Jersey Tea Party," but the grand jury refused to listen to his eharges, and ignored the bills of indietment. After the war of the Revolution was aetually begun, he removed to Philadelphia, where the last years of his life were spent.

DE HART, William,

Officer in Revolutionary Army.

Colonel William De Hart was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, December 7, 1746, and was the son of Dr. Matthias De Hart. Before the outbreak of the troubles between the eolonists and Great Britain, he was aetively engaged in professional labors as a legal praetitioner, but relinguished his voeation at the beginning of open hostilities. On November 7th, 1775, he reeeived the appointment of major in the First New Jersey Battery, and in the eourse of the ensuing year was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-eolonel. On September 6th, 1780, he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Second Regiment, Continental army. Before the close of the war he resigned his eommission, and resumed the profession of the law in Morristown, New Jersey. He was a leading member of the bar, and was noted for his brilliant sallies of wit and humor, which seemed ever ready to flash forth at an instant's warning, and at the slightest provocation. In 1779 he aeted as president of the St. Tammany Society. Two of his brothers were effieient partisans of the patriot eause, one of them having been an aide to General Wayne before he was killed at Fort Lee, in 1780. Colonel De Hart died at Morristown, New Jersey, June 16th, 1801.

SMITH, Rev. Samuel Stanhope,

Clergyman, Educator, Author.

The Rev. Samuel Stanhope was born in Pequea, Laneaster county, Pennsylvania, March 16th, 1750.

His early edueation was acquired in his father's aeademy, and in his sixteenth year he entered Princeton College, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1769. He then became an assistant in his father's aeademy, and in 1770-73 was engaged as tutor at Prineeton, pursuing at the same time the study of theology. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Castle, and after his ordination in 1774, spent some time as a missionary in the western counties of Virginia. For the purpose of securing his educational serviees there, a seminary was established, of which he was made

principal, and which afterward became the famous Hampden-Sidney College of the present day. After remaining at the head of that institution for a few years, in 1779 he was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy at Princeton College and was succeeded in Virginia by his brother, John Smith. Upon establishing himself at Princeton, where the ravages of war had been most severely felt, dispersing the students, reducing the building to a state of dilapidation, and greatly embarrassing the institution financially, he made strenuous exertion and great pecuniary sacrifices to restore it to prosperity; and accepted the additional office of Professor of Theology, and in 1786 that of vice-president of the college. In the previous year he delivered an anniversary address, which was subsequently expanded into a work on the "Causes of the Variety in the Figure and Complexion of the Human Species," 8vo., published in 1787. In 1786 he was associated with other clergymen of the Presbyterian Church in preparing the form of presbyterial government which is substantially in force at the present time. In the absence of Dr. Witherspoon as a member of Congress, much of the care of the college devolved upon him, and, after his death in 1794, he was elected his successor. In 1812, however, he resigned that office in consequence of repeated strokes of palsy, and for several years occupied himself in preparing his works for the press. Besides two orations, and eight miscellaneous sermons in pamphlet form, and the work above mentioned, he published the following works: "Sermons," 8vo., 1799; "Lectures on the Evidences of the Christian Religion," 12mo., 1809; "A Comprehensive View of the Leading and most Important Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion," 8vo., 1816; "On the Love of Praise," 1810; "A Continuation of Ramsey's History of the United States, from 1808 to 1817"; and "Lectures on Moral and Political Philosophy." His "Sermons," with a memoir of his life and writings, were published in 1821, two volumes, 8vo.

The wife of Dr. Smith was a daughter of Dr. Witherspoon, and his daughter was married to I. M. Pintard, consul at Madeira. Dr. Smith was distinguished for his acquaintance with ancient and modern literature, and for his eloquence and popularity as a preacher. He was courtly in person and manners, and wrote with notable elegance and perspicuity. He received the degree of D. D. from Yale College in 1783; and that of LL.D., from Harvard in 1810. He died at Princeton, New Jersey, August 21st, 1819, "vacating a place and station difficult to fill."

ALEXANDER, Rev. Archibald,

Clergyman, Educator.

The Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D., was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, April 17th, 1772. His grandfather, Archibald Alexander, came from Ireland to Pennsylvania in 1736, and about 1738 settled in Virginia.

When ten years of age, young Alexander was sent to the academy of Rev. William Graham, at Timber Ridge meeting-house. Some six or seven years later he was engaged as tutor in the family of General John Posey. He subsequently entered upon a course of theological studies, was licensed to preach October 1st, 1791, and during the ensuing seven years labored zealously as an itinerant missionary in his native State.

In 1796 he succeeded Dr. Smith in the presidency of Hampden-Sidney (Virginia) College, serving until 1801, when he resigned that office and also his pastoral charge. A year later he resumed his position at Hampden-Sidney College, but owing to insubordination and the refractory spirit of the students under his charge, he severed his connection with the institution, and accepted a call from the Pine Street Church, Philadelphia, where he was installed as pas-

tor on May 20th, 1807. From 1811 until the time of his death, he served as professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey. He was the author of "Outlines of the Evidences of Chrisianity," published in 1823; "Treatise on the Canon of the Old and New Testaments," published in 1826; "Counsels of the Aged to the Young," published in 1833; "Lives of the Patriarchs," published in 1835; "Essays on Religious Experience," published in 1840; "History of the Log College," published in 1846; "History of the Israelitish Nation," published in 1852, and "Moral Science," in the course of the same year. He published also a memoir of his old instructor, Rev. William Graham, "History of the Presbyterian Church in Virginia"; and many biographical sketches of eminent American clergymen and alumni of the College of New Jersey, and contributed to the "Biblical Repertory," and other periodicals of a literary and religious character. At his demise he left a number of manuscript works, which will probably be published at no distant date. His son, Rev. James Waddell Alexander, D. D., a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman and author, published his "Life" in New York in 1854. He died at Princeton, New Jersey, October 22, 1851, after a career of eminent usefulness and scholarly labors.

FURMAN, Moore,

First Mayor of Trenton.

Moore Furman was born about 1728 in Mercer county, New Jersey. He was an active participant in the Revolutionary War, a loyal and eminently useful citizen, and a leading spirit in all that concerned the public welfare. At the opening of the Revolution he at once declared for the patriot cause, and served as deputy quartermaster-general and in other capacities.

Upon the incorporation of Trenton, in 1792, he became the first mayor of the town, by legislative appointment, and filled the office with marked ability. On June 12th, 1760, he was elected a trustee of the Trenton Presbyterian Church, and treasurer in 1762. He subsequently removed to Pittstown, and thence to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Upon his return to Trenton from the latter city, he was re-elected to the church board, in 1783, and continued in it until the time of his decease. Though so long connected with the temporal affairs of this Presbyterian congregation, he was not a communicant until November 1st, 1806.

He died at Trenton, New Jersey, March 16th, 1808, in the eightieth year of his age. He had made a written request of Mr. Armstrong that, in case he should be called to officiate at his funeral, he would speak from the words, "Into thine hands I commit my spirit; Thou hast redeemed me, O! Lord God of truth," Psalm xxxi.; and his request was faithfully followed in the body of the discourse, to which the pastor added as follows:

> This congregation well know his long and faithful services as a zealous supporter and trustee of the concerns and interests of this church. In the Revolution, he was known as a faithful friend of his country, and was intrusted by government and the Commander-in-Chief of our Revolutionary army, whose friendship was honor indeed, in offices and in departments the most profitable and most important. When bending beneath the load of years and infirmities, how did it gladden his soul and appear to renew his life to see this edifice rising from the ruins of the old one, and consecrated to the service of his God! And did you not see him, shortly after its consecration, as a disciple of his Redeemer, recognizing his baptismal vows, and in that most solemn transaction of our holy religion stretching his trembling hands to receive the symbols of the body and blood of our Lord and Saviour, and in that act express the sentiment of the words selected by himself for the use of this mournful occasion, "Into thine hands I commit my spirit; thou hast redeemed me, O Lord God of Truth?"

He was buried within the shadow of the church he held in such warm affection, and his gravestone may still be seen in its porch.

BONAPARTE, Joseph,

King of Spain.

Joseph Bonaparte, Compte de Survilliers, King of Naples and of Spain, was for some years a resident of Bordentown, and while there lived in princely magnificence.

Born in Corsica, January 7, 1768, he allied himself with his younger brother, Napoleon Bonaparte, at the outset of his career. He served as commissary of Napoleon's army in Italy in 1796; was French Minister to Rome in 1797, in 1800 negotiated a treaty of peace with the United States, in 1801 a treaty with Germany, and in 1802 a treaty with Great Britain. In 1806 he commanded the army sent to Naples by Napoleon, and at whose command he assumed the title of king. Later, by the same authority, he was made king of Spain, and after a stormy reign was driven out of the country by Wellington. He was a general under Napoleon, after whose downfall at the battle of Waterloo, in 1815, he immediately afterwards came to the United States, bringing with him two daughters, with their husbands, Prince Charles and Francis La Coste; his invalid wife, a sister of the Queen of Sweden, remained in Europe.

As Joseph, Compte de Survilliers, the legislators of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, granted him permission to purchase and hold real estate, and he bought property in each of these States. His New Jersey estate comprised the farms bordering in part on Crosswicks creek, and a tract of about a thousand acres in the outskirts of Bordentown, which came to be known as Bonaparte's Park. On the latter property he erected several stately buildings, and laid out extensive carriage driveways. The main building burned down on January 3, 1820, and with it many valuable paintings, and pieces of sculpture. A new mansion of brick, covered with white plaster, was erected, of great dimensions, laid out in palatial form, with a grand hall, magnificent dining hall, art gallery, library, etc., pillared and mantled in marble, and containing many gems of sculpture and painting. Nearby was a great conservatory containing rare plants and flowers. A fine lawn reached down to a picturesque artificial lake, on the bank of which Bonaparte built "the Lake House," the residence of Prince Charles.

Prince Bonaparte took great pride in displaying his carefully guarded art treasures and jewels. Miss Helen Berkeley, who paid him a visit, wrote, in a sketch of Joseph Bonaparte:

"Several clusters of jewels looked like jeweled handles of swords, others like portions of crowns, rudely broken off; others like lids of small boxes; while many were ornaments entire. He showed us the crown and ring he wore when King of Spain, also the crown, robe and jewels worn by Napoleon at his coronation. When our eyes had been sufficiently dazzled with the display of diamonds and emeralds, he touched another concealed spring which gave to view another set of drawers, and displayed to us many of Napoleon's valuable papers. His treaties and letters were carefully bound round with ribbons, and fastened with jeweled clasps. . . . Bonaparte admitted us to his sleeping apartments. The curtains, canopy and furniture were of light blue satin, trimmed with silver. Every room contained a mirror reaching from the ceiling to the floor. The walls were covered with fine paintings. His winter apartments were much in the style of his summer ones, except that the furniture was in crimson and gold."

Bonaparte dispensed a lavish hospitality, and at various times he entertained Lafayette, Moreau, Bernard, Adams, Webster, Clay, Scott, and many other distinguished men, foreigners and Americans. His park was always open to the people of Bordentown and other visitors; and in winter he delighted in seeing his lake thronged by skaters. In 1839, Bonaparte returned to Europe, and never came back. He died in Florence, Italy, July 22, 1844, aged seventy-six years.

DE BELLEVILLE, Nicholas J. E.,

Companion of King of Spain.

Nicholas Jacques Emanuel De Belleville, M. D., was a native of France, born at Metz, in 1753. After seven years' study of medicine under his father, and in the schools and hospitals of Paris, in 1777 he came to America, landing at Salem, Massachusetts, in company with the Count Pulaski, in a sloop-of-war mounting fourteen guns, and carrying about sixteen hundred stand of arms for the American army. De Belleville remained at Salem only a few days, then removing to Boston. He afterward went with Pulaski, in the capacity of surgeon, to the different parts of the country to which he went for the purpose of recruiting a legion, which the count was authorized to raise by the Provincial Congress.

He was a resident of Trenton, New Jersey, for some time, and there became acquainted with Dr. Bryant, an eminent and skillful practitioner, who bestowed on him so many evidences of friendly interest, that in the fall of 1778 he located there permanently. He was on several occasions called to attend the exiled king of Spain, Joseph Bonaparte (q. v.), at Bordentown, and once, at least, was his almoner (February 5th, 1831) when the Female Benevolent Society, of Trenton, acknowledged fifty dollars "from the Count de Survilliers, by Dr. Belleville." He was a pewholder and an occasional attendant at the Presbyterian church, "but was too fond of his elegant edition of Voltaire to relish the gospel"; his wife, however, was a communicant, and a pious and exemplary woman. He was buried in the Trenton churchyard, and one of his pupils, Dr. F. A. Ewing, in addition to a discriminating obituary in the "State Gazette," furnished the inscription for his tombstone: "This stone covers the remains of Dr. Nicholas Belleville. Born and educated in France; for fifty-four years an inhabitant of this city. A patriot warmly attached to the principles of liberty; a physician eminently learned and successful; a man of scrupulous and unblemished integrity. On the 17th day of December, A. D., 1831, at the age of seventy-nine years, he closed a life of honor and usefulness; by all respected, esteemed, lamented." General Philemon Dickinson, with whom he was on terms of familiar friendship, held him in high and affectionate consideration, and to him more than to any other, he confided the details of his private life and social relations.

TUCKER, Ebenezer,

Founder of Tuckerton.

Ebenezer Tucker was born in the State of New York, November 15, 1757, a son of Reuben Tucker. When he was about eight years old his father removed to the Province of East Jersey, where he purchased the entire island known as Tucker's Beach, extending from Little Egg Harbor to Brigantine Inlet, ten miles in length, also a plantation near Tuckerton.

In 1778 Ebenezer Tucker located himself in the settlement called "the middle of the shore," near Andrews' mill, then owned by the Shourds family. During the war of the Revolution he served in the Continental army, under General Washington, and participated in the battle of Long Island and in other engagements. He also held several important trusts during the Revolutionary period. After the war he purchased the farm of John and Joseph Gaunt, on which the main portion of Tuckerton was subsequently built, laid out the tract into building lots, and erected houses. He also engaged largely in the mercantile and shipping business, importing goods direct from the West Indies, in exchange for lumber. In 1786 the people of the village and vicinity met and resolved that the village should be called Tuckerton, after his name. He was the first postmaster of the new town; and, when the district of Little Egg Harbor was created, which includes Tuckerton, he was chosen the first collector of customs for the

same. He subsequently was made judge of the Court of Burlington County, and occupied that position for several years. In 1824 he was elected a member of the Nineteenth Congress of the United States, and was re-elected in 1826, thus serving in the House of Representatives during the entire period of President John Quincy Adams' administration.

He died at Tuckerton, September 5, 1845, having nearly completed his eighty-eighth year.

ELMER, Daniel,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Daniel Elmer was born in Cumberland county, New Jersey, in 1784, the fifth of that name in descent from Rev. Daniel Elmer, pastor of the Cohansey Presbyterian Church, and who died in 1755, leaving several children, whose descendants are still residents of South Jersey. The family is of English origin, and the name was originally Aylmer, one of the family being Baron of the Exchequer, in 1535; one, John Aylmer, was tutor of Lady Jane Grey, and in 1568 was consecrated Bishop of London under the name of John Elmer.

Daniel Elmer was left fatherless when only eight years old, and was brought up in the family of his great-uncle, Dr. Ebenezer Elmer. His education did not extend beyond what was procurable in the common schools of the day; but his ambition led him to devote his leisure hours to study, and he acquired a liberal fund of information. When about sixteen years old he began the study of law with General Giles, of Bridgeton. His tutor was at that time county clerk, and young Elmer took employment in his office, which enabled him to defray his expenses while a law student. After remaining with his preceptor for five years, he was licensed as an attorney in 1805, as a counsellor in 1808, and twenty years later attained the rank of sergeant-at-law. Immediately after his admission to the bar he opened an office in Bridgeton, where he resided throughout his life. He acquired a large and lucrative practice, especially in the collection of accounts; and, by economical habits and judicious investments gradually acquired an independence. After Judge Dayton resigned, in 1841, he was appointed by the joint meeting of the Legislature a Judge of the Supreme Court, and sat upon the bench for four years. During his incumbency the celebrated Mercer case was tried, and he was the President Judge before whom the criminal was arraigned. The trial created great excitement, especially in Philadelphia, which was the place of residence of both the victim, Hutchinson Heberton, and the avenger of his sister's honor, Singleton Mercer. The crime was perpetrated on the ferryboat plying between Philadelphia and Camden, while the vessel was in New Jersey waters. Camden at that time was in Gloucester county, and Woodbury the shire town where the trial took place. Mercer was defended by a celebrated Philadelphia lawyer, Peter A. Browne. Aside from the local feeling in favor of the accused, his counsel presented the case so strongly to the jury that, in spite of the State's attorney proving his contention, the jury acquitted the defendant. The latter, however, came out of the ordeal a wreck. Some years afterward he volunteered as a nurse when Norfolk, Virginia, was smitten with the yellow fever, and while in the discharge of his duties, contracted the fever and died.

Judge Elmer was chosen a member of the convention which assembled to form the new State constitution, and entered upon his duties in that body with his accustomed ardor. He had ever been a laborious advocate and counsellor, and before he had taken his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court he manifested symptoms of overwork. In the winter succeeding the meeting of the convention, he had a slight stroke of apoplexy, and which so affected his system as to render it advisable that he

should resign his office as judge. For many years he was president of the Cumberland Bank of Bridgeton. Politically he was a member of the old Federalist party, and in later years a Whig of the Henry Clay school. In his religious faith he adhered to the doctrines of the Presbyterian church, and was an earnest and devout member of that denomination.

He married, in 1808, a daughter of Colonel Potter, and they were the parents of several children, all of whom, except a son and daughter, died in infancy. Judge Elmer died in 1848.

COOPER, James Fenimore,

Distinguished Author.

James Fenimore Cooper was born in Burlington, New Jersey, September 15, 1789, son of William and Elizabeth (Fenimore) grandson of James and Hannah (Hibbs), great-grandson of William and Mary (Groome), and great-great-grandson of James and Hester Cooper, of Stratford-on-Avon, England, who arrived in America about 1679. On November 10, 1790, William Cooper removed with his family to his land at the head of the Susquehanna river, near Lake Otsego, and began a settlement which afterward became Cooperstown, New York. Here James passed his early childhood, watching the almost unbroken wilderness grow slowly into civilization. In 1795 a schoolhouse was built, and after exhausting its meagre educational advantages he went to Albany, where he received private instruction from the rector of St. Peter's Church, a graduate of an English university.

After the death of his brother, James Fenimore Cooper entered Yale College, then at its lowest ebb of scholarship, and the fun-loving boy paid less attention to his studies than to play. A frolic engaged in during his third year led to his dismissal from college, and it was decided that he should enter the navy. There being at the time no naval school, he went before the mast, sailing from New York, October 16, 1806, in the ship "Sterling." After a stormy passage of forty days they reached London, where the young sailor improved his opportunity to look about the metropolis. The cargo being discharged and a new one taken on, they proceeded to the Straits of Gibraltar, returned to England, and again sailed for America, reaching Philadelphia on September 18, 1807. On January 1, 1808, he was commissioned midshipman in the United States navy, and in the following February was ordered to report to the commanding officer in New York. After serving for a time on the "Vesuvius," he was sent with a party under command of Lieutenant Woolsey to Lake Ontario, for the purpose of building at Oswego a brig of sixteen guns to command the lake. In the spring of 1809, when the brig was launched, the danger of war with Great Britain, which had been considered imminent, had passed, and Cooper visited Niagara Falls with Lieutenant Woolsey. On June 10, 1809, he was left in charge of the gunboats on Lake Champlain, and on September 27th he was granted leave of absence for the purpose of taking a trip to Europe, but the plan was abandoned. On November 13, 1809, he was ordered to the "Wasp," and served on that vessel until May 9, 1810, when a twelve months' leave was granted him.

He was married on January 1, 1811, to Susan Augusta, daughter of John Peter De Lancey, of Mamaroneck, Westchester county, New York. His wife's ancestors were Huguenots, who fled from France at the close of the seventeenth century and settled in Westchester county. They sympathized with the king during the Revolutionary War, and several of them were British officers. Cooper resigned his commission in the navy on May 6, 1811, and after living for about eighteen months with his father-in-law at Heathcote Hall, Mamaroneck, New York, he rented a cottage nearby and

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lived there for a year. Returning in 1814 to his former home at Cooperstown, he began to erect a large stone dwelling, but in 1817 was persuaded by his wife to return to Westchester, and the unfinished structure was destroyed by fire in 1823. He made his home on the old Argevine farm at Scarsdale until about 1822. There six children were born, five daughters and one son, the first child dying in infancy.

Up to this time Cooper had given no signs of adopting literary work. His first attempt at writing was made in his thirtieth year, and was due wholly to chance. One evening, when following his custom of reading aloud to his wife, he suddenly stopped, expressed his dissatisfaction with the book, and added, "I believe I could write a better story myself." Mrs. Cooper laughingly advised him to do so, and he began his task. On November 10, 1820, a two volume novel on English high life was published under the title, "Precaution." The book, full of crudities, and written about people of whose life he knew little or nothing, was a failure, but his friends encouraged him to try again, and advised him to depict the people and scenes with which he was familiar. Accordingly "The Spy," a novel founded on fact, was published on December 22, 1821, and in a few weeks had met with the largest sale of any American book up to that time. A third edition was published in March, 1822, and in the same month the story was dramatized and played to crowded houses. It achieved an equal success on its publication in England, and the young writer was referred to by eminent English critics as "a distinguished American novelist." In the summer of 1822 "The Spy" was translated into French, and later into all the modern European languages. In 1822 he removed to New York City, where in August, 1823, his youngest child, Fenimore, died, and the affliction completely prostrated Mr. Cooper. In 1824 his son Paul was born in New York City, and Mr. Cooper resumed his writing, producing thereafter at least one volume a year. The sale of his works was phenomenal, and public interest increased with each new volume. The first of the five "Leather-Stocking Tales" appeared in 1823, under the title "The Pioneers." Despite their great popularity, his books did not escape adverse comment, and, says a biographer, "the extent to which Cooper was affected by hostile criticism is something remarkable. He manifested under it the irascibility of a man not simply thin-skinned, but of one whose skin was raw." He persisted not only in reading but in replying to the charges made against his books, using the preface of one to abuse the reviewers of its predecessors. Of the ten books published by him between the years 1820 and 1830, but one, "Lionel Lincoln," proved a failure, and "The Last of the Mohicans" which followed close upon it, so far surpassed all that had gone before that" Lionel Lincoln" was allowed to sink into oblivion.

While in New York, Cooper founded the "Bread and Cheese Lunch," or, as it was sometimes called, the "Cooper Club," enrolling among its members Chancellor Kent, the jurist, Verplanck, the editor of Shakespeare; Jarvis, the artist; Durand, the engraver; De Kay, the naturalist; Wiley, the publisher; Morse, the inventor; and Halleck and Bryant, the poets. This club met weekly, and flourished until the death of its founder. On June 1, 1826, he sailed with his family for Europe, and remained there, principally in France, until 1833. He was appointed by Henry Clay, then Secretary of State, consul at Lyons, his commission dating from May 10, 1826, but he gave up the position in less than three years. He traveled throughout Great Britain and continental Europe, meeting the distinguished men of all countries, and receiving warm welcome as the chief of American novelists. In 1831-32 he was forced by circumstances to take part in a dispute which marked the decline of his popularity in his own country. He was residing in France at the time

of Louis Philippe's attempted separation from the Liberal party represented by Lafayette. In a discussion in the chamber of deputies as to a means of reducing government expenses, Lafayette cited the system adopted by the United States as a model of cheap and satisfactory government. M. Saulnier, editor of the "Revue Britannique," at once published an article in direct denial of Lafayette's assertion, to which Cooper was asked to reply. He at first declined, but finding that the article had been written for the express purpose of injuring Lafayette, his loyalty to the friend of his country induced him to publish a pamphlet in which he gave a detailed account of government expenses in the United States. This gave rise to contradictions from M. Saulnier, and replies by Mr. Cooper. Then the matter was taken up Mr. Leavitt Harris, who had once been left as chargé d'affaires at St. Petersburg during the absence of John Adams at the peace negotiations at Ghent. Mr. Harris took exceptions to Mr. Cooper's statements, and the fact that he had been an official gave his communication added weight. To this Mr. Cooper replied, and closed his part of the discussion, French liberals claiming that he had utterly demolished his antagonists. This would have ended peaceably had not American newspapers seen fit to accuse Cooper of "overstepping the reserve imposed upon foreigners, attacking the administration of a friendly country, and flouting his Americanism throughout Europe."—accusations so manifestly unjust that to those understanding the matter it is not surprising that Cooper became embittered toward his country. He decided to return to the United States but to abandon literary work. In November, 1833, he reached New York and in 1834 he renovated his old home at Cooperstown, where for a few years he spent his summers, and later remained there throughout the year. He decided to resume his writing, and his resentment of America's injustice to him led him to criticise rather harshly the changes which had taken place during his residence in Europe. His countrymen became more and more antagonistic, and a local quarrel aggravated the matter. This dispute concerned the ownership of a part of the Cooper estate known as "Three Mile Point," which had been considered public property. Cooper came out victorious but with increased unpopularity. A biographer says, "by the end of 1837, Cooper had pretty sedulously improved every opportunity of making himself unpopular. His criticisms had been distributed with admirable impartiality. Few persons or places could complain that they had been overlooked." In 1837 he began to institute libel suits, and one newspaper after another became a defendant. He gained a verdict in almost every case, and by 1843 he had fairly succeeded in silencing the press.

In 1839 he published his "History of the United States Navy," which he had long contemplated. It was at first favorably criticised, but later called forth the most bitter condemnation, which was afterward reported by unprejudiced critics to be both causeless and malicious. The criticisms did not reduce the sale of the book, for three editions were exhausted before the author's death. His last novel, "The Ways of the Hour," was published after he was sixty years old. In April, 1851, his health began to give way, and he died September 14, at Cooperstown, A few months after his death, a meeting was held in the city hall, New York City, in honor of his memory, Daniel Webster presiding, and a eulogy was delivered by his intimate friend, William Cullen Bryant. After his death, Otsego Hall at Coopertstown was allowed to fall into decay, and the five acre lot surrounding it became dilapidated. In 1897 a movement was started to turn the old home into a park, the owners of the estate contributing several hundred thousand dollars for improvements, to include a suitable statue of the novelist.

His principal writings are: "Precaution"

(1820); "The Spy" (1821); "The Pioneers" (1823); "The Pilot" (1823); "Lionel Lincoln" (1825); "The Last of the Mohicans" (1826); "The Prairie" (1827); "The Red Rover" (1828); "Notions of the Americans" (1828); "The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish" (1829); "The Water-Witch" (1830); "The Bravo" (1831); "The Heidenmauer" (1832); "The Headsman" (1833); "The Monikins" (1835); "Sketches of Switzerland" (1836); "Gleanings in Europe" (1837-38); "The American Democrat" (1837); "Homeward Bound" (1838); "Home as Found" (1838); "The History of the Navy of the United States of America" (1839); "The Pathfinder" (1840); "The Deerslayer" (1841); "The Wing-and-Wing" (1842); "The Two Admirals" (1842); "Wyandotte" (1843); "Ned Myers" (1843); "Afloat and Ashore" (1844); "Miles Wallingford" (1844: "The Chain-bearer" (1846); "Lives of Distinguished Naval Officers" (1846); "The Redskins" (1846); "The Crater" (1847); "The Oak Openings" (1848); "The Islets of the Gulf" (1848); "The Sea Lions" (1849); and "The Ways of the Hour" (1850).

TALBOT, John,

Colonial Missionary.

The Rev. John Talbot, an early missionary of the Church of England, was possibly the first bishop in America, though he never exercised episcopal functions. He was born in 1645, at Wymondham, Norfolk, England. He entered Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1660, and was a fellow of Porterhouse in 1664. In 1695 he was rector of Freethorne, Gloucestershire. In 1702 he was chaplain on the "Centurion," and on the voyage met with Keith and Gordon, the first missionaries sent to America by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and their intimacy led him to join them in their labors, as an employed member of the society.

He founded St. Mary's Church, at Burlington, New Jersey, and of which he had charge from 1704 to 1722. He was in England about two years (1720-22), and obtained the income and accumulated interest of a legacy left by Archbishop Tenison, but in 1724 payment was suspended on a charge of disloyalty preferred against Talbot. While in England, he exerted himself strenuously for the appointment of a bishop in America. It was generally believed that he received consecration secretly at the hands of two nonjuring bishops. He did not exercise episcopal functions, as any such attempt would have brought upon him reprobation by both the ecclesiastical and governmental authorities of the mother country. However, his consecration (invalid as it was) is apparently attested by documents in the registrar's office in Philadelphia, discovered in 1875, and bearing his monogram and the episcopal seal or mitre, with flowing ribbons. A copy of this seal was graven on a metal tablet unveiled in old St. Mary's Church, Burlington, in 1878. He died in that place, November 29, 1727. The question of his episcopal consecration was the subject of dispute, which appears at length in Dr. G. M. Hill's "History of the Church in Burlington," (1876), and Bishop Perry's "History of the American Episcopal Church" (1885).

SMITH, Isaac,

Revolutionary Soldier, Jurist.

Colonel Isaac Smith, a patriot of the Revolution and an eminent jurist, was born in 1740, in New Jersey. He received a liberal education and was graduated from Princeton College in 1758, subsequently studied medicine, and became a practicing physician.

From the very commencement of the troubles with Great Britain, he was distinguished for his patriotic efforts in behalf of his country, and in 1776 he commanded a regiment. During the periods of gloom and dismay he was firm and perse-

vering. He associated valor with discretion, and the disciplined spirit of the soldier with the sagacity of the statesman.

In February, 1777, he was elected by the Legislative Council and Assembly, in joint meeting, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and was thrice subsequently re-elected to the same position, remaining on the bench for twenty-eight years, a longer period than it has ever been held by any other person. When his fourth term of office expired, in 1805, party spirit ran high, and, as he was a Federalist, he suffered defeat. After he had retired from the bench, he returned to his residence in Trenton, and was appointed the first president of the Trenton Banking Company, which position he held until his death. He enjoyed the acquaintance and friendship of both Presidents Washington and Adams, who esteemed him for his many virtues. Endowed with talents of a high order, he united in himself the scholar, soldier, gentleman and Christian. He died August 20th, 1807.

BARD, Samuel,

Distinguished Early-Day Physician.

Dr. Samuel Bard, an intimate personal friend and professional associate of Dr. David Hosack, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1742. He sailed for Edinburgh, Scotland, to study medicine, but on the voyage was captured by the French, in September, 1761, and owed his release five months later to Dr. Benjamin Franklin, who was then a resident of London.

After studying in Scotland and England, he returned home in 1767. He then, in connection with his father, entered upon the active practice of his profession in New York, organized a medical school which was united to King's College, and in that institution took the chair of physic in 1769, subsequently becoming dean of the faculty. In 1772 he purchased his father's establishment and business, and in 1795 took Dr. David Hosack into partnership with him. In 1774 he gave a course of clinical lectures; in 1791 was instrumental in causing the establishment of a public hospital, of which he was appointed visiting physician; and in 1813 was appointed president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. While the seat of government was in New York City, he was Washington's family physician. In 1798 he retired to his country seat in New Jersey, but on the approach of the yellow fever pestilence, he returned to New York and exerted himself unselfishly to combatting the dread disease. However, he was himself prostrated by it, but under the careful nursing of his wife, soon recovered, He was an accomplished horticulturist, and a patient and devoted student of nature, and while studying for his profession in Edinburgh, was awarded the annual medal given by Professor Hope for the finest collection of plants. Besides many addresses and discourses, he published: "The Shepherd's Guide"; "De Viribus Opii," 1765; "On Anguia Suffocativa," in volume one of "American Philosophical Transactions"; and "Compendium of Midwifery," in 1807. His "Life," published by John McVicar in 1822, contains much matter of a valuable and interesting nature. His degree of M. D. was obtained at the University of Edinburgh in 1765; that of LL.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1815.

In 1770 he married a cousin, Mary Bard. He died in New Jersey, May 24th, 1821.

ANDERSON, Joseph,

Revolutionary Soldier, National Legislator.

Joseph Anderson, an important figure in and after the Revolutionary period, was born in New Jersey, November 5, 1757. In his youth he received a good education, and at the completion of his preparatory studies turned his attention to the law, but when on the eve of engaging in practice, was pre-

vented by the outbreak of the Revolutionary War.

In 1775 he was appointed an ensign in the New Jersey line, was promoted to captain, and with that rank fought at Monmouth. In 1779 he took an active part in the expedition of Sullivan against the Six Nations; in 1780 was with Washington at Valley Forge; and in the following year was a participant at the siege of York Town and the surrender of Cornwallis. After the close of the war, he received the brevet of major, for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field. He then engaged in the practice of his profession in Delaware.

In 1791 he was appointed by Washington, judge of the territory south of the Ohio river, and remaining in this position until the formation of the constitution of Tennessee, in which he assisted in such a manner as to win warm commendation from the highest quarters. From 1797 to 1815 he was an influential member of the United States Senate from Tennessee, serving upon many important committees, and acting upon two occasions as president *pro tem.* of the Senate. From 1815 to 1836 he was First Comptroller of the United States Treasury. As a statesman and political leader he was remarkably shrewd and far-seeing; and the various measures promulgated and supported by him at sundry crises in the development of his section, stand as eloquent witnesses to his abilities. He died at Washington, D. C., April 17th, 1837.

JOHNSON, Thomas P.,

Lawyer, Man of Many Abilities.

Thomas P. Johnson was born about 1761, in New Jersey, a son of William and Ruth (Potts) Johnson. His father was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to this country in the year 1750, and married Ruth, sister of Stacy Potts, of Trenton; both parents were members of the Society of Friends.

When he was quite young, the family removed to Charleston, South Carolina, where his father established a flourishing boarding-school, and made much reputation by his lectures on various branches of natural philosophy. His predilection for such studies seemed to have been inherited by his son, who continued to turn his attention to them even in his later years. His father died in the South, after a residence of some years, when his mother, with her children, returned to her native State, and with the aid of her brother opened a store in Trenton. In that place Thomas was placed as an apprentice to a carpenter and joiner. After following this business for some time, he was compelled to abandon it, owing to the rupture of a blood vessel. He then engaged in teaching in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and afterwards in Philadelphia, a calling for which he possessed rare qualifications. While in Philadelphia, he took a partnership in a firm which sent him to Richmond, Virginia, to open and manage a large store. There he became acquainted with the late Chief Justice Marshall, often having the privilege of hearing the first lawyers of the Old Dominion, and this probably led his thoughts to the bar. The loss of his store and goods by fire caused his return to New Jersey, and he took up his residence in Princeton. There he became a student of law in the office of the Hon. Richard Stockton; in due time was admitted to the bar and received his license as an attorney, three years later was made counsellor, and subsequently attained the rank of sergeant-at-law. His career at the bar was brilliant; whether arguing points of law, or developing a case before a jury, he was always listened to with attention. He was lucid in the arrangement and expression of his thoughts, knew well how to present the strong points in a case, and, when he pleased to touch the chords of feeling, he seldom failed to produce a marked impression. He was by no means indifferent to the great political questions of the day, which in that strenuous era were dividing the strongest minds of the nation. With

the majority of the New Jersey bar, he adhered to the Washingtonian school, and exerted all his energies in what he honestly believed to be the true interests of the country. He was familiarly acquainted with the principal departments of literature and science, but experimental philosophy and natural history, held his principal attention. His many sided abilities led him also to anatomy and chemistry. He also had a natural fondness for mechanical pursuits, and the products of his skill would not have disgraced experienced artists. He was distinguished by a lofty sense of moral principle and great kindness of heart; entertained a profound regard for the Christian religion, and, being fully convinced of its truth, he was not backward in expressing his sense of its importance, and seldom could the scoff of infidelity pass unrebuked in his presence.

He married a daughter of Robert Stockton, of Princeton, New Jersey. He died March 12, 1838.

FINLEY, Robert,

Educator, Clergyman, Philanthropist.

Robert Finley, especially distinguished for his efforts in behalf of negro colonization, was born at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1772, son of James Finley, an emigrant from Scotland in 1769. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1787, and then became principal of the grammar school connected with the college. Later he had charge of an academy at Allentown, New Jersey, but in 1791 removed to Charleston, South Carolina, where he held a similar position, and won an enviable reputation as a teacher.

Having decided to enter the ministry, he returned to Princeton to study, and on September 16, 1794, was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New Brunswick; he also served as tutor in the college in 1793-95. He was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church at Basking Ridge, Somerset county, New Jersey, June 16, 1797, and also conducted there a school, which became large and prosperous. During his residence at Basking Ridge he suggested to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church the advisability of organizing Bible classes in the local churches, and this proposed innovation was sanctioned by that conservative body. The condition of the free negroes in the United States early excited his sympathy, and he conceived the idea of colonizing them in Africa. He received the coöperation of influential men, and in 1816 visited Washington for the purpose of persuading Congress to approve the scheme. On December 21st a public meeting was held, at which addresses were made by Henry Clay and John Randolph, and on the 28th the American Colonizations Society was formed, Bushrod Washington becoming president. On his return to New Jersey, Dr. Finley aided in establishing an auxiliary society at Trenton. In July, 1817, he became president of the University of Georgia, having previously resigned the office of trustee of the College of New Jersey, which he had held since 1806. He was a man of strong feelings and of great energy, and a preacher of more than usual ability. Had he lived, it is probable that he would have brought the university to a condition of great prosperity. His death was followed by a suspension of the college exercises, and this interregnum lasted two years, from inability to organize the faculty in a manner satisfactory to the board of trustees.

Dr. Finley received the degree of D. D. from the College of New Jersey in 1817. He published several sermons, and a pamphlet entitled "Thoughts on the Colonization of the Blacks" (1816). His son, Rev. Robert Smith Finley, also a laborer in behalf of colonization, was for two years principal of the Presbyterian Female Institute at Talladega, Alabama. President Finley died at Athens, Georgia, October 3, 1817.

DRAKE, George K.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

George K. Drake, a distinguished lawyer and jurist, was born in 1788, in Morris county, New Jersey, son of Colonel Jacob Drake; his mother was a sister of Jonathan Dickerson, and aunt of Governor Mahlon Dickerson.

He received his preparatory education under the instruction of Rev. Dr. Armstrong, of Mendham, and subsequently entered Princeton College, from which institution he was graduated in 1808, having as classmates the late Bishop Meade, of Virginia, and Judge Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court. After leaving college he made choice of the profession of law as his future avocation, and took up his studies under the preceptorship of Sylvester Russell, of Morristown. He was licensed as an attorney in 1812, became a counselor in 1815, and was appointed sergeant-at-law in 1834. Shortly after his admission to the bar he engaged in the practice of his profession at Morristown, where he continued unil he was appointed to the bench. In 1823 he was elected a member of the Assembly, and was re-elected three several times; during his last two terms in that body, he was chosen speaker of the House. In December, 1826, at a joint meeting of the Council and Assembly, he was chosen Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Judge Russell. Shortly after his appointment he removed to Burlington, where he remained but a short time, ultimately choosing Trenton as his place of residence, and where he remained until the expiration of his term of office. The opinion which he gave in the case of Hendrickson *vs.* Decow operated against his reappointment, although generally admitted to be correct. The opinion was adverse to the Hicksites' cause, and in 1833 they aided in electing a large majority of Democrats to the legislature, mainly to defeat the re-election of Judge Drake. Upon the conclusion of his term of office he returned to Morristown, where he resumed the practice of his profession. Religiously he was a Presbyterian, and an active and zealous member of that communion.

He died suddenly, while on a visit to his brother-in-law, Dr. Woodruff, at Drakesville, in 1837.

KEARNY, Lawrence,

Distinguished Naval Officer.

Commodore Lawrence Kearny, who distinguished himself in the War of 1812, and subsequently in the suppression of piracy and of the opium trade, was born November 30, 1789, at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, his ancestors having been among the early settlers of that section.

From his youth he had a predilection for the sea, and in his eighteenth year he became a midshipman in the United States navy, under appointment by President Jefferson. He was immediately ordered to the gunboat flotilla of Commodore Rogers, in which he served during the enforcement of the embargo laid upon American shipping in 1807. He was next ordered to the frigate "Constitution," and subsequently to the "President," both vessels of the Home Squadron. He remained on the latter vessel until 1810, when he was transferred to the schooner "Enterprise," cruising between Cape Hatteras and the southern point of Florida. In 1813 he received his commission as lieutenant. In the meantime, war had been declared against Great Britain, and how well he bore his part in the conflict, the brave and gallant acts he performed, are told by contemporaneous writers. At the close of the war he continued on the "Enterprise" as her commander, and was for some time engaged on special service in protecting the merchantmen of friendly nations against the freebooters and pirates who infested the islands and keys from Key West down to the Spanish main. Through his active exertions the band of Gibbs, the

noted pirate, was completely broken up, and a number were captured, the chief and some of his fellows escaping. Three large vessels were recaptured from the corsairs, of which two, the American ship "Lucius," and the British brig "Larch," were delivered to their respective owners. Besides these, he captured five schooners, one sloop, and several luggers of the piratical fleet. As a matter of fact, he effectually cleared the seas of these marauders, receiving the thanks of his government, and recognition of his invaluable services by the civilized world. He remained in the "Enterprise" until that vessel was wrecked. He was promoted to master commandant in 1825, and towards the close of the following year was assigned to the command of the corvette "Warren." He sailed for the Mediterranean, February 22, 1827, and became actively engaged against the pirates of the Grecian archipelago, destroying their stronghold, and recovering a portion of their plunder. At the end of his cruise he returned home, and in 1832 received his commission as captain, the highest rank in the service at that time. For some years he was engaged on shore duty, and in 1839 was assigned to the frigate "United States." In the following year he was ordered to the frigate "Potomac," and sailed for the Brazil station. While in harbor at Rio de Janeiro he was appointed to the command of the East India Squadron, and in February, 1841, raised his flag on the frigate "Constellation," and soon after sailed for the Chinese coast, where he was actively engaged in breaking up the contraband traffic in opium. Under instructions by the Navy Department to protect American interests, he took measures to obtain pecuniary satisfaction for those merchants who had been considerable losers by the depredations of the Chinese, and an indemnity amounting to more than a quarter million dollars was subsequently paid. About this time Great Britain was engaged in concluding a treaty with the Chinese government, which Captain Kearny feared might be to the disadvantage of the United States. He accordingly addressed a letter to both the imperial commissioners and also to the governor of the Canton province, who advised him that the United States would be accorded the same privileges as Great Britain. Upon receiving this favorable reply, he reported the matter to the Navy Department, and the government availed itself of the opportunity by sending Caleb Cushing as commissioner or special envoy to the Chinese empire, clothed with all necessary power. Mr. Cushing concluded a treaty with that country, which was ratified in 1845, and went into operation the following year. Captain Kearny's next important service was to protest against the proposed cession of the Sandwich Islands to the British government, in the summer of 1843, while he was on his homeward voyage. He notified both the King and the British commissioner that the proposed action would be inimical to the rights of American settlers on the islands. The matter was not adjusted when he left Hawaii, but his timely interference operated towards prolonging the negotiations, which ultimately came to naught. Voyaging eastward and doubling Cape Horn, Captain Kearny reached Norfolk on April 30th, 1844, thus closing a sea service of nearly thirty-seven years. During the remainder of his life he was variously occupied at different stations, including the command of the navy yard at Brooklyn, New York. He was also president of one of the Naval Courts of Inquiry, and a member of the Lighthouse Board, as well as of the New Jersey Board of Pilot Commissioners. He was commissioned commodore on the retired list in 1866, and died at Perth Amboy, November 29th, 1868.

HAMILTON, Samuel Randolph,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Samuel Randolph Hamilton was born at Princeton, New Jersey, June 7, 1790, son

of John Ross and Phebe Hamilton, who were old residents of that place and neighborhood.

He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1808, and studied law under Governor Williamson, at Elizabeth. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law by the Supreme Court of New Jersey in 1812; in 1823 was admitted as counsellor, and was called as a sergeant-at-law in 1837.

He commenced the practice of law at Princeton, but soon removed to Trenton, where he continued to reside until his death. In his profession he enjoyed a large practice which extended to almost every county in the State, and stood high in his profession. He was highly regarded for his warm geniality and whole souled hospitality. During his entire life, his home was the rendezvous of the members of the profession from different parts of the State, when on business at the capital. He was a lifelong Democrat in politics, and in 1836 was nominated by his party as a candidate for Congress, but in that year the Whigs triumphed for the first time in several years, and he was, with the remainder of the ticket, defeated by about six hundred votes. For many years he was Quartermaster-General of the militia of the State, an office which he filled with great acceptance to those with whom he came in contact, and care for the interests of the State, until a few years before his death, when he resigned, and was succeeded by General Lewis Perrine. He was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas of Mercer county by Governor Fort, and held the office at the time of his death. He was also elected by his fellow citizens as mayor of the city of Trenton. For many years he was trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, and always took an active part in the promotion of its interests and of the cause of religion in general. He at all times took a deep interest in education, and on his death bed the interests of the schools of the city seemed to bear more heavily upon him than any other care.

He married, in 1818, Eliza, daughter of Morris Robeson, of Oxford Furnace, now in Warren county. He died on the 13th of August, 1856, at the age of sixty-six, leaving a widow and four children. He was buried with military honors, in consideration of his connection with public affairs, the military and civil government. His eldest son, Colonel Morris R. Hamilton, though admitted to the bar, never practised law, but for the most of his life was connected with the press. Two other sons devoted their attention to agricultural pursuits, and his daughter married Samuel Sherrerd, of Belvidere, New Jersey.

CRANE, James C.,

Clergyman, Missionary to Indians.

Rev. James C. Crane was born in Morristown, New Jersey, January 11, 1794. In 1805 he removed with his father to New York, and while there served an apprenticeship at a trade. Thrown amidst many temptations, he soon found himself beset by vicious companions and demoralizing surroundings, but, in consequence of the remembered lessons of a deceased mother, he experienced severe and constantly recurring rebukes of conscience.

Finally in 1813, in anguish of mind, he sought consolation in religious fervor and devotion. Thenceforward he experienced the strongest desires for the conversion of the heathen; and determined to become a missionary, and while still an apprentice, he attended the lectures of Dr. Mason, and was directed in his studies by Rev. J. M. Matthews. In April, 1817, he was ordained, and a few days after repaired as a missionary to the Indians in Tuscarora village, where he continued to labor until September, 1823, when he was appointed general agent of the United Foreign Mission Society. In May, 1825, he was appointed as suc-

cessor to Mr. Lewis, secretary for Domestic Correspondence. In the same year he visited the Indians in the western part of New York and in Ohio, returning thence ultimately with his health seriously impaired. The society being now about to be merged with another, he was chosen assistant secretary of the American Bible Society. While stricken down with mortal sickness, his mind was still occupied incessantly in musing over the great work to which he had devoted his life and energies, and his thoughts were all for those yet unconverted. He died January 12th, 1826, aged thirty years.

KEARNY, Stephen Watts,

Officer in Two Wars.

General Stephen Watts Kearny was born in Newark, New Jersey, August 30, 1794, son of Philip Kearny, grandson of Philip and Lady Barney Dexter (Ravaud) Kearny, and great-grandson of Michael Kearny, who emigrated from Ireland and settled in Monmouth county, New Jersey, previous to 1716.

He matriculated at Columbia College, but on the outbreak of the war of 1812 left his studies to enter the army. He was commissioned first lieutenant in the 13th United States Infantry, March 12, 1812, and took part in the assault on Queenstown Heights, Canada, October 13, 1812, where he so distinguished himself by bravery and his cool and determined manner of executing orders, that his commanding officer, on being wounded, passed his sword to him. In this battle he was made prisoner and taken to Quebec, where he was held for several months. After the war, he retained his commission in the army, and by successive promotions became lieutenant-colonel of the First Dragoons, March 4, 1833, and colonel, July 4, 1836, being then stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. He was made brigadier-general, June 30, 1846, and at the beginning of the Mexican War was given command of the Army of the West, which set out from Bent's fort, on the Arkansas river, and, crossing the country, took possession of New Mexico. He entered Santa Fe on August 18, 1846, established there a provisional civil government, and declared the inhabitants of the province citizens of the United States, thus annexing a territory whose capital is believed to be the oldest city in the country, it having been founded by Juan de Onate previous to 1617. Kearny then continued his march to California. For his conduct at the battle of San Pasqual, December 6, 1846, in which he was twice wounded, he was brevetted major-general. Subsequently he commanded the combined force of dragoons, sailors and marines at the passage of San Gabriel river and the skirmish on the Plains of Mesa, January 8-9, 1847, and proclaimed himself governor of California, which office he filled from March till June, 1847. Being then ordered to Mexico, he acted as military and civil governor of Vera Cruz in March, 1848, and of the City of Mexico in May, 1848. While there he contracted a fever which caused his death.

He was the author of a "Manual of the Exercise and Manoeuvring of United States Dragoons" (1837), and "Laws for the Government of New Mexico" (1846), known as the "Kearny Code." He was married, in St. Louis, Missouri, to Mary Radford, and had nine children. He died at St. Louis, October 31, 1848.

AARON, Rev. Samuel,

Clergyman, Educator, Author.

Rev. Samuel Aaron, a distinguished Baptist clergyman, teacher and author, was a native of New Britain, Pennsylvania, and of Welsh-Irish extraction. Left an orphan at the early age of six years, he was placed under the care of an uncle, upon whose farm he worked for several years, passing a portion of the winter months in a district school. Inheriting a small patrimony from

his father, he entered the academy at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, when about sixteen years of age, and there pursued a course of studies in the higher branches.

While in his twentieth year, he connected himself with the classical and mathematical school at Burlington, New Jersey, as a student and assistant teacher. He subsequently opened a day school at Bridge Point, and later became principal of an academy at Doylestown, Pennsylvania. In 1829 he was ordained as a minister, and became pastor of the Baptist church at New Britain, Pennsylvania. In 1833 he took charge of the Burlington (New Jersey) high school, holding at the same time the pastorate of the church in that place. In 1841, accepting a call to the church at Norristown, Pennsylvania, he removed thither, and after preaching there about three years, resigned the pastorate, and, removing to the suburbs, founded the Treemount Seminary, which under his management became widely and favorably known throughout eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, not only for the number of its students, but for the thoroughness of the instruction afforded them. Finding himself involved in the financial crisis of 1857, through indorsements of the notes of a friend, he gave up Treemount to his creditors, and, removing to Mount Holly, New Jersey, accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist Church, a position he retained till the time of his decease. In September of the same year, in co-operation with his son, Charles Aaron, he became the principal of the Mount Holly Institute, and contiued engaged in the charge of his responsible duties as educator up to the time of the brief illness which terminated an honorable and useful life. He was twice tendered the presidency of the New York Central College, but on each occasion declined the proffered honor. He was the author of many valuable improvements in text books, and was admirably qualified to preside as spiritual guide, and also as tutor in the higher departments of learning.

He died at Mount Holly, New Jersey, April 11, 1865, aged sixty-five years.

BAILEY, Gamaliel,

Slave Abolition Agitator.

Gamaliel Bailey, an early advocate of slave abolition doctrines, was born at Mount Holly, New Jersey, December 3d, 1807. His parents removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, when he was nine years old. He was educated in that city, then taking up medical studies, and in 1828 received his degree of M. D. He then made a voyage to China, as a ship physician. For a brief time after his return, he was an editor on the "Methodist Protestant," in Baltimore, Maryland. In 1831 he removed to Cincinnati, and in that city acted as physician to the Cholera Hospital during the prevalence of the epidemic. In 1836, in connection with J. G. Birney, he conducted the first anti-slavery newspaper in the west, the "Cincinnati Philanthropist." Upon two occasions their printing office was attacked by a mob, the press thrown into the Ohio river, and the books and papers burned. In 1837 he became sole editor of the "Philanthropist," at that time the organ of the Liberal party, and was a principal leader in the presidential canvass in 1840, in which his former partner, Mr. Birney, was the Liberal presidential candidate. In the following year his press was again destroyed by a mob, which, after doing much wilful harm, was dispersed by the military. On January 1st, 1847, he began to edit, at Washington City, the "National Era," a newspaper of decided anti-slavery principles. In 1848, for three consecutive days, a mob besieged his office. A contemporary says: "Addressing the multitude in a speech remarkable for its coolness and its independent spirit, the mob, that had proposed to tar and feather him, was disarmed by his eloquence." In "The Era" was originally published Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's famous novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Mr. Bailey died June 5th, 1859, on board the outgoing steamer "Arago."

COOPER, William,

Friends Minister, Public Official.

William Cooper, one of the first English occupants of a great part of the lands on the Delaware river, opposite Philadelphia, was born in 1632, in Coleshill, Hertfordshire, England. He became a convinced member of the Society of Friends, and with his family, incurring a share of the persecutions to which that sect was cruelly subjected, sought with others relief and rest in the "new world," where in 1678, they landed and located at Burlingon, West Jersey, then a few years in existence. In a short time he purchased and removed to a large survey of land at Pyne Point (now Cooper's Point and Camden), opposite the Indian village of Shakamaxon, where two years later the famous treaty was made. It was at William Cooper's house at this place, and at Thomas Fairman's at Shakamaxon, that the first Friends' meetings in the locality of the future Quaker City were alternately held, until the arrival of William Penn in 1682, when "the ancient meeting of Shakamaxon" was removed to the newly founded city of Philadelphia. The meeting at Pyne Point remained for some time longer, and a quaint old letter of the time, in mentioning this fact, says: "We had then zeal and fervency of spirit, although we had some dread of the Indians as a savage people, nevertheless ye Lord turned them to be serviceable to us, and to be very loving and kinde."

William Cooper was an active member of the Assembly of West Jersey in the first meeting after its organization in 1681, and in subsequent sessions; and also one of the West Jersey Council of Proprietors at the first meeting of that body in 1687, and thereafter. An accepted minister of the society, he was found amongst those who, on behalf of the Yearly Meeting of Friends, testified against George Keith, in the celebrated controversy which for a time threatened schism in the then infant church.

In the history of the family during succeeding generations, several served their State in official capacities, amongst whom may be mentioned Joseph Cooper, chosen to represent Gloucester county in the Assembly for nineteen successive years; and many were prominent in the less public, but no less important stations of ministers and elders in their religious society.

A descendant of William Cooper, Richard Mattack Cooper, was of high personal character, and was a successful candidate in several elections for the Legislative Council of New Jersey. In 1813 he became president of the State Bank at Camden, then recently chartered, and held that position by continuous annual elections, until a reelection was declined in 1842, the institution meanwhile proving itself one of the most prosperous in the State. In 1829 he was chosen as representative to the National Congress, and again in 1831. For several years he served as presiding judge of the Gloucester county courts, and at various times filled other minor local positions of trust and honor, securing in every station the confidence and respect of all classes by his judgment, integrity, and amiable deportment. He died March 10, 1844.

SCOTT, Joseph Warren,

Lawyer, Man of High Ability.

Joseph Warren Scott was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, November 28, 1778, son of Dr. Moses Scott, and grandson of John Scott, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to America at an early date, settling in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Prior to the Revolutionary War, Dr. Scott removed to New Brunswick, where he resided until his death, engaged in medical practice. During the war for independence he was an army surgeon, and was present at the battles of Princeton and Brandywine.

By special act of Congress, he was made Senior Physician and Surgeon of the General Army Hospital of the Middle District. He was a warm and intimate friend of Generals Washington and Warren, the latter also a physician, and who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill. Dr. Scott had given his eldest son the name of the patriot physician, but the child died in its infancy, and he continued the name to his second son.

Joseph Warren Scott attended the schools of his native town, and also at Elizabethtown, preparatory to entering college, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1795, before he had attained the age of seventeen years. He first appears to have selected the medical profession for his future calling, and became a student in his father's office. However, he soon began to dislike his professional studies, and was taken with the idea of becoming a clergyman. After a short course in theology he again changed his mind, and resolved to embrace the legal profession. With this view he entered the office of General Frederic Frelinghuysen, in New Brunswick, and was licensed as an attorney in 1801, becoming a counsellor three years later, and was finally made a sergeant-at-law in 1816. After his admission to the bar in 1801, he began practice in his native city, in which he continued to reside until the end of his life. He was a profound lawyer and able barrister and counsellor, and his practice was large and lucrative. He was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for the county of Middlesex, but beyond this never held any official position. He retired in a measure from practice about 1840, but as late as 1857, when nearly eighty years of age, he defended a criminal charged with murder, and made a powerful argument against the validity of the indictment. He was a supporter of General Jackson for the presidency, and was one of the Electoral College of New Jersey who cast their ballots for that candidate in 1824. He was a prominent member of the Order of the Cincinnati, entering the New Jersey Society in 1825, as the eldest surviving son of his father, Dr. Moses Scott. In 1832 he was elected assistant treasurer of the general society, and in 1838 became the treasurer-general. In 1840 he was elected vice-president of the State Society, and in 1844 became its president. In 1868, when he had reached the age of four score years and ten, he attended the inauguration of Rev. Dr. James McCosh as president of the College of New Jersey, and he and his associate, Judge Herring, were the two oldest living graduates of Princeton College then present. While he was a student in that institution the Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon was still its president, and as such conferred on him the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and on this occasion, one of the first acts of the new incumbent was to make him the recipient of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He was a most accomplished gentleman, well versed in the Latin tongue, and corresponded with his friends in that language up to his latest year; he was likewise an excellent English scholar, and thoroughly acquainted with the old poets. In early life he had been honored by one of the governors of the State as a member of his staff, with the rank of Colonel and by this appellation he was more familiarly known.

He died in New Brunswick in May, 1871, having nearly reached the great age of ninety-three years.

STRONG, Theodore,

Educator, Distinguished Mathematician.

Professor Theodore Strong, LL.D., was born at South Hadley, Massachusetts, July 26, 1790. He graduated from Yale College in 1812, taking the prize in mathematics and with high standing in all his studies, and at once became a tutor in Hamilton College. He became Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the same institution in 1816, serving as such until 1827, when he accepted the same position at

Rutgers College, which he held for thirty-five years, from 1827 to 1862.

From his student days, his whole strength of mind was given to mathematics. The most difficult problems, which had long baffled the efforts of others for their solution, attracted his enthusiastic and most persistent attention. His range of mathematical investigation and attainment extended to the highest spheres of inquiries wherein Newton and La Place had gone before him. He early resolved some difficult questions pertaining to the geometry of a circle, propounded as a challenge to all mankind in "Rees' Encyclopedia," by some distinguished Scotch mathematicians; and he completed the solution of cubic equations after a manner which none of the European mathematicians had ever been able to accomplish. By a most ingenious mode of factoring he devised also a method of extracting any root of any integral number by a direct process. In 1859 he published a "Treatise on Algebra," in which he presented the whole science in original forms of his own, a thorough piece of solid intellectual masonwork. In the summer of 1867 he wrote a volume on the "Differential and Integral Calculus," full of new processes and results of his own origination. In this very comprehensive treatise he exhibited the highest style of analytic powers of mind.

For fifty years a teacher of the higher mathematics, he bore with him throughout all his long life the characteristics of a man devoted to the highest and best ends of human pursuit. He was industrious, thoughtful, simple minded, humble, cheerful and happy. He was a man of remarkable gentleness of spirit, and at the same time of great ardor in his moral convictions. He abhorred shams of all kinds, and everything like intrigue and mean insinuations and intentions. In conversation, disquisition and debate, of all of which he was fond, his eyes and features were always on the move with life. He was a positive patriot, and took a great interest in the social questions of the times, and always occupied the advanced positions of the hour in all matters of social reform. He was a man of full height and breadth, of dark complexion and dark eyes, and of a very intellectual face. He was always very regular in all bodily habits, and enjoyed generally robust health. He possessed a competency, and while his life was not free from many trials, it abounded in many and great blessings to the very end. He held to a decided and unwavering faith in the Word of God; the great facts of revealed religion stood out as clear to his eyes as those of mathematical truth. Because of his great distrust in his own heart, he was not a member of any church until a short time before his death; but he everywhere openly confessed Christ among men his life through, held an almost childlike faith in God and prayer, and was an ardent lover of the Bible and of good men. He remarked to his biographer, when almost eighty years of age, when speaking of the beauties of this world and of the grandly appointed life of man in it: "We ought to go through life shouting."

He was an original member of the National Academy of Arts and Sciences. He died at New Brunswick, New Jersey, February 1st, 1869. He married, September 23d, 1818, Lucy Dix, of Littleton, Massachusetts, who survived him until November, 1875.

MAGIE, Rev. David,

Revered Clergyman.

The Rev. David Magie, D. D., was born near Elizabeth, New Jersey, March 13, 1795, son of Michael and Mary (Meeker) Magie. His life from his infancy to three score years and ten was spent near the same locality and among the same people. He was the descendant of a line of Scotch Presbyterians, a class of men distinguished for their strong, good sense; their love of peace and order; their untiring industry and their deep, practical piety. Pride of birth would

have been inconsistent with the humility which was a prominent trait of Dr. Magie's character, and yet he felt, as he expressed himself, that he was happier having such an ancestry than if he had descended from the "loins enthroned and rulers of the earth." His parents were for a long time members of the First Presbyterian Church in Elizabeth. He inherited from his father his activity and industry, and from his mother her sympathetic and deeply religious nature. As early as eight or ten years of age, a time when most boys think of their sports only, his mind was exercised with the idea of God, and thoughts of the world to come. His father was regular in his observance of that time-honored custom of Scotch Presbyterians, the calling around him on the Sabbath day every member of his household and teaching them the Westminster Catechism. It is impossible to overestimate the value of such instruction in childhood and early youth, when the heart and mind are wax to receive impressions and marble to retain them.

At the age of sixteen, David Magie was left fatherless, and at once became the main reliance of his widowed mother. From his childhood he had always felt an ardent desire to be a minister of the gospel, and when at the age of eighteen he united with the church, the desire became too strong to resist. His way seemed, however, to be hedged in by many difficulties; his age was an objection; and upon him devolved the conduct of the farm from which the fatherless family derived their support. But He who had called him to the high destiny of the ministry, made his way clear before him. In 1813 he began to study Latin under Rev. Dr. John McDowell, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and in 1815 he entered the junior class of the College of New Jersey. After graduating with honor, he became a student in the Theological Seminary, in the same place, in the fall of 1817, being then in his twenty-second year. After spending one year in the seminary, he was solicited by the faculty of the college to fill the position of tutor. He accepted the offer, and for two years performed the twofold duty of teacher and student at the same time. Immediately after graduating, he placed himself under the care of the Presbytery of New Jersey as a candidate for the gospel ministry, and after the usual course of study, he was licensed to preach. He delivered his first sermon in the lecture room of Dr. McDowell's church, and his second on the following Sabbath in the church proper. The First Church had long been full to overflowing, and just at this time the subject of forming a new society was agitated. The enterprise was successfully carried out, and Dr. Magie was installed pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, April 24th, 1821. During the period of his pastorate, of nearly forty-five years, he received many calls from other churches and from many religious boards, but declined them all, some without even mentioning the matter to his people. The relations between him and his congregation were always most happy, and he had no wish to change for a more prominent position.

Until the time of his decease, he filled several positions of honor and trust as trustee of the College of New Jersey; a director in the American Board of Commissioner for Foreign Missions; a director in the American Tract Society, and chairman of its committee of publications; a director in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, etc., and the duties of all these various positions he performed with conscientious carefulness. A man who conquered circumstances, he made himself, under Providence, what he was, a power in the community. Contending in youth with the hardships of a farmer's life, and then grappling with the intellectual difficulties of the student, his powers and capacities developed themselves to a degree far exceeding that of a man nursed in the lap of luxury. Having lived in daily contact with nature, he learned to

estimate things according to their true value, and he esteemed men not in proportion to the mere accident of birth or surroundings but according to their integrity and worth. He possessed in a great degree the characteristics of the race from which he sprung, prudence, excellent judgment and a wide knowledge of the affairs of everyday life. Benevolence beamed from every feature of his face, and so wise was he in counsel that many who were not his own people sought his advice upon subjects not spiritual or ecclesiastical. His patriotism during the dark and trying hours of the Rebellion was only second to his religion. He was a man of great simplicity and earnestness of manner, which in preaching carried the hearer beyond the speaker to the message he was delivering, a fact which accounts for his successful ministrations through so long a term of years.

Dr. Magie died on May 10th, 1865. His funeral was largely attended, not only by his brethren in the ministry from other parts of the State, but also by persons of all classes in the community. The bells of the city were tolled; the flags were displayed at half-mast, and everything betokened that his fellow citizen mourned deeply the great loss they had sustained.

LEMPKE, Rev. Henry,

Clergyman, Missionary.

The Rev. Henry Lempke was born July 27, 1796, in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg, Germany, and was a descendant of an old Lutheran family. He received his education in the University of Mecklenburg-Rostock, and was intended by his family for a medical career. When a student, he volunteered to serve in the army against Napoleon, and was attached to the corps commanded by Blucher, which participated in the battle of Waterloo, and where he took part in the overthrow of the usurper. After the war was over, he resolved to become a Lutheran clergyman, having been reared in that faith; but carefully educated as he had been in one of the strict old patriarchal families, the prevalent laxity of morals and religion shocked him, and he left his home irresolute.

Visiting Bavaria, he there came under the teaching and advice of some of the leading bishops of the Roman Catholic church, with the result that he resolved to devote himself to the priesthood. After a thorough course of study, he was ordained in 1826, by the venerable Bishop Sailer, of Ratisbon, in whose diocese he labored for eight years. He then sailed for America in 1834, and was at first stationed at Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, where he remained a year; and then became the associate of the Russian Count Demetrius Augustine Gallitzin, whose father was a Russian prince, and his mother a daughter of the celebrated general, the Count of Schmettan. Count Gallitzin was one who gave up position and fortune, everything, in fact, to establish a church in the wilderness of Western Pennsylvania. Father Lempke was associated with Count Gallitzin for five years and until his death, and then became his biographer. He subsequently secured a tract of land in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and then returned to Germany, and brought back with him a colony of monks of the Order of St. Benedict, and founded the Abbey of St. Vincennes, on the above mentioned land. In the meantime, Father Lempke became a member of the order, and, leaving the colony in Pennsylvania in a prosperous condition, in 1856, went to Kansas and inaugurated a mission of his order in the town of Doniphan, which was afterwards transferred to the priory of Atchison, in the same State. In 1859 he left Kansas, and again visited Germany, where he sojourned a year. Returning once more to the United States in 1860, he came to New Jersey to take temporary charge of St. Michael's Church, Elizabeth. This parish was in an enfeebled condition, but he brought it safe-

ly through all difficulties, and in the course of five years it had become too small to accommodate its worshippers. In 1865 the congregation was divided, and, leaving the German element to retain possession of the Church of St. Michael, he, with the Irish members, commenced the erection of the Convent and Church of St. Walburga, which was regularly chartered in 1868. The convent contained a large number of nuns of the Order of St. Benedict, and he was their chaplain, besides acting as pastor to those of his faith in that portion of the city of Elizabeth. On St. Mark's Day, April 25, 1876, he celebrated his golden jubilee, being the fiftieth anniversary of his induction into the sacred order of the priesthood, on which occasion the little chapel of St. Walburga's Convent was the scene of an unwonted display. Both the pastoral residence and the chapel itself were decorated with arches of green, and the Bishops of Newark and Rochester, New York, preceded by nearly one hundred priests, escorted the venerable father and priest to the church. A solemn high mass was sung, and a sermon was preached by Bishop McQuade, of Rochester, who paid a merited tribute to the veteran priest, and the benediction was given by Bishop Corrigan, of Newark. At the altar a fine golden chalice was presented to him by a pupil of the Benedictine nuns, as the offering of the sisters and their pupils. One of the congregation gave an elegant altar; another, a set of vestments; others, a fine cope; and at the dinner which followed the services, Vicar General Doane, in the name of the clergy of the diocese, presented the reverend father with a purse containing nearly a thousand dollars. Father Lempke was a hale and hearty man; his appearance was impressive; heightened especially by the long white beard, one of the characteristics of his order.

VERBRYCK, Rev. Samuel,

Foremost Founder of Rutgers College.

Bernardus Verbryck, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, settled on the Raritan, in Somerset county, New Jersey. He is said to have been the son of Samuel and Ida (Barends) Garretsen of Gravesend, Long Island.

The Rev. Samuel Verbryck, son of Bernardus Verbryck, was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, April 30, 1721, and died at Clarkstown, Rockland county, New York, January 31, 1784. He undertook to learn the trade of wheelwright, but gave it up in order to study for the ministry under Dominie Goetschius. By permission of the Classis of Amsterdam he was examined and ordained by the Coetus in this country, which speaks highly of his scholarly attainments and excellent life, and these tributes are sustained by all that tradition has handed down of his ministerial record. The Coetus and Conferentie troubles ran high during the first twenty years of his ministry, and the American Revolution came and went during its last nine years, so his whole period at Tappan was one of intense excitement. From the first he was with the majority of his people on the side of the Coetus. In 1761 he sought to obtain from the government a charter for an academy, and also opposed fixed forms of prayer and festival days. On account of these things some of his ministerial brethren asked the Classis of Amsterdam to discipline him for contumacy. They especially complained that if he should get the charter for an academy, it would only tend to increase the same kind of ministers. But the dominie persisted, and he was prominent as an agent in bringing about the restored peace of the church.

He secured from the governor of New Jersey the original charter for Queens (now

Rutgers) College, bearing date March 20, 1770, was one of the original trustees of the college, and did everything in his power to promote the education of young men, particularly for the ministry. He seems in all this to have been far in advance even of most ministers of his time. His zeal was so great as to give offense to some of his people at Tappan, so that they refused to pay their share of his salary. His good judgment, however, carried him through the excitement, and brought him success. Yet it was providentially ordered that his life should be a disturbed life to the end. Scarcely had the church controversy been adjusted when the Revolution broke out. The historic identification of Tappan, its roads and hills, its homes, and even its old church with the incidents of the war, are historical. Dominie Verbryck was a genuine patriot, and as such was one of the sufferers in the struggle of the country for independence. After having been annoyed during his first twenty years by the opposition of Dominie Muzelius, and in the last of these twenty years by the springing up of a schismatic organization among his people, he was destined to have his church life and work still further disturbed by the war, and his church edifice itself used as a court room and a prison. It is even said that at one time he was himself taken prisoner and confined in the Hackensack jail. Through all these trials, however, he seems to have borne himself with exemplary patience, and to have left behind him at his death the memory of a godly life and of an eminently practical and useful ministry. The compiler of this sketch of him has been through life intimately acquainted with his descendants from his own children down through their children and children's children. Especially is the memory very precious of his honored son, Samuel G. Verbryck, who during the greater part of half a century down to 1835 led the Dutch singing in the Tappan church. All the dominie's children are mentioned in his will. The remains of himself and his wife are interred at Tappan. They lie in the graveyard on the west side of the road. The spots are still marked by the original stones. He married, in Hackensack, New Jersey, April 7, 1750, Susanna, daughter of Hendrick and Ariaentje (Westervelt) Van der Linde.

HOLDEN, Captain Levi,

Revolutionary Officer.

But little is known of the history of Levi Holden, except that he came of the same stock which produced boys in Boston whose liberty-loving spirit is said to have touched the heart and won the admiration of the British commander, General Gage, prior to the evacuation.

He was a native of the suburbs of Boston, but was hemmed in in the city when the British landed there in force. He made several unsuccessful attempts to escape to the country by secreting himself in scavenger boats. In the same house with him, on friendly terms, stopped a British officer. The latter displayed a deep interest in Holden's business, that of chocolate dealing, and seemed disposed to engage in it. One day he procured a horse and chaise and started with Holden for a drive in the outskirts of the town, beyond the line of the British sentries. Holden saw that his time to strike for liberty had come. Commanding all his resolution, he seized the reins, and told the officer in tones admitting of no doubt as to his determination, that he must alight and allow him (Holden) to pursue his own way. Courteously, but with great firmness, he informed the officer that he was going to fight against him, was going to take up arms and join the American forces under George Washington. Taken wholly by surprise, the officer made no resistance, and did as directed. He walked back to Boston and Holden pushed on to his native village. Before nightfall he had begun to enroll a company of brave young spirits like himself, and within two weeks

he had a band of seventy-four, the youngest being but fourteen years of age, and the oldest not yet out of his teens. Captain Holden's company is said to have borne a reputation for gallantry second to none in the service. With their spirited commander they served in nearly every battle of the Revolution except Bunker Hill. When that was fought the captain was still in Boston. Captain Holden's name is regularly entered in the official roster of the Jersey Line as compiled at Trenton in 1872, and is credited to Essex county; but his family state that he did not come to Newark to settle until about the year 1800. They are also authority for mentioning him as of Washington's life or bodyguard, whose commander at one time was Captain William Colfax, of Pompton, and whose motto was "Conquer or Die."

For twenty-five years after settling with his family in Newark, Captain Holden conducted a profitable business there. He died in 1825, and was buried in Trinity church-yard, at the rear of the chapel in Rector street. The tooth of time has eaten away much of the legibility of the inscription on his marble headstone, so that it is with difficulty the following lines were deciphered:

Sacred
To the memory of
Levi Holden

Who departed this life 19th of April, 1825, in the 70th year of his age. He was a Revolutionary soldier, a tried and gallant officer, a man of temper firm and resolute, of affection, temperate, steady and benevolent, of industry, active and unreserved. His amiable character shone most conspicuous in the domestic circles. He adorned the several relations of husband, father, and neighbor. Through a life of unvaried integrity, his candor, frankness, and love of truth, endeared him to all. Those qualities, united with faith in the Redeemer, upon whose merits he alone relied, and whose presence supported him in his last moments, afford persuasive evidence that his spirit has entered that mansion of the blessed, and that in the morning of the resurrection his body will rise to immortal life.

KINNEY, Thomas and Abraham,

Patriots of the Revolution.

The Kinney family has been resident in New Jersey since about the middle of the eighteenth century. Originally established in Morris county, where it possessed extensive landed property, it was identified with the early iron manufacturing industry, and took an active part in public affairs before, during, and after the Revolution, and removed in the latter part of the eighteenth century to Newark, and in that city has since continued. Of pure Scottish lineage, traceable with genealogical precision to the twelfth century, this family bears no ancestral relationship to other present New Jersey families of the name Kinney, or Kinne, which are of Dutch origin.

Thomas Kinney, eldest son of James and Elizabeth (Kelsey) Kinney, was born in Carlung, Scotland, April 9, 1731, and died in Morristown, New Jersey, April 2, 1793. He probably came to America as early as 1755, for it is known that he was married in New Jersey, and that two of his children were baptized in the First Presbyterian Church, of Morristown. Doubtless in making this change of abode he was actuated by the examples of several of his near kinsmen, especially his paternal uncle, John Kenny, who had for some time been established and was influential in Morris county. Possessing substantial means, he soon acquired much property in lands, and also interested himself with his Uncle John and Colonel Jacob Arnold in the iron manufacturing business. The second slitting mill in the county was erected at Speedwell, near Morristown, by the Kinneys and Arnold. Although the partnership was dissolved in 1779, Thomas Kinney continued until his death as one of the proprietors of this foundry. He was the owner of a large farm in Morristown, on which stood the noted tavern where Washington had his headquarters in 1777, known as the Arnold

Tavern (having been sold by Kinney to his partner, Colonel Jacob Arnold). It has since been moved and now constitutes a portion of All Souls' Hospital.

A man of energetic character, he was prominently and usefully identified with public affairs. From 1773 to 1776 he was high sheriff of Morris county. In the Revolution he took a zealous and influential part from the very beginning. He was instrumental in raising and equipping a company of light horse for service with the New Jersey forces, of which he was made captain. This company, under his command, was designated by the Revolutionary authorities to escort the Tory governor, Sir William Franklin, to Connecticut—a service for which he was rewarded by the legislature. Resigning his military commission, he was succeeded by Colonel Jacob Arnold, under whose leadership the company, known as Arnold's Light Horse, became noted. In 1769 he subscribed to increase the capital of the College of New Jersey (Princeton University), and he was prominent in the Masonic order, being a member of Newark (now St. John's) Lodge, No. 1, established in 1761. In the public and other records he is always referred to as Thomas Kinney, Esquire, a designation of distinction in those times.

He married his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of John Kenny, of Hanover township, Morris county, New Jersey; she was born March 23, 1736, died April 23, 1789. Husband and wife lie buried side by side in the cemetery of the First Presbyterian Church, of Morristown. Their tombstones, very large horizontal slabs, are excellently preserved, and the inscriptions are perfectly legible.

Abraham, third child of Thomas and Elizabeth (Kenny) Kinney, was born in Speedwell, New Jersey, August 16, 1762; died in Newark, New Jersey, January 31, 1816. Like his father he was an active patriot in the Revolution, the records showing that on May 14, 1779, he was ensign in the Third Regiment Pennsylvania Line, and June 14, 1781, lieutenant of the Second Regiment Continental Dragoons. After the Revolution he was lieutenant-colonel of the Morris and Sussex cavalry, and in that capacity served through the war of 1812, being stationed at Sandy Hook. Some years after his marriage he removed from Morris county to Newark, where he spent the remainder of his life. His high personal character is indicated by an entry in the family Bible in his widow's handwriting, following the record of his death—"the tenderest and most affectionate of husbands and fathers."

He married, January 12, 1784, Hannah, daughter of Dr. William Burnet, the elder, and Mary Camp. She was born in Newark, May 24, 1761, died there, April 6, 1832. Remarkable for her piety and good works, she was much beloved by an admiring circle of friends, and at this day, nearly eighty years after her death, philanthropic and Christian influences which she was largely instrumental in setting in motion are still active in Newark. She was one of the organizers (January 31, 1803) of the Female Charitable Society of that city, and was its first directress. The minutes of the society contain frequent allusions to Mrs. Kinney, and in several passages are eloquently suggestive of her exalted spirit. Under date of April 28, 1805, it is stated that "Mrs. Kinney read a most tender and pathetic address, composed by herself, for the benevolent purpose of exciting sympathy in the bosoms of all present for the afflictions of the poor and distressed." For some years after her husband's death she resided with a brother in Cincinnati, but the concluding portion of her life was passed in Newark. She left a number of diaries, preserved by the family, which are records of an intense but practical piety. Her portrait is expressive of a nature of exquisite delicacy, sweetness and charm. She was a descendant from Thomas Burnet, born in Scotland, emigrated to Massachusetts, and removed to Southampton, Long Island, where he

a member of the Congress of the United States for 1780-81. Dr. Burnet was highly esteemed as a very skillful and successful physician. He was one of the founders of the State Medical Society, and was its president in 1767, and again in 1786. In 1754 he married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Camp, by whom he had eleven children, among whose descendants we find the names of many of the most eminent citizens of New Jersey. Of his six sons, one died at the age of ten years, one became a merchant, three became lawyers, and one was a physician. In domestic and social life he exhibited all the qualities of a true gentleman and an earnest Christian. He died on October 7, 1791, mourned by all who knew him, and by none more than by the poor, to whom he had always been a most liberal friend.

William Burnet, Jr., who was born in 1754, studied medicine, and settled in Belleville, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. He inherited the patriotism of his father, and like him, gave the benefit of his medical knowledge to his country during the Revolutionary War, being commissioned surgeon in the general hospital, Continental army. He married Joanna, daughter of Captain Joseph Alling, another of the patriots of the Revolution, who commanded a company of minute-men in the township of Newark, and by her had three daughters, of whom Abigail married Caleb S. Riggs, a lawyer, of New York; Mary married Chief Justice Joseph C. Hornblower; Caroline married Governor William Pennington.

LOW, Isaac,

Early Merchant.

Isaac Low was born in his father's mansion on the Raritan river, near New Brunswick, New Jersey, April 13, 1731, son of Cornelius Low, Jr., and Johanna (Gouverneur) Low, grandson of Cornelius and Margaretha (Van Borsom) Lowe, and of Isaac and Sarah (Staats) Gouverneur, and a descendant of Peter Cornellessen Lowe, of Holstein, Germany, who appeared in Esopus, New York, in 1659, and married Elizabeth Blanchan, and of Egbert Van Borsom, a native of Amsterdam, Holland, who was in New Amsterdam (New York), in 1644, married Annekin Hendricks, and operated the ferry between New York and Brooklyn, 1655-63, and of Nicholas Gouverneur, a French refugee to Holland and thence to New Amsterdam before 1663, who married Machtelt De Reimer, daughter of Isaac and Lisbeth Grevenraet and granddaughter of Metje Grevenraet, widow, who came from Amsterdam before 1632.

Isaac Low was a partner with Abraham Lot in the importing dry goods and fur business in New York, and built up an immense fur trade through the influence of the Schuylers, and also owned large tracts of land in Montgomery county, New York. He was a delegate to the Stamp Act Congress of 1765; made speeches against taxation without representation; was chairman of the first and second committees of fifty to correspond with the colonies; a delegate to the General Congress of all the colonies, Philadelphia, September 5, 1774, and was elected to the Continental Congress to assemble May 10, 1775. On April 29, 1775, he urged the people to form a compact body "to prevent mobs, to support the civil authority, and to defend the rights and liberties of the people against the unjust claims of the British ministry," closing his address by saying that, although a member of the Church of England, "he damned the King, cursed the ministry and insisted that all who refused to sign the 'articles of agreement' should be published as the enemies of America and the rights of mankind." He was colonial treasurer and president of the Chamber of Commerce. To the surprise of the patriots, in the spring of 1776, just after the battle of Lexington, he suddenly announced his opposition to any efforts to obtain independence, and his belief that "we ought not to deny the just rights of our

received his allotment of land, October 16, 1643, and where he died.

Dr. William Burnet, the elder, born in Lyon's Farms, New Jersey, December 2, 1730 (o. s.), died in Newark, October 7, 1791. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey (then in Newark) in 1749, studied medicine in New York City, and resided and practiced in Newark. He was one of the foremost Revolutionary patriots in New Jersey, active in raising and dispatching troops. He was presiding judge of Essex county courts, 1776-86; in 1780 delegate to the Continental Congress; a leader in establishing the military hospital in Newark, and Surgeon-General by appointment from Congress; one of the founders of the New Jersey Medical Society, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He married (first) January 23, 1754, Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Camp, and had by her eleven children (the fifth of whom was Hannah, wife of Abraham Kinney), of these being Dr. William Burnet, the younger (whose daughter Mary married Chief Justice Joseph C. Hornblower, and was the mother of the wives of Judge Lewis B. Woodruff, of New York; Justice Joseph P. Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, and Governor William Pennington, of New Jersey), and Judge Jacob Burnet (who removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and was a prominent citizen there and author of the "History of the Northwest Territory"); married (second) 1783, Gertrude, daughter of Nicholas Gouverneur, and widow of Anthony Rutgers, and had by her three children, of whom were Isaac Gouverneur Burnet (mayor of Cincinnati), and David G. Burnet (first president of the republic of Texas, 1836).

BURNET, William, M. D.,

Man of Large Accomplishments.

William Burnet, who was a representative member of the medical profession, a man of whom his State may well be proud, a man of strong mentality, who won success by his ability, fidelity and perseverance, was born December 2, 1730.

He was graduated in Newark in 1749, from the College of New Jersey, then located in that place, and there settled as a physician, after a course of medical studies in the city of New York. With large experience in his profession, he entered the service of his country at the commencement of the Revolutionary War, as a surgeon of the Second Regiment of Essex county, being the same with which Dr. Uzal Johnson was connected, both receiving their appointments the same day, February 17, 1776. But nearly a year prior to this time, namely, on May 4th, 1775, Dr. Burnet presided at a meeting of the "Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Township of Newark," at which a resolution was adopted in which we find the same sentiment which more than a year afterwards was embodied in the famous "Declaration of Independence." This resolution, after rehearsing the "openly avowed design of the ministry of Great Britain," and expressing the horror felt by the people of Newark "at the bloody scene now acting in Massachusetts Bay," thus closes:

"With hearts perfectly abhorrent of slavery (we) do solemnly, under all the sacred ties of religion, honor and love of country, associate and resolve that we will personally, and as far as our influence can extend, endeavor to support and carry into execution whatever measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress or agreed upon by the proposed convention of deputies of this Province for the purpose of preserving and fixing our Constitution on a permanent basis, and opposing the execution of the several despotick and oppressive acts of the British Parliament, until the wished-for reconciliation between Great Britain and America on constitutional principles can be obtained."

Dr. Burnet took a very active part in the cause of freedom, and at different times held various offices under the government of his native State. He was chief physician and surgeon in an important section of the Continental army during the war, and was

mother country." He used his official positions to assist the military authorities, and welcomed the British troops when they took possession of the city. On October 22, 1779, he was attainted of treason by the legislature of New York, his property was confiscated, and his person banished from the State. He fled to England, and his only son Isaac became commissary-general in the Royal army.

His brother Nicholas, father of Henrietta Lowe, wife of Dr. Charles King, president of Columbia College, was also a prominent merchant in New York, and remained true to the patriot cause, being a member of the state legislature and a delegate to the state convention at Poughkeepsie, June 17, 1788, that deliberated on adopting the Federal constitution.

Isaac Low married Margrieta, daughter of Cornelius and Catharine (Schuyler) Cuyler, of Albany, July 17, 1760, and built "an elegant mansion" on Dock street, New York City. He died at Cowes. Isle of Wight, England, in 1791.

HARDENBERGH, Jacob Rutsen,

Prominent Educator.

Jacob Rutsen Hardenbergh was born in Rosendale, New York, and was baptized at Kingston, New York, February 22, 1736, son of Colonel Joannes and Maria (DuBois) Hardenbergh, grandson of Major Johannes and Catherine (Rutsen) Hardenbergh, great-grandson of Captain Gerrit Janse and Jalpie (Schepmoes) Hardenbergh, and great-great-grandson of Jan van Hardenbergh, who came from Holland to New Amsterdam previous to 1644, and died there previous to 1659. Major Johannes Hardenbergh became owner of the Hardenbergh land patent purchased from the Indians in 1706, confirmed by royal grant April 23, 1708, and originally containing two million acres of land lying in five contiguous counties on the west bank of the Hudson river, in the State of New York. Colonel Johannes Hardenbergh was an original member of the Coetus party formed to establish an organic union of the Dutch Reformed churches in America independent of the care of the classis of Amsterdam, Holland, and when King's (Columbia) College was established in New York and placed under the care of the Episcopal church, he advocated a similar college to be known as Queen's, to be under the care of the Dutch Reformed church, and he was an original trustee from the State of New York of Queen's (Rutgers) College, 1770-86. He was born in Kingston, New York, June 1, 1706, and died in Rosendale, New York, August 20, 1786. He was a member of the Colonial Assembly, 1743-50; of the State Legislature, 1781-82; and a member of the first Provincial Congress in New York, May 23, 1775. He was commissioned colonel in the Continental army October 25, 1775, and was a personal friend of General Washington, who with Mrs. Washington visited him at Rosendale, New York, in June, 1783.

Jacob R. Hardenbergh was educated at Kingston Academy, and studied theology with the Rev. John Frelinghuysen, in Raritan, New Jersey. He was the first minister in America in the Dutch Reformed Church to complete his education and be licensed to preach without going to Holland for examination. He was licensed by the American Classis, or Coetus, in 1758. The Rev. John Frelinghuysen, his instructor in theology, died in September, 1757, and Mr. Hardenbergh married his widow, Dina (Van Bergh) Frelinghuysen, in 1758, and succeeded him in the pastorate of the five associated churches centered in Raritan, New Jersey, where he labored from 1758 to 1781. He visited and made a tour of Europe in 1762, bringing back to America the widowed mother of his wife. He became prominent as a Revolutionary patriot, and gained the enmity of his Tory neighbors. He was a delegate to the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, 1776; of the convention of 1776 that framed and adopted a State con-

stitution; and a member of the General Assembly. He was the especial object of annoyance to the British, and a price of £100 was offered for his arrest. He thereupon armed himself, and became accustomed to sleeping with a loaded musket by his bedside. On October 26, 1779, a company of the Queen's rangers under Colonel Simcoe burned his church to the ground. While Washington's army was at Bound Brook, Millstone and Princeton, Dominie Hardenbergh was a frequent visitor at headquarters, and was visited at his home in Raritan by the American commander-in-chief. In 1781 he removed to Rosendale, New York, and became pastor of the church there, and also of the churches of Marbletown, Rochester and Warwarsing, adjoining, serving these churches for five years. As early as 1770 he began the agitation of the establishment of a university or college to be connected with the Dutch Reformed church, and took a leading part in applying for the charter for Queen's College, to be located at New Brunswick, New Jersey. The consummation of his hopes was delayed by the occupation of that place by the British army, but in 1785 the plan was carried out, and he was elected the first president, holding the office until his death. He was a trustee of the college from 1770 to 1790, and secretary from 1770 to 1782. In addition to his duties as head of the new institution and its chief instructor, he was pastor of the Dutch Reformed church there. He took up his residence in New Brunswick in April, 1786. In the councils of the church he was an earnest advocate of separation from the Amsterdam classis, and aided largely in securing the establishment of the Dutch Reformed church in America. He received the honorary degree of A. M. in 1770 and that of D. D. in 1771 from the College of New Jersey, and that of S. T. D. in 1789 from Columbia. He died in New Brunswick, New Jersey, October 30, 1790.

BALDWIN, Moses,

Early Resident of Orange.

Moses Baldwin, son of Joseph Baldwin, was a master carpenter. He lived in the stirring times of the Revolution, but whether he was the Moses Baldwin who was a private in the Essex county troops is uncertain. His home was in Orange, and in 1753 he was one of the heads of the eleven Baldwin families who subscribed for the erection of a new meeting house for the Mountain Society, his subscription being £3. This house of worship, completed and dedicated to its sacred uses in the last days of the year 1754, was a stone structure, of hammer-dressed sandstone laid in regular courses. The committee "regularly chosen to manage the affair of the building," were Samuel Harrison, Samuel Freeman, Joseph Harrison, Stephen Dod, David Williams, Samuel Condit, William Crane and Joseph Riggs. Matthew Williams, who was a mason, had the superintendence of the mason work. Moses Baldwin had the charge of the carpenter work. A written contract between the latter and the committee is preserved among the manuscripts of the New Jersey Historical Society. The "agreement" provides that he shall perfectly finish the house, excepting the masonry, after the model of the meeting house in Newark, finding all the materials, "such as timbers, boards, sleepers, glass, oils and paint, nails, hinges, locks, latches, bolts, with all other kinds of materials necessary for finishing" the same. The details of this contract, supplemented by the recollections of many who have worshipped within its walls, furnish a good idea of the building and its appointments. Standing as it did lengthwise with the street, its south broadside was its front, with the broad entrance door in the centre. Opposite to this door was the pulpit, approached by a broad alley with a double row of pews on each side, and narrow alleys

on the ends of the room. One pew on each side of the pulpit, two on the right, and two on the left fronting the pulpit, all with doors and hinges, and somewhat elevated above the seats, but upon the floor, were provided for the officials in the congregation. In the pulpit was the desk taken from the old building, remodeled and adapted for its new relations. A seat, made of wood, was built against the wall back of the pulpit for the minister and his associates. Four wooden pegs on the wall gave their support to the clerical hats. After the Revolution this space back of the pulpit was occupied by a large gilt eagle. The arched wall of the room, and the ends of the building above the plate and under the galleries were ceiled with white wood boards, and "painted a light sky color." Such was the inanimate memorial that Moses Baldwin left behind him. To posterity he left five children: 1. Joseph, married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Jones, lived at the southwest corner of what is now Grove and Williams streets, East Orange, until about the beginning of the nineteenth century, when he emigrated to Galloway, New York, near Schenectady, in company with his father-in-law and most of his family. His children were Charlotte, wife of Timothy Williams; Matthias; Lydia, wife of John Wilson; James; Rufus; Elizabeth; Isaac; Israel, and Samuel. 2. Caleb, mentioned below. 3. Moses, died 1802; had his home near the Jonathan Williams farm, and tradition says that the Susanna Baldwin he married was the daughter of Susanna, the sixth child of Samuel Dod, of Newark, who died in 1713 or 1714. 4. Hannah, born near Newark, married Jared, son of Joseph Harrison by his wife Dorcas, daughter of Sergeant John Ward, and grandson of Sergeant Richard, son of Richard Harrison, of West Kirby, Cheshire, England, and New Haven and Branford, Connecticut. Jared Harrison, born 1745, died 1827; lived in Orange, and his one child, Deacon Abraham Harrison, lived for many years on High street in that village. 5. Catharine, born February 4, 1737, married Elihu Pierson, a schoolteacher and carpet weaver, and their daughter Phebe married the Rev. Stephen Dodd, of East Haven, Connecticut.

Caleb Baldwin, son of Moses Baldwin, was like his father a carpenter, and probably helped him in the building of the second meeting house of the Mountain Society, now the First Presbyterian Church of Orange; at any rate he supplied the shingles for the parsonage since the building fund account of that edifice contains the entry "Paid out to Caleb Baldwin for shingles £3 19 s. 6 d." His house was situated on a lane, twenty or thirty feet wide, which led from the highway between Newark and the Mountain, to his house on the west side of the path and that of Matthias Dodd on the east side. From the time of the Revolution up to about 1840 it is spoken of in deeds and conveyances as "Whiskey lane." About ten years after that date, by a vote of the neighborhood, it was widened to fifty feet, carried through to Forest street, and named Grove street, from the fact of its passing through a pleasant grove. During the Revolution Jonathan Sayer, a merchant of Newark, had placed in his storehouse on the Stone dock a considerable quantity of cider whiskey. Fearing that it might be plundered, he removed it for safe keeping to an empty barn belonging to Caleb Baldwin, on the west side of the lane. The barrels were deposited in a bay of the barn and covered with salt hay, but as it happened, with not enough to conceal them entirely. Soon afterwards a small company of British light horse, with a band of Hessian soldiers, encamped for the night on the property of Matthias Dodd which was opposite the barn. In the morning it was found that the whole company of Hessian footmen were drunk. On investigation the cause revealed was the whiskey stored in Caleb Baldwin's barn. The soldiers were punished for their misconduct, and though many of the barrels were staved in and the liquor lost much still

remained. The owner, however, abandoned all care for it; and in came to be regarded in the neighborhood as common property and open to all who might wish to replenish their jugs and canteens. In 1814 the barn was torn down; but the name of Whiskey lane thus earned and bestowed upon the path still clung to it. In 1845 the present owner of the Dodd property, a grandson of Matthias Dodd, in removing a stone wall on the front line of his property, opposite to where the barn had stood, found an old sword much corroded by long exposure, which on being cleaned was found to be marked with the name of a Hessian colonel. This relic is now in the museum of the New Jersey Historical Society; and is probably a relic of the above described night of debauch. Whether Caleb Baldwin himself was at home at the time of this incident is uncertain. He may have been away on duty as one of the two Caleb Baldwins who were privates in the second regiment of Essex county militia, one of whom was in Captain Lyon's company, and the other in that of Captain Squires. Caleb Baldwin married Rebecca Coleman, and had six children, all born in Orange: 1. Sarah, born 1770, baptized February 27, 1774, by the Rev. Jedediah Chapman, married Whitfield Culberson. 2. Martha, 1772, married Patrick Carroll. 3. Cyrenus. 4. Ezra, married Matilda Ramadge. 5. Margaret, 1782, died 1797. 6. Caleb W.

MANNING, James,

Clergyman, Educator, Patriot.

James Manning was born in Piscataway, New Jersey, October 22, 1738, son of James and Grace (Fitz-Randolph) Manning, and grandson of James and Christiana (Lang) Manning and of Joseph and Rebecca (Drake) Fitz-Randolph. His great-grandfather, Jeffery Manning, was one of the earliest settlers in Piscataway township.

James Manning attended the Hopewell Academy, 1756-58, and was graduated with second honors from the College of New Jersey, A. B., in 1762, and received the A. M. degree in 1765. He was ordained as an evangelist, April 19, 1763, and travelled through the colonies. In July of the same year, while at Newport, Rhode Island, he suggested the establishment of a college to be conducted by the Baptists, and in accordance with the suggestion of Colonel John Gardner, the deputy governor, he drew a sketch of the plan and a rough charter was laid before the next General Assembly, August 1, 1763, but it was not until February, 1764, that it finally passed the assembly, after a warm debate, and largely through the personal influence of Mr. Manning. He was called to Warren, Rhode Island, where he organized a church of fifty-eight members, of which he was pastor for six years, until 1770, and there opened a Latin school which was later removed to Providence, Rhode Island, and became the University Grammar School. The first meeting of the corporation for founding and endowing a college or university within the province of Rhode Island was held at Newport in September, 1764, and at the second meeting in September, 1765, Mr. Manning was chosen president and Professor of Languages. He matriculated his first college student, William Rogers, a lad of fourteen, from Newport, September 3, 1765. In 1767 he organized the Warren Association, the first Baptist Association established in New England. The first commencement of the college was held in the meeting-house, September 7, 1769, and the discussion of American independence constituted the principal feature of the exercises. The college was removed to Providence, Rhode Island, in May, 1770, and Mr. Manning gave up his church in Warren, and at the solicitation of the trustees of the college he removed to Providence and continued his duties as president. The first commencement in Providence was held in the meeting-house of the society on September 8, 1770. Mr. Manning was pastor of the first Baptist

church in Providence, founded by Roger Williams, and regarded as the oldest Baptist church in America, 1771-91. A new meeting-house was erected in 1775. During the Revolutionary War the college doors were closed, the students prosecuting their studies at home, and University Hall was used by the American and French troops as a barracks and hospital. The college exercises were resumed on May 27, 1782. President Manning was a delegate to the Continental Congress, 1785-86, and it was largely through his endeavors that Rhode Island adopted the constitution. The University of Pennsylvania conferred on him the honorary degree of D. D. in 1785. He was a firm upholder of public education, and was the author of: "A Report in Favor of the Establishment of Free Public Schools in the Town of Providence." See "Life, Times and Correspondence of James Manning, and the Early History of Brown University," by R. A. Guild (1864), and "History of Brown University, 1856-1895," ibid (1895).

He was married, March 29, 1763, to Margaret, daughter of John Stites, for several years mayor of Elizabethtown, New Jersey. While at family prayers he died of apoplexy, in Providence, Rhode Island, July 29, 1791.

HENRY, Alexander,

Early Fur Trader.

Alexander Henry was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1739. He joined the army of Sir Jeffrey Amherst in 1760 in its expedition against Montreal, and was present at the surrender of that important post, which opened a new market, and Alexander engaged in the fur-trade. In 1761 he went to Fort Mackinaw, a principal trading-post, and secured the friendship of Wawatam, a Chippewa Indian, who adopted him as a brother, and who saved his life in the Indian massacre which occurred at the post on June 4, 1763. Henry thereafter lived with the Indians, wearing their dress and speaking their language. In June, 1764, he went to Fort Niagara, where he commanded an Indian battalion, and accompanied Bradstreet to Detroit. After that city had been reinforced and Pontiac had retired to the borders of the Maumee river, Henry re-engaged in the fur trade and extended his travels to the Rocky Mountains. In 1770 he induced the Duke of Gloucester, Sir William Johnson, Henry Bostwick and others, to form a company to work the copper mines of Lake Superior, but it was done in a half-hearted way, and in 1774 the company was dissolved. In company with David Thompson he organized the Northwest Company, for which he acted as fur-trader and business manager, while Thompson served as the official geographer and explorer. They extended their journeys to the Pacific ocean from 1799 to 1814, including the Red river of the North, the heart of the Rocky Mountains, and the Columbia river. He resided at Astoria, or Fort George, and from that post traded in all directions.

He published: "Travels and Adventures in Canada and the Indian Territories between the years 1760 and 1766" (1809), and left manuscript journals which Dr. Elliott Coues used as the basis of his "New Lights on the Early History of the Greater Northwest" (three volumes, 1897). He was drowned near Fort George, May 22, 1814.

HENDERSON, Thomas,

Revolutionary Soldier, Congressman.

Thomas Henderson was born in Freehold, New Jersey, in 1743, a son of John Henderson, who was clerk of the Old Scotch Presbyterian Church in 1730, elder of the Freehold Presbyterian Church as early as 1744, and died January 1, 1771; grandson of Michael, who died at Marlboro, New Jersey, August 23, 1722; and probably a descendant

of John Henderson, a Scotchman, who came to America in the "Henry and Francis" in 1685.

Thomas Henderson was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A. B., 1761, A. M., 1764. He studied medicine under Dr. Nathaniel Scudder, of Freehold, and began practice in Monmouth county about 1765. He was elected a member of the New Jersey Medical Society in 1766. On December 10, 1774, he was appointed to the Freehold Committee of Observation for the preservation and support of American freedom, and his name appears in the records as an energetic member. His military service in the American Revolution commenced February 15, 1776, as second major in Colonel Stewart's battalion of minute-men. He was made major of Colonel Heard's battalion on June 14, 1776, and subsequently lieutenant-colonel of Forman's battalion of Heard's Brigade. He was brigade-major at Monmouth, and at Freehold Court House he was the "solitary horseman" who informed Washington of the misconduct of General Charles Lee, who had thrown away his advantage and deprived his commander of the assistance of six thousand men by ordering a retreat without striking a blow. When the town was laid waste, Dr. Henderson's was the first house destroyed. He was a member of the Provincial Council in 1777; delegate to the Continental Congress, 1779-80; vice-president of the Council of New Jersey, 1794, and Acting Governor during the absence of Governor Howell at the head of New Jersey troops to quell Shay's rebellion in Pennsylvania. He was a representative in the Fourth United States Congress, 1795-97, and subsequently surrogate of Monmouth County, State Representative, judge of the Court of Common Pleas and boundary commissioner. He was ruling elder of the Tennent (Presbyterian) Church at Freehold for more than forty years.

He was married to Mary Hendricks, granddaughter of William Wikoff. She died soon after their marriage, and in January, 1778, he was married to Rachel, daughter of John Burrowes, of Middletown Point, New Jersey, (born September, 1751, died August 22, 1840). By his second marriage he had seven daughters. He was the author of "Memoir of the Life of the Reverened William Tennent Jr." (1807). He died in Freehold, New Jersey, December 15, 1824.

WRIGHT, John,

Famous Character of the Revolution.

John Wright, progenitor of all by the name of Soverel in the Oranges, was a weaver by trade. He was born in Scotland in 1746, emigrated to America in 1769, and settled at Orange, Essex county, New Jersey. In 1769 he purchased the Eleazer Lampson farm of twenty-two acres, then situated in Newark, which was later Orange and now East Orange, on the old road to Cranetown. The place included the land and homestead. John Wright, with the characteristic thrift of his race, set about at once to get his new possessions into condition for profitable farming and cider making. One of the first things he did was to plant an apple orchard which in a few years yielded such generous quantities of the fruit as to make it possible to send large consignments to other settlements and to use in the manufacture of cider, a then noted beverage of the times, being distilled in famous applejack, sometimes mentioned as "New Jersey distilled liquor." As the years went by he added largely to his savings and soon became one of the well-to-do men of the community. The correspondence which took place between John Wright and his younger brother in Scotland is still preserved in the Soverel family. One letter especially was very interesting, being sent by the Scotch brother acknowledging the receipt of a barrel of apples sent him by his elder brother John, by the packet "Fanny." The fruit, grown on John Wright's farm,

arrived in excellent condition, and was distributed among the Scotch neighbors. The old homestead of John Wright, which at the present time has been altered and added to several times, was built in the early years of the eighteenth century by the Lampson family many years before John Wright arrived in America. Many scenes of the Revolution were enacted in and around the ancient structure.

When war was declared between America and Great Britain, John Wright espoused the cause of the patriots and took up arms in their behalf, and enlisted in Captain Craig's company, Philip Van Cortland's Second Essex county regiment, attached to Hurd's upper brigade. He was a minute-man, and whenever there was an alarm of the approach of the British he among others was ready with muskets to protect the village folk. During the winter of 1776-77, when the British and Hessians were encamped in Newark, the homes of the rebels were pillaged time and again until spring arrived, when there was little left for the farmers to begin their work with. Shortly after he purchased the Lampson homestead, John Wright married Elizabeth or Eliza Peck, called Bestey, daughter of Judge John Peck, who lived at "Peck Hill," near Maple avenue and Main street of the present day in East Orange. During the winter of 1776-77 Judge Peck's well filled barns and storehouses were especial objects of the visitation of the British and Hessians, and he suffered severely by their depredations. To John Wright, then about thirty-one years of age, fell the honor of taking part in the only skirmish known in the Oranges during the Revolution while protecting the homes of the patriots. In company with John Tichenor and Josiah Shaw, while returning from a response to an alarm, they were attacked by a party of Highlanders near Judge Peck's home. The latter were equipped with swords, while the minute-men had their flint locks. The adherents of the Crown were ordered to lay down their swords on the ground and surrender. They obeyed promptly, but just as Wright and his party approached them, quickly picked them up, and one of the Highlanders struck Wright a vicious blow on the head, nearly fracturing his skull, also wounding the others. The same afternoon a company of the British returned to capture Wright and his companions, but Moses Jones, a nephew of Cornelius Jones, whose home these soldiers later plundered, had in the meantime taken the three wounded soldiers upon a sled (it being then in November, 1776) and removed them to their homes in the vicinity of Doddtown.

Some of the prominent features of the old Wright homestead before it was overhauled by Matthias Soverel in 1840 were the rough timbers in the cellar, hewn upon one side only, supported by posts untouched by any tool except where they were sawed the required length, and the immense open fireplace, eleven feet wide, capable of taking a most generous log which was put in the open fire the last thing before the family retired for the night. Along the chimney crest there was a log fitted in flush with the plastering, which measured ten by sixteen inches. When the British visited the Wright homestead upon one of their expeditions, they took advantage of the absence of the family, who had fled to the mountain, and made themselves comfortable for several hours. They discovered a flock of nineteen geese which had been driven into the thick woods near the farm, and killed all but one of them, an old gander. The fowls were prepared for broiling, and hung upon large spikes which had been driven into the log in the chimney crest. The family tradition is that it was the bayonets of the marauders instead of spikes that the fowls were hung on. The feast was no doubt keenly enjoyed, for upon leaving they tied a tobacco pouch about the neck of the old gander and placed eighteen pennies therein, all of English currency, with the lettering "Georgius Rex" on them. Eleven of these are in pos-

session of a great-grandson, Herbert F. Soverel, of South Orange. Before finally departing from the place of pillage, the commandant of the detachment showed his literary skill in the following effusion: "Mr. Wright, we bid you good night. It is time for us to wander. We've bought your geese for a penny apiece, and left the pay with the gander."

After the war Mr. Wright continued his farming, but it took him a few years to recover from the devastating effect of the raid of the Hessians. In the autumn of 1784, just as he was once more getting his farm into a profitable condition, he was taken ill, followed by his good wife Betsey and six children. They were affected with a disease similar to dysentery that was epidemic that fall all through the northern part of New Jersey, and there were many victims. Mr. Wright, his wife and two children, recovered. The other four children succumbed to the disease and were laid away in the old burying-ground at the corner of Main and Scotland streets, Orange. The minister of the Old Meeting House Society, Rev. Jedediah Chapman, who had been a frequent visitor to the stricken household during the illness, with a company of friends, gathered on the sacred old hill of the cemetery and there consigned the little bodies to mother earth. The remaining children lived to maturity, but the family of Wright has long been extinct. In the old burying-ground are the gravestones of John and Betsey Wright, inscribed as follows:

"In memory of John Wright, who departed this life May 20, 1824, in the seventy-ninth year of his age."

"Now come, ye object of my earthly care,
Direct your steps to the celestial shore.
Seek for those things at God's right hand above,
And then we'll meet again to part no more."

"In memory of Elizabeth, wife of John Wright, who departed this life October 4, 1819, in the seventy-first year of her age, having been born in 1748."

"She's gone, she's gone, her spirit fled,
Her body numbered with the dead.
Our friend is gone beloved and dear
And nature weeps the tender tear.
Tho' dead she speaks and seems to say
Weep for yourselves, not for me.
She's only dropped her dying flesh,
Her soul we trust, with Christ doth rest."

RUTGERS, Henry,

Early Friend of Rutgers College.

Henry Rutgers was born in New York City, October 7, 1745. After completing his preparatory education in the common schools in the vicinity of his home, he became a student at Columbia College, from which institution he was graduated in 1766. He then entered the ranks in the army of the Revolution, held the rank of captain at the battle of White Plains, and subsequently attained the rank of colonel of the New York militia as a reward for his bravery and patriotism. During the occupation of the city of New York by the British from 1776 to 1783, his house was used as a barrack and hospital. Colonel Rutgers was elected to the legislature in 1784, and became his own successor by frequent re-elections, thus testifying to the faithful and conscientious work performed by him in the interests of his constituents. He was the owner of large tracts of land, extending from Chatham Square to the East river, and in other parts of the city, and gave portions generously for streets, schools, churches, charitable buildings, etc., thus being one of the great philanthropists of his day. He also contributed freely toward defensive works, and was the presiding officer at a mass meeting, June 24, 1812, to prepare against an expected attack of the British. In civil life he was from 1802 to 1826 one of the regents of the State University.

In 1825, at the time of the election of Dr. Milledoler to the presidency of Queen's College, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, the college was at a very low ebb, both in scholarly standing and in finances as well. Colonel Rutgers became interested and determined to remedy the evil. The name of "Queen's" was not consistent with his patriot ideas, and it was changed to "Rut-

gers" on December 5, 1825, the college receiving from him a contribution of $5,000, a sum regarded at that time as most munificent. Colonel Rutgers never married, but adopted as his son and heir, William Bedlow Crosby, a relative. Mr. Rutgers died in New York City, February 17, 1830.

NEILSON, Colonel John,

Friend of Washington and Lafayette.

The Neilson family of New Jersey is originally of Scotch origin, although the founders of the family came to this country from Ireland. These founders were James Neilson, who is believed to have arrived in Perth Amboy in 1716, and his brother, John Neilson, a doctor, who married Miss Coejeman, of Raritan, New Jersey, in March, 1741. William Neilson, son of another brother, and founder of the New York branch of the family, arrived in that city about 1753. James Nielson was in New Brunswick before 1730, as he was one of the patentees for the charter obtained December 30, 1730, and letters for Somerset county were left at his house, the nearest post office being at Perth Amboy. He was a partner of Richard Gibb in the shipping and mercantile business in 1756, and was one of the first trustees of Princeton College; alderman in New Brunswick, 1748; and a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, 1749, and again in 1768 and 1770. He was also a member of the Revolutionary Committee of Correspondence. He bought what is now the old Carpender homestead, in 1770, and the mill property, and the pond and water rights at Westons, in 1772. He left no children, but adopted his brother's son John as his own, and left him his heir by his will. The "New Jersey Gazette," vol. vi, No. 273, March 19, 1783, contains the following obituary:

"New Brunswick, March 12, 1783. On Tuesday the 4th departed this life James Neilson Esq., in the 83d year of his age. He had been an extensive trader for many years in this part of the country, and was universally esteemed for his candour and integrity in that profession. Just and upright in all his dealings to such a degree that envy itself never had an opportunity to detract from his merit, few men in public employment have supported so unblemished a character for such a length of time as he did. Though far advanced in life at the commencement of this unhappy war, his idea of the injustice aimed at his country was clear and unveiled. He was exceeded by no character in patriotism. He was a true friend to religion, which he always discovered in a liberal contribution to its support. In private he lived like a Christian, in the daily practice of the duties of religion. * * * By his death the church and state have lost a valuable friend, and the particular community he belonged to a useful member of society."

James Neilson established the family in New Brunswick, and his brother John's son, Colonel John Neilson, maintained its high standing. The relationship between this branch of the family and that established in New York by William Neilson, nephew of James and cousin of Colonel John, was for a long while a mooted question; but it has at length been settled by two letters in possession of Mr. James Neilson, of "Woodlawn," New Brunswick, one of them from William H. Neilson, of New York, to James Neilson, of New Brunswick, December 11, 1871, and the other from Abraham Lott to Colonel John Neilson, March 8, 1783. In the first letter William H. Neilson says:

"My grandfather came to this country about 1753. He came to join his uncle John Neilson, M. D., who had settled here several years earlier. William was then an orphan lad of about eighteen years of age. I believe his father at the time of his death was an officer in the British army. Very soon after settling in this country, William engaged in business. His name appears in the (New York) Directory of 1786 as a merchant of 40 Dock street, and is the only name of Neilson in the book. He married Susan Hude, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, with whom he lived about thirty years, and by whom he had two sons and three daughters. Soon after her death he again married. His second wife survived him several years; she was widow of Colonel (William) Duer and daughter of General (William) Alexander called Lord Stirling.

She was commonly called Lady Kitty. By this second marriage he had no children. He died about the year 1820. P. S.—I remember a tradition which I heard in my youth, and which I believe to be true, that the first Neilson who settled in Ireland was the grandfather of my grandfather and the great-grandfather of the father of John Neilson, M. D. (that is of John Neilson, M. D., of New York, Colonel John Neilson's son). He came to Scotland in the army of William of Orange, and was an officer in the city of Londonderry during the siege by the forces of James II. in 1689."

In the second letter, Abraham Lott writes four days after the death of James, the brother of John Neilson, M. D., the founder of the New Jersey branch, "Mr. Ten Broeck says Mr. W. N. (William Neilson) was present when his uncle died." This last extract is contemporary evidence from one who ought to know, since Abraham Lott had married the sister of the wife of John Neilson, M. D., the founder.

John Neilson, M. D., of Raritan, founder of the New Jersey branch of the family, was born in Belfast, Ireland, and died in New Brunswick, New Jersey, March 19, 1745. He married, March 9, 1741, Joanna, daughter of Andreas and Gertrude (Staats) Coejeman, who was baptized November 9, 1718, and died January 26, 1786.

Colonel John Neilson, son of Dr. John and Joanna (Coejeman) Neilson, was born at Raritan Landing, March 11, 1745, and died at New Brunswick, March 3, 1833. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was in the shipping business with his uncle, James Neilson, at New Brunswick, their vessel trading with Belfast, Lisbon, Madeira and the West Indies. James Neilson, then seventy-five years old, was a member of the committee of correspondence, and officially received and despatched the messenger who brought the news of the battle of Lexington. His nephew John made a stirring speech, the notes of which are extant, raised a company, was appointed captain, and served under General Heard on Long Island. August 31, 1775, he was promoted colonel of Middlesex county minute-men, and was commissioned by the Provincial Congress of New Jersey. Early in 1776, although strongly urged to accept, he declined a seat in the Continental Congress which considered the Declaration of Independence. A copy of this, when adopted, Congress sent to Colonel Neilson, as being the one most likely from his patriotism and influence to secure it a favorable reception, and although violent opposition was apprehended, he succeeded in obtaining for it a strongly favorable reception, when he read it at a public meeting in the streets of New Brunswick. August 1, 1776, he was appointed colonel of the Second Regiment, Middlesex county militia, and during September and October following commanded it on the lines in Bergen and Essex counties. In December he retired with the army under Washington to the Delaware, and December 31, 1776, was ordered, together with Colonel Frelinghuysen, Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor and Major Van Emburg, to proceed into New Jersey and reorganize the militia of the State. February 21, 1777, he was promoted brigadier-general of militia. During this winter, the British being in winter quarters in New Brunswick, Lord Howe made Colonel Neilson's house (still in possession of his grandchildren) his headquarters. September to November, 1777, Colonel Neilson served at Elizabethtown, and during June and July, 1778, in Monmouth county, a part of the time under General Dickinson, and again, holding a separate command. November 6, 1778, the Assembly and Council of New Jersey elected him delegate, with Witherspoon, Scudder, Frelinghuysen, and Fell, to the continental congress, but he did not take his seat. In January and February, 1778, with John Cleves Symmes and Moore Furman, he met delegates from the middle and eastern States at New Haven, on recommendation of Congress, to devise means to arrest the currency depreciation. During the spring and summer of 1779 he commanded the militia at Elizabethtown and Newark, and September 20, 1780, was ap-

pointed deputy quartermaster-general, continuing as such until the close of the war. June 18, 1782, with William Houston and James Ewing, he was chosen commissioner to settle the remaining account of depreciation in the money value of the pay of the New Jersey line. After the war, General Washington never passed through New Brunswick without calling upon Colonel Neilson, and, when the British were at that place, Mrs. Neilson was at Morristown, where her seat at table was always between General and Mrs. Washington. Lafayette presented Colonel Neilson with a sword, and visited him when he returned to America in 1824. At the close of the war he succeeded to the property and shipping business of his uncle, James Neilson. In 1787 he was chosen delegate to the constitutional convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, but he did not take his seat; and he was the last survivor of the forty members of the New Jersey State Convention which ratified the adoption of the constitution. In 1790 and 1791 he was one of the commissioners appointed to build bridges over the Hackensack, Passaic and Raritan rivers. In 1800 and 1801 he was a member of the State Assembly. He was an elder in the New Brunswick Presbyterian Church, clerk of the session fifty years, and president of the board of trustees. He was a member of the board of trustees of Rutgers College from 1782 until his death in 1833, and acted for a time as president of the board.

Colonel Neilson married, December 31, 1768, Catharine (Schuyler) Voorhees, born December 25, 1753, died August 2, 1816. Children: 1. Joanna, born July 30, 1771; died March 17, 1773. 2. John. 3. Joanna, born January 26, 1777; died December 26, 1781. 4. Gertrude. 5. Catharine. 6 James. 7. Joanna, born June 7, 1786; died October 31, 1858, unmarried. 8. Abraham Schuyler, born November 20, 1788; died March 8, 1791. 9. Samuel Staats, born September 17, 1790; died October 14, 1810. 10. Abraham Schuyler. 11. Cornelia Lott, born November 19, 1794; died February 4, 1797.

LIVINGSTON, John Henry,

Clergyman, Educator.

John Henry Livingston was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, May 30, 1746, the son of Henry and Sarah (Conklin) Livingston.

He was graduated from Yale College in 1762, and began the study of law, but impaired health led to its discontinuance. Recovering his health, he determined to study for the ministry, and in May, 1766, sailed for Holland and entered the University of Utrecht. In 1767 he received his doctorate from the university, on examination; was ordained by the classis of Amsterdam, June 5, 1769, made Doctor of Theology by the University of Utrecht in May, 1770, and returned to New York in the following September, having been invited to become one of the pastors of the Reformed Dutch church in New York. While in Holland he procured the independence of the American churches from the Dutch classis, and within two years from the time of his return had succeeded in reconciling the Coetus and Conferentic parties, into which the church had been divided. Arriving in New York in September, 1770, he at once entered on the active duties of his pastorate, occupying the pulpit of the North Dutch church at the corner of Fulton and William streets, and remained pastor until New York was occupied by the British in September, 1776, when he removed to Livingston Manor, preaching at Kingston, New York, in 1776, at Albany in 1776-79, at Lithgow in 1779-81, and at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1781-83. After the evacuation of New York by the British in 1783, he returned to his pastorate, the only survivor of the band of clergy belonging to the old Dutch church seven years before. He performed the work which formerly required the services of all, for a year, when he received the

appointment of Professor of Theology from the general synod on the recommendation of the theological faculty of Utrecht. In 1795 a regular seminary was opened in Flatbush, Long Island, but for lack of proper support was obliged to be closed. He then returned to New York, and in 1807 was elected Professor of Theology and president of Queen's College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, whither he removed in 1810, filling the two offices until his death.

Mr. Livingston was an ardent patriot, and frequently officiated as chaplain during the sessions of the Provincial Congress. He was vice-president of the first missionary society in New York, having for its object the welfare of the American Indians, and was also one of the regents of the University of the State of New York in 1784-87. In addition to several sermons and addresses, he published: "Funeral Service: or, Meditations Adapted to Funeral Addresses" (New York, 1812); "A Dissertation on the Marriage of a Man with his Sister-in-law" (1816), and in 1787 was chairman of a committee to compile a selection of psalms for use in public worship. So important was the work performed by him in laying the foundations of church and college that he was styled "The father of the Dutch Reformed church in America." He died in New Brunswick, New Jersey, January 20, 1825.

ARMSTRONG, George,

Early Temperance Advocate.

George Armstrong, son of Nathan and Euphemia Armstrong, was born in 1749, and died in 1829. He was active in business but he took special interest in all matters relating to the moral and religious welfare of the community, laboring earnestly and faithfully during a long life to promote the growth and extend the influence of the church.

He was prominent in local affairs. He was the clerk of Hardwick township, Sussex county, for twenty-two consecutive years, 1779-1801, and the assessor for thirty-one years beginning in 1782; he was also tax collector and a taker of the census. He was clerk of the board of justices and freeholders of Sussex county; he was also appointed tax collector for the county in 1791, and served five years. He was a member of the State Legislature; on his return from Trenton, he brought with him a set of silver teaspoons, and he was welcomed home by a new daughter; his great-great-grandchildren are now allowed to use those spoons on special occasions.

George Armstrong's homestead was a busy place. The fields were kept in a high state of cultivation. Fruit trees of every kind were planted, the best varieties of each being sought out; and grafting was taught to the boys as a fine art. His house, which stood on a terrace and overlooked a broad meadow, was furnished with spinning wheels and a loom. The garden, wagon house, corn crib, barn and stackyard, were on the left; on the right stood the milk house and the tenant house, and just beyond these were the apple bins and cider presses and tanks, and a distillery forty feet long. Out on the meadow was the tannery, the vats being arranged in parallel rows with wells at convenient distances; and close-by stood the bark-house and the bark grinder with its circular horse-path. In those days the making of brandy was not regarded as at all reprehensible; but when the movement in favor of moderation spread over the country in 1825, George Armstrong was one of the very first men in the community to advocate the cause of temperance; and as the first fruits of this moral awakening, he destroyed his stills and stopped making liquor. Hides and skins were tanned on shares; and sometimes he employed skilled workmen to manufacture his share of the leather at once into boots, shoes and harness, for which articles there was a ready sale.

George Armstrong was a buyer and reader of good books. Judging from the

dates of purchase as entered under his name on the fly-leaves, it seems to have been his custom to place upon the shelves of his bookcase every year some well-bound volumes. Most of these books treated of morality and religion, such as the evidences of Christianity, the works of Edwards and of Witherspoon, and sermons by other Princeton divines. The library he thus accumulated did honor to his mind and character. He was for more than thirty-six years a ruling elder in the Yellow Frame Presbyterian Church; and in the religious affairs of the community he stood at the front; when the church was without a pastor, as was often the case, the spiritual oversight of the shepherdless flock depended largely on George Armstrong.

He married Sarah Hunt, daughter of Lieutenant Richard Hunt, and had Rachel, the wife of John Locke; Richard; John, born 1788, died 1873; Elizabeth, the wife of John O. Rice; Sarah, the wife of Japhet B. Chedister; and David Hunt.

John Armstrong, brother of George Armstrong, born 1749, died 1836, was a man of influence. His long life was filled with a wide range of business activities. He took up surveying in early life and did much work of that kind until his own sons relieved him. In 1776 he was assessor of Hardwick township; the next two years he was town clerk; then he was freeholder; and after that he was the tax collector of Sussex county for eight years.

During the Revolutionary War he was lieutenant in Captain Aaron Hankinson's company, Second Regiment of Sussex militia (see papers of the New Jersey Provincial Congress, document No. 126). He became judge of the Court of Common Pleas in February, 1801, and retired from the bench in 1831, at the age of eighty-two, having served thirty consecutive years.

He was a farmer, who possessed the ambition and ability to develop new enterprises. At Paulina, a half mile above Blairstown, he bought a tract of land lying on both sides of the Paulinskill. On the south bank of the stream he erected a grist mill, which for two generations was one of the best mill properties in that section of the country, and which has recently been remodeled into an electrical power-house. Opposite the mill he constructed a forge for refining iron, and this forge he operated for a number of years. He bought raw pig-iron at a smelting furnace at Andover; the iron he bought was in the shape of sticks, each stick being six feet long and weighing about two hundred pounds; these he carted to the forge, a distance of eleven miles. He purchased some timber land on the Kittatinny mountains ten miles away; and there manufactured charcoal which he carted to Paulina to use in the forge. After the raw iron had been purified into bar iron, it was transported to the Delaware river, a distance of twelve miles, floated down stream on flatboats and sold at Philadelphia. His enterprise and energy overcame all difficulties. But the times changed and the smelter at Andover had to shut down owing to economic conditions that affected the whole country. As a consequence no pig-iron could be obtained and the refining forge at Paulina was compelled to close.

John Armstrong was vice-president of the Warren County Bible Society, president of the Hardwick Temperance Society, and a member of the first board of directors of the Sussex Bank. He married Sarah Stinson; their children were John, Jr.; Nathan; Jacob; Mary, the wife of Samuel Snover King; Sarah, the wife of John R. Howell; Euphemia, the wife of Wilson Hunt; and Eleanor, the wife of Isaac Shiner.

LINN, William,

Clergyman, Educator.

William Linn, president *pro tempore* of Queen's, afterward Rutgers College, from 1791 to 1794, was born in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1752. His

grandfather, William Linn, and his father, also William Linn, came from the north of Ireland to Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1732.

William Linn, the third of the name, after obtaining a preliminary education in the common schools of his native place, entered the College of New Jersey (Princeton) from which institution of learning he was graduated in the year 1772. He was ordained to the ministry by the Donegal Presbytery in 1775, and in the following year was appointed chaplain in the Continental army. In 1777 he was called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Big Spring, Pennsylvania, and remained there until 1784, a period of seven years, during which time he performed valuable and efficient service. He then took charge of an academy in Somerset county, Maryland, but after an experience of two years in teaching he decided to return to his pastoral labors, and was given charge of a church in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, where he remained one year. From 1787 to 1805, a period of eighteen years, he preached in the Collegiate Dutch Church, New York City, and while faithfully performing said duties, also acted, from 1791 to 1794, as president of Queen's (afterward Rutgers) College, of which he had been elected a trustee in 1787.

His interest and wisdom in matters of education are reflected in the fact that for twenty-one years previous to his death in 1808, he served as one of the regents of the University of the State of New York. In 1789 he was first chaplain of the United States House of Representatives, and shortly before his death was chosen president of Union College, but was not inaugurated. Princeton gave him the degree of D. D. in 1789. Dr. Linn was a pulpit orator of great power, an ardent and impassioned preacher, and on special occasions would rise to the grandeur of his theme, and produce masterpieces of eloquence. He had a large and sympathetic nature and his influence was widely extended. He published: "Sermons, Historical and Characteristical" (New York, 1791); "Signs of the Times" (1794); a "Funeral Eulogy on General Washington" delivered February 22, 1800, before the New York Society of the Cincinnati, together with many separate sermons. He died in Albany, New York, January 8, 1808.

WALLACE, William,

Exemplary Citizen.

The circumstances connected with the settlement of William Wallace in the town of Newark, New Jersey, form an incident so creditable to its founders that it is worthy of mention in this history.

William Wallace was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, where he was born October 29, 1757. When a youth of only eighteen years he emigrated to the American colonies and settled in Savannah, Georgia. Here he had fine prospects of success in an enterprise which he had contemplated and was about to execute, when, unexpectedly, a call to arms flew rapidly from north to south along the sea-coast, putting to flight his pleasing dream. The war of the Revolution had broken out, and, stout-hearted Scotchman as he was, fresh from the free air of the Highlands, he could not fail to take a stand in defense of the land of his adoption, and so a Revolutionist he became. Entering one of Georgia's brave regiments of cavalry he went out to do his duty. His career was, however, suddenly interrupted. He was taken prisoner in the midst of battle, and locked up in a prison-ship on the Savannah river. Many months of confinement rolled over his head before he was released, and the war having ended, permitted him to return to his new home and to his former pleasant anticipations.

Possessed of rare sagacity and great energy, he was not long in establishing himself as a commission merchant, active in the exportation of produce from Savannah and Augusta to England, receiving in ex-

John Hull

change goods which at home he disposed of to great advantage. Prosperous now in his business, he carried into effect the resolution, formed many years before, to retire from business when he had secured a competency. Accordingly, in the year 1805, having brought to a close his extensive business at the south, he left Georgia with his family for the north. In his search for a suitable dwelling place, he visited most of the towns of New England, as well as many thrifty settlements along the Hudson river and throughout New Jersey, and after careful consideration selected Newark as the spot most desirable, as well for the beauty of its situation as for the superiority of its schools and the character of its people. Believing that he could here create a home, he purchased a plot of ground later owned by Hon. Cortlandt Parker, and erected thereupon, as his residence, a commodious mansion. He also built the house in which Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen later resided, and made considerable purchases of property in the vicinity of Newark. In a very short time after his arrival he was made a director in the Newark Banking and Insurance Company, the only office which he held after he left Georgia. He was pre-eminently a Christian gentleman, studying the example and instructions of his Master, and exercising himself "to have always a conscience void of offense toward God and toward man."

Mr. Wallace married Sarah Clay, a daughter of Colonel Joseph Clay, an officer of the Continental army, and from 1778 to 1780 a member of the Continental Congress. Mr. Wallace died at a good old age, December 20, 1842.

HULL, John,

Lawyer and Jurist.

John Hull, a judge of the Monmouth county court for a quarter of a century, and a resident of the county for more than sixty years, was born May 28, 1762, in the family mansion then owned by his father, Hopewell Hull, at the Cross-roads, between Princeton and New Brunswick. The earliest mention of him, other than the above, with reference to the date and place of his birth, is found in an account given by himself of his capture by British troops in the time of the Revolution.

In 1776, when he was only fourteen years of age, he went to assist his two older brothers, who were engaged in making salt from sea water at a point on the Monmouth county coast. While thus employed, the British and refugees attacked and destroyed the salt works, taking the three brothers as prisoners to New York, where they were confined in the old "Sugar House" prison. After having been there some time the youth was seen and recognized by Dr. Clarke, a distant relative of the family, but a Royalist, who had taken refuge within the British lines. He inquired of the boy how he came to be there, and, on being informed of the facts, said it was no place for one of his tender age, and promised to procure his release. This he did, and soon afterward young John Hull was set at liberty and allowed to return home, thus, perhaps, owing his life to the doctor's kind efforts, for it could hardly be expected that a boy of fourteen years could long survive the horrors of the "Sugar House" prison, where scores of strong men died daily of starvation, foul air and ill treatment.

While John Hull was yet but a youth, he lost his father by death, and, under the operation of a law then in force, the large estate was inherited by an older brother of John, leaving the latter almost penniless. Under these disheartening circumstances he, with a noble self-reliance that did him honor, apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a blacksmith, and that trade he followed for many years with great success. He was frugal in his habits, untiring in his industry, and of the strictest integrity and honesty in all his dealings and transactions with men; and he gradually amassed an independent

fortune. He always took pleasure in referring to his early labors at the anvil, and by his example endeavored to impress upon young men the importance of industry, temperance and economy, and the dignity of labor.

At the age of eighteen he married a Miss Vanarsdalen, who died early and was soon after followed to the grave by her infant son, their only child. His second wife was a Miss Cressen, of New Brunswick, with whom he removed to Monmouth county in 1790, and settled in what is now Marlborough township, on a farm which he occupied as a homestead for about forty-nine years. He was greatly interested in the success and prosperity of the old Holmdel Baptist Church, then under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Benjamin Bennett. Shortly after his settlement in Monmouth county, the United Dutch Reformed congregation of Freehold and Middletown was organized under the pastoral care of the venerable Benjamin Dubois. Mr. Hull was among those who favored the establishment of that church, and he became interested in the building of their house of worship, the site of which was but a short distance from his residence. In its burial ground were interred the remains of his second wife, who died several years after their removal to Monmouth county. Subsequently he married Ann Bowne, daughter of David Bowne, an old-time citizen of Freehold (now Marlborough) township, and with her he continued to reside on the homestead farm, actively engaged in agriculture, until 1839, when they removed to Freehold village, which from that time was their home during the remainder of their lives.

The appointment of Mr. Hull as a justice of the peace was made by the Legislature in 1808, and in 1813 he was appointed a judge of the county courts of Monmouth. These united offices he held until 1838—a period of twenty-five years—during which time, in the terms of Judge Hull and his colleagues—Henderson, Patterson and Hoppin—the reputation of the Monmouth court became firmly established as one of the most judicious, upright and impartial tribunals of the State.

Judge Hull was one of the three founders of the Young Ladies Seminary at Freehold in 1845, the other two being the Rev. D. V. McLean, of Freehold, and the Hon. Thomas G. Haight, of Colts Neck. He always manifested great pride and satisfaction with regard to the agency he had exerted in founding this seminary, and freely gave his time and attention in ornamenting its grounds and attending to all its material interests. He was entirely a self-made man and the architect of his own fortune and reputation. He was a very remarkable man for one of his position and with his opportunities. He found time to read much, and had an unusually discriminating mind, and treasured up everything valuable which he read. He was always remarkable for his punctuality and strict and prompt attention to business to which it was his duty to attend. He was exceedingly entertaining in social intercourse, was very domestic in his habits, and large and liberal in his hospitality. During the last fourteen years of his life (the time of his residence in Freehold) he was chiefly occupied in attending to the interests of his large property in Monmouth county, which consisted principally of valuable farms, among them being the homestead farm in Marlborough, which came to be owned by one of his daughters. Until within a few months of his death he retained extraordinary vigor for one of his age, appearing many years younger than he really was.

He died on November 8, 1853, aged ninety-one years five months and ten days. Throughout all that long life he possessed the respect and entire confidence of his fellow-citizens. His wife survived nearly twenty-four years, and died March 19, 1877, aged eighty-six. Their children were two

made a member of the French Academy, and he belonged to many prominent literary and scientific associations in the United States. In 1847 he published "Notes on the Early Settlement of the Northwestern Territory," a work containing much authentic information, especially on the growth and progress of the State of Ohio. Judge Burnet died in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 10, 1853.

MACLEAN, John,

First Professor of Chemistry in America.

John Maclean was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 1, 1771, son of Dr. John and Agnes (Lang) Maclean, and grandson of Archibald Maclean, minister of the parish of Kilfinichen. He was left an orphan and became the ward of George Macintosh, and when thirteen years old was admitted to the University of Glasgow, where in additon to the arts he pursued a course in chemistry, and attended Dr. Alexander Stevenson's lectures on anatomy, midwifery and botany in 1786-87, in the latter year going to Edinburgh to hear Dr. Black on chemistry. He studied surgery in London and Paris, and in 1791 received his M. D. degree in Glasgow, where he practiced as a member of the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, 1792-95.

He immigrated to America in April, 1795, and settled in Princeton, New Jersey, on the advice of Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, and became a partner of Dr. Ebenezer Stockton. He delivered a course of lectures on the Lavoisierian theory of chemistry at the College of New Jersey; was Professor of Chemistry and Natural History there, 1795-97; Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1797-1804; Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, 1804-08; and Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, 1808-12. In 1812-13 he was Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry at the College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, Virginia, but was compelled to resign on account of ill-health caused by bilious fever, from which he never recovered. His chemical instructions included the practical application of chemistry to agriculture and manufacture, and his chair at Princeton was the first chair of chemistry in the United States. He was elected a member of the Academy of Medicine of Philadelphia in June, 1799, and a member of the American Philosophical Society in January, 1805. He was admitted to American citizenship in December, 1807. He was author of "Lectures on Combustion" (1797), and many articles on the philogistic theory of combustion in the New York "Medical Repository," in controversy with Dr. Joseph Priestley. See "Memoir" by his son, Dr. John Maclean (1876).

He was married, November 7, 1798, to Phoebe, eldest daughter of Absalom and Mary (Taylor) Bainbridge, of Middletown, New Jersey, and sister of Commodore William Bainbridge, United States navy. Mr. Maclean died in Princeton, New Jersey, February 17, 1814.

GRISCOM, John,

Distinguished Educator and Scientist.

John Griscom was born at Hancock's Bridge, Salem county, New Jersey, September 27, 1774, son of William Griscom, grandson of Andrew Griscom and of John Denn, great-grandson of Tobias Griscom, born in England, and great-great-grandson of Andrew Griscom, one of the earliest emigrants from London to Philadelphia, who received a grant of land from William Penn, and built the first brick house in Philadelphia in 1683.

John Griscom attended school in Greenwich and afterward in Salem, New Jersey, and also worked on his father's farm. In 1790 he opened a school for the instruction of the neighbor's children, and in 1793 entered the Friend's Academy in Philadelphia,

but the school was soon closed on account of a yellow fever epidemic, and in 1794 he became principal of the Friends' Monthly Meeting School in Burlington, New Jersey, which position he held until 1807. He was also librarian of the Burlington Library. In 1806 he delivered in Burlington a course of lectures on chemistry, said to be among the first lectures on natural science delivered in America. In 1807, by request of his New York friends, he became principal of a private school there, at a yearly salary of $2,250, the highest salary that had ever been paid in America for a similar purpose. There, in addition to his class room work, he continued his popular lectures on experimental chemistry. In 1808 he opened a school of chemical philosophy on his own account, which he continued with success until 1831. In 1822 he was one of the organizers of the Medical Department of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, and was Professor of Chemistry there from 1812 to 1828. He also planned and established the New York High School, conducted as a Lancastrian school, and was its supervisor for six years from 1825. In 1831 he removed to Providence, Rhode Island, where he was principal of the Friends' Boarding School from 1832 to 1835. He removed to Haverford, Pennsylvania, in 1836, and thence to Burlington, New Jersey, in 1840, where he was for some time trustee and superintendent of public schools. While in New York City he was one of the promoters of the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism and Crime, organized in 1817. In March, 1817, on the establishment of natural history lectureships by the New York Historical Society, Mr. Griscom was appointed lecturer on chemistry and natural philosophy. He was chosen a manager of the New York Auxiliary Colonization Society in November, 1817; was elected an honorary member of the Cornwall (England) Literary and Philosophical Society in 1822; a manager of the New York Mechanics' Association in 1822; a vice-president of the New York Bible Society in 1823; and a director of the American Peace Society in 1829. He was one of the founders of the American Bible Society, and president of the Burlington County Bible Society, 1845-52. He delivered a course of lectures on natural philosophy before the Mercantile Library Association, New York, in 1829-30. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Union College in 1824. He published "A Year in Europe" (1823); "Discourse on Character and Education" (1825); and "Address to Newark Mechanics' Association" (1831). He also contributed to Silliman's "Journal of Science and other Scientific Periodicals." See "Memoir of John Griscom, LL.D." (1859), by his son, John H. Griscom, M. D.

He was married, in 1800, to a daughter of John Hoskins, an elder in the Society of Friends. She died in 1818. He died in Burlington, New Jersey, February 26, 1852.

BISHOP, John,

Early Manufacturer.

The Bishops are an English family and their surname is one of the most ancient in all the kingdom. The name was transplanted on this side of the Atlantic during the early years of the colonial period and its representatives have ranked with the foremost men of the country in all generations to the present time. There are various traditions regarding the immigration of the particular family here treated, and that which seems most stable has it that several immigrant brothers came from England and settled either on Long Island or in the colony of Connecticut. There were Bishops on Long Island at an early period and in Connecticut the name appears soon after the first planters made their way into that part of New England. The earliest known ancestor of the family here treated is understood to have come to West Jersey from either Long Island or

Connecticut, but whether he was born in England or America does not appear. His name is not found in any of the genealogical references extant, hence the place of his nativity cannot be given. The following account of the early life of the family in New Jersey is taken largely from the reminiscences of John Bishop, 2d, written by him about thirty years ago.

Robert Bishop, earliest ancestor of the family of whom there appears to be any account, was living near Lumberton, Burlington county, New Jersey, previous to the Revolutionary War. In speaking of the first settlers in that locality the "History of Burlington and Mercer Counties" says that six brothers of the Bishop surname came from England and located along Rancocas creek from Bridgeboro to Vincentown, one at each of these places and the other four at or near Lumberton. In a way this account is substantially in accord with the previous statement that several brothers came from England and settled either on Long Island or in Connecticut. But, however, this may have been, Robert Bishop was living near Lumberton in Burlington county previous to the Revolution, and in 1778 at and about the time of the battle of Monmouth General Knyphausen's division (Hessians) of the British army in its march through that region overran and ransacked Robert Bishop's house from cellar to garret, excepting only the room in which lay his sick wife and her new born child, John Bishop, and it was only with difficulty that the common soldiers were restrained by their officers from entering and pillaging that room of the house. They also removed all live stock and forage from the farm, with the exception of a colt, which proved so fractious that it could not be taken away. Of Robert Bishop's family, says Mr. Bishop in his reminiscences, "I know at present comparatively little save that there were several brothers who emigrated either from Long Island or Connecticut. The baptismal name of his wife was Jane and among their children was a son John."

John Bishop, son of Robert and Jane Bishop, was born near Lumberton, Burlington county, New Jersey, the 17th day of 6th month, 1778, a few days prior to the battle of Monmouth. "On his mother's side," says Mr. Bishop's narrative.

"He was of the third generation in lineal descent of a full-blooded Indian girl of the Lenni Lenappe tribe, and who previous to her marriage assumed the English name of Mary Carlisle, and married Richard Haines, who with several of his brothers emigrated from Northamptonshire, England, and were the original settlers of Burlington county, at that time a part of the province of West Jersey. John Bishop's mother, who married Robert Bishop, and who was a granddaughter of the Indian maiden, Mary Carlisle, was of course a quarter blood Indian, and what is singular, it is said by those who remember her that she was of light complexion, a blonde, although some of her children with their bright, piercing, black eyes and swarthy complexions, gave unmistakable evidence of their Indian origin. She is represented to have been a woman of sweet disposition and possessed of the most estimable traits of character. When John Bishop was about six years old his parents removed to the north side of Rancocas creek, where it empties into the Delaware, and on a part of which the town of Delanco is now built. Here on account of the proximity to the water, John became an adept as a swimmer, skater and trapper, the country at that time abounding in foxes and other game and the creeks with otter, mink and muskrats, many times going and breaking the ice with his bare feet to remove the game from his traps; and one of his greatest pastimes at certain seasons of the year was to swim over to the island at the junction of the river and creek and bring geese home to his mother. Soon after removing to this new home John got his first start in life in the ownership of a hen, which was given to him by an Indian squaw who had come to make his parents a visit; and it was not long before nearly all the chickens on the farm were claimed by himself as sole owner. It is related that one day his mother wanting a chicken to make a potpie for dinner, sent one of the family to get one, when John seeing them called out 'that's my chicken,' and so with the second and third attempts, until it was found that they were all 'his chickens.' Then his father proposed that he exchange some

of his chickens for sheep, which was agreed to and in the course of a year or two, his sheep beginning to multiply pretty fast, his father, having the chicken experience in mind, limited John's to two, and divided the others among the neighbors to raise on shares.

"When John Bishop was about ten or twelve years old his father died. All the education the boy had was obtained in a log schoolhouse in the pine woods. At the age of sixteen he taught school on what is now (1879) the Moorestown and Camden turnpike, and at the end of one winter's teaching he saved sufficient to 'give him an outfit to get to Philadelphia.' After the death of his father he made his home with an elder married brother, whom he helped with the work of the farm; and the latter hearing John talk of going to Philadelphia, made the remark 'you'll come to nothing,' to which the young fellow replied with his characteristic spirit, 'I might as well come to nothing as to stay with you and work for nothing.' However, they remained the best of friends during the entire period of their lives. He went to Philadelphia and being a young man of fine personal appearance and possessed of good business ability, it was not long before he secured a good position as clerk in the counting house of Harry Moliere, a Frenchman, who had an extensive rope walk up in Kensington. Soon afterward he formed the acquaintance of a Scotchman named Couslan, a practical plumber, and former a partnership with him for carrying on the business, besides which the firm rented the first three wharves below Walnut street, and there their plumbing shops were located. Their principal business at that time was work aboard vessels, but as the shipyards were in Kensington the partners in their work were compelled to walk back and forth between that place and the shops; and it is said that never but once did John Bishop find a man who could outwalk him in traveling this distance."

After several years of profitable partnership relation, Mr. Couslan died and soon afterward John Bishop purchased his former partner's interest in the business. Among their apprentices in the shop were Thomas and Richard Sparks, brothers, the former being an energetic, industrious young man, well skilled in his trade, and he became Mr. Bishop's partner. Soon after this, however, difficulty arose between our country and England and France regarding maritime rights of neutrals, which culminated in the war of 1812 and also in the ultimate ruin of the plumbing business carried on by Bishop & Sparks. In this emergency the firm turned to the manufacture of shot, and for that purpose built a small cupola above the old plumbing shop, put in a furnace for melting lead and began a series of experiments in shotmaking, each of which resulted in failure; but instead of being discouraged by defeat the members of the firm renewed their work with commendable courage and by fortunate chance happened to hear of an English shotmaker up in Kensington who understood the art of shotmaking. They at once secured his services, although with some difficulty and at considerable expense, and then began making shot with most excellent success. From that time, says Mr. Bishop's narrative, "money began to flow in rapidly and in less than a year the shot tower in Southwark was planned and built under the direction of John Bishop, senior member of the firm in 1808." In speaking of this pioneer industry of its kind in this country a comparatively recent issue of a Philadelphia paper had this to say of the old shot tower and its ultimate removal:

"The river wards between Market street and Washington avenue were never a great manufacturing centre and the few establishments of this kind they contained have steadily decreased until all the older ones are gone. One of the latest to go was the historic shot tower on Montrose street, west of Front street, built in 1808, and which continued in operation until a few years ago, when it was purchased and closed up permanently. Its tall tower, standing sentinel like 150 feet high, reminds the passerby of Thomas Moore's 'Round Towers of Other Days,' and calls attention to the fact that beneath its shadow scores of workmen found employment at turning out buck and bird shot. During the Mexican war balls for musket cartridges were manufactured by it by the thousand daily and forwarded to the scene of battle."

The manufacture of shot and bullets continued to be a thriving business with John Bishop for several years and thereby he

accumulated a comfortable fortune. But eventually he sold out his interests in the city and purchased the Ogston farm near Columbus, New Jersey, being the same property later owned by Anna R. Bishop and on which his grandson, John I. Bishop, now maintains his residence. John Bishop went there to live in 1813 and spent the remainder of his life in that locality. He always possessed in his later years an interesting fund of anecdote, and never tired of narrating his experiences with Stephen Girard, with whom he first met while serving as clerk for Harry Moliere, and still later becoming more intimately acquainted with that famous Philadelphia merchant and philanthropist while doing work on his ships in the old yards at Kensington. When about twenty-one years old, John Bishop married (first) Mary, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Ridgway, who lived near Mullica Hill, Salem county, New Jersey. He married (second) Ann Black.

PARKER, James,

Leader in Public Affairs.

Hon. James Parker, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, second of the name, was the son of James Parker, of the same place, a citizen of high distinction before and after the Revolution of 1776, and was sprung from a family prominent in New Jersey from its earliest settlement. Woodbridge was settled in 1666 by Puritans who came there from New England, some from Massachusetts, others from Connecticut. Among those from Massachusetts was Elisha Parker, whose wife was the sister of Governor Hinckley, of Massachusetts. He married her at Barnstable in 1657, and had several children there before his removal to New Jersey. One of his sons was also named Elisha. He was possessed of much property and was a prominent citizen. Governor Hunter made him a member of his Privy Council in 1717. His action in so doing was attacked by a clergyman of the English Church resident in Pennsylvania upon the ground that Mr. Parker was a Puritan; and was defended by the assertion of his high standing and because the governor designed, by new appointments, including this, to establish the Court of Chancery. After some delay the government at home indorsed his plan, and thus that court was established. Perhaps this position led Mr. Parker to the adoption of religious connections more common in the case of public officers. Whatever the cause, this gentleman's children became Episcopalians, and their descendants became earnest and influential in that denomination.

John Parker, son of the last named, was born November 11, 1693. He married a daughter of Dr. John Johnstone, a person of note, and was a member of the Governor's Privy Council from 1719 until his death in 1732. He was a man of education and influence. James Parker, his son, born January 29, 1723, was also a leading citizen. He entered the provincial military service and embarked for the northern frontier in the French and Indian War, as captain of a company raised in Middlesex county. Afterwards he became a merchant in New York, but resided in New Jersey. He was an active member of Governor Franklin's Privy Council, and was elected to the Provincial Congress, but did not take his seat. For a long period he also was mayor of Amboy. After the Revolution, in 1789, he was a candidate for Congress, nominated by what was known as the Conservative party of that day. He was a man of large landed property and of vigorous intellect. He was one of the founders of the American Episcopal church in New Jersey, a leading member of the board of proprietors, then a most important body, from whom all land titles came, and in every walk of life an active and conspicuous citizen. He died in 1797, leaving several children; among them James Parker, who was born March 1, 1776, and died April 1, 1868.

James Parker was a man of great ability

James Parkes

and public note. He was graduated at Columbia College, New York, in 1793, second in his class. Destined for mercantile life, he entered the counting-room of John Murray. The death of his father called him at twenty-one years of age to take his place as the virtual head of his family. The large landed interests he had to manage obliged him to acquire an intimate practical knowledge of law, for which his sagacious mind largely fitted him, and this caused him to be regarded generally as a lawyer of eminence, though in fact he never practiced the profession. He entered public life in 1806, when thirty years old, by becoming a member of Assembly, was re-elected eight successive years, and after one year's interval, four years more, and again in 1827-28. He was a leader in the legislature and in the State. A Federalist, he was nevertheless not a partisan, and his independence, integrity, and remarkable capacity, made him exceedingly influential. He was a statesman as well as a speaker, and many of the best known statutes of the State were prepared by him. He was among the originators, if not himself the author, of the Fund for Free Schools. It is written of him: "When the history of the great movement on behalf of popular education in our State comes to be written, the first and the highest place in it will be assigned to James Parker." (Historical address by Hon. R. S. Field). He was a leader in measures for the prohibition of the domestic slave trade, which the gradual abolition of slavery actually encouraged, by leading owners to anticipate the period and export their slaves to other States. Both as a member of the legislature and as foreman of the Middlesex grand jury, in punishing offenders, he did much to protect the negro and to protect the State from disgrace. He was one of the originators of the Delaware and Raritan canal. He entered the legislature in 1827 in order to carry through that enterprise, and succeeded. He was a director of that company until his death. Mr. Parker was thrice appointed a commissioner to settle the boundary between New Jersey and New York—once as early as 1806, when but thirty years old; again in 1827, his colleagues being John Rutherford, Richard Stockton, Theodore Frelinghuysen and L. Q. C. Elmer; and finally in 1829, with Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Elmer, and in all these commissions Mr. Parker was a leading actor. The return of the Federalists to influence, which distinguished the nomination of General Jackson, brought Mr. Parker again into national politics. He was a presidential elector in 1824, and gave his vote for Jackson, but John Quincy Adams was elected by the House of Representatives. In 1829 General Jackson appointed him collector of Perth Amboy. In 1832 and again in 1834 he was elected by general ticket to the House of Representatives, and served with distinction, winning the cognomen of "Honest James Parker," distinguishing himself as a champion of the right of petition and as a guardian of the finances of the Union. Mr. Parker was a trustee of Princeton College from 1825 to 1829, and of Rutgers College during a much longer period. He was mayor of Perth Amboy many years, and until the very end of his long life was useful and public-spirited. His views were in advance of his day; he was younger in sentiment and opinion than most of his junior contemporaries. After leaving Congress and until his death, he was first a Whig, and then a Republican, a stanch supporter of the Union and of emancipation. He died April 1, 1868.

He married Penelope Butler. Their three sons are all worthy of mention among Jerseymen. James Parker, the eldest, died in 1861, in Cincinnati, where he was distinguished as a lawyer and a judge; he had early settled in Ohio, and occupied various useful stations there during his life. William Parker, the second son, died in 1868, not long after his father, at Aspinwall, Central America, where he had lived for several years as superintendent of the Panama rail-

road; he was a civil engineer of distinction, having a leading part in the construction of the Boston & Worcester railroad, of which he was long the superintendent, and also aiding in the building of the Morris canal, the Juniata canal, the Georgia railroad, and others, and was president of the Boston & Lowell, and at one time superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The third son, Cortlandt Parker, is the subject of a narrative on another page of this work.

EDGE, Isaac,

Early Miller.

The influence of the French revolution was strongly felt in England, and many had imbibed the most radical notions of liberty and equality. Isaac Edge, a resident of Derbyshire, where he was born, February 26, 1777, was one of the most pronounced of liberty-loving Englishmen. Finding that his ideas were not congenial to his neighbors or the Tory government, then engaged in a desperate struggle with France, Mr. Edge, with his wife, formerly Frances Ogden, and infant son, came to the United States in 1801. His business was that of miller, in which he engaged shortly after his arrival in South Brooklyn.

In the year 1806 he came to reside permanently in Jersey City, then known as Paulus Hook. At that time there were but three houses in what is now old Jersey City,—the tavern kept by Major Hunt, near the ferry at the foot of Grand street, or terminus of the Newark turnpike; the house of Richard Lyon, near the corner of York and Greene streets, and the barracks. Mr. Edge started a bakery, and soon did a large business. In those days life in Paulus Hook was simple and quiet. The river washed the sand-hill on the top of which the old fort had been built in the Revolution, and the meadow which lay between it and Ahasimus was crossed by but one road (known as the Causeway) now Newark avenue. Mr. Edge was naturalized January 26, 1810. He built a residence for himself near the corner of York and Greene streets, and lived in it till it was destroyed by fire in 1811 and which he rebuilt. He served as a private soldier during the last war with England, and although not continuously away with the army, at various times he performed active duty in the neighborhood of New York.

Always busy and energetic, he received from the Associates a grant of the block of ground where the Pennsylvania railroad depot was afterward built, and commenced the erection of a large wind-mill about one hundred feet east of the present line of Greene street, which he completed about the year 1815. Mr. Edge imported the mill-stones and machinery, and for years the mill maintained its reputation for the superior quality of its flour and meal. The great September gale in 1821 almost destroyed the mill, and seriously damaged the bulk-heads, so that Mr. Edge was almost ruined financially, but he restored and improved the mill with iron fans, and it worked till 1839. To make way for the railroad track, it was removed to Southhold, Long Island, where it remained for many years. A fire finished the work of the mill, and left its reputation to tradition. For years Edge's mill served as a landmark for those approaching New York by the river or from the sea, and it was long remembered as a distinguishing feature of the landscape at that time. After the loss of his wife who died in 1839 at the age of sixty-two years, Mr. Edge was not engaged in active business. He was a great reader and independent thinker, and having an extraordinary memory as a controversialist, he was held in high respect among his neighbors and friends. For years he passed a quiet, retired life surrounded by his children. His sons, Isaac and Joseph, only, were married, and each had brought up a large family; and his

Isaac Edge

Wm Tuttle

daughter, Alice, had married James Fleming: so, surrounded by his children and grandchildren, Mr. Edge passed the closing years of his life, and July 7th, 1851, he died at Jersey City, after a continuous residence there of nearly fifty years. He left surviving him his sons, Isaac, Benjamin, Washington and Joseph, and his daughters, Alice Fleming and Elizabeth Edge. The last named survived the others, living in Jersey City a quiet life illumined by unobtrusive charities.

McDOWELL, John,

Bible Society and Sunday School Pioneer.

John McDowell, clergyman, was born at Bedminister, New Jersey, September 10, 1780. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1801, and then, having studied theology, was licensed to preach in 1804.

For several months he was engaged in missionary work in the then sparsely settled regions of northern New Jersey and northwestern Pennsylvania, and was ordained and settled as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, December 4, 1804, and where he remained for more than twenty-eight years. In 1833 he became pastor of the Central Church, Philadelphia, then a small and struggling congregation. With this as a nucleus he gathered a large congregation and superintended the building of a handsome structure. Through his efforts the church was placed upon a prosperous and permanent basis, and he continued to be its pastor for thirteen years. In 1846 he established the Spring Garden Church, which was greatly needed in a poor part of the city, and himself collected from Presbyterians and other denominations as well, much of the money necessary for the erection of the building. Hardly was it finished when an accident laid it in ruins. But Dr. McDowell, though over sixty-five years of age, resumed the work with all the energy and courage of a younger man and finally succeeded in rebuilding his church. There he continued his ministration with a success similar to that attending his previous pastorates, until 1861, when he finally retired from active life, at the age of eighty-one years. Dr. McDowell was a trustee of Princeton College for more than fifty years, was a member of the General Assembly, which founded the Princeton Theological Seminary, and was a director and secretary of the board of directors of that institution from its inception. He was also a delegate to the convention which established the American Bible Society, and was always an active member of that body. He inaugurated the Sunday school in New Jersey by opening one at his church at Elizabethtown in 1814, and for the use of the scholars he prepared a book of Bible questions, the first volume of the kind ever published. At the time of his death he was president and treasurer of the Board of Domestic Missions, and was connected with numerous religious and educational societies. In 1818 the University of South Carolina and Union College conferred upon him the degree of D. D.

He published: "Bible Questions" (1814); "A Bible Class Manual" (2 vols., 1816); and "A System of Theology" (1826). He also wrote much for the religious periodical press. He died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1863.

TUTTLE, William,

Journalist of Great Ability.

William Tuttle, whose life, although simple and uneventful, had much to do with the lives of those who grew up with him, and with the lives of those who came up after him, was a man of marked characteristics, and the effect of his writings and teachings upon the community in which he lived, as well as the results of his labors of love, made him a man whose name should never be forgotten.

William Tuttle was born near New Ver-

non, Morris county, New Jersey, August 22, 1781, his ancestors being among the earliest settlers of that county. His grandfather, as well as his father and four brothers of his father, were not only brave soldiers during the Revolutionary War, but they were men of sterling worth and intelligence, who exerted upon their community a religious and moral influence which continues to be felt at the present day. Joseph Tuttle, father of William Tuttle, was a man of remarkable qualities. An enterprising and industrious blacksmith, he soon became the possessor not only of a snug home, but of the respect and esteem of his neighbors, who honored him with a public office, which interfered, however, so much with his private business that in the end he became a bankrupt, and, with a growing family about him, was obliged to struggle wearily for a living. But he was a devoted Christian and a tender-hearted parent, who would not suffer his children to grow up ignorant or irreligious. His godly example and precepts, as well as those of his wife, were lessons which were daily and profitably placed before their offspring. William lost his good mother before he was eight years old, but he never lost the gentle spirit, with which she had endowed him nor the effect of the sweet influence which she had exerted upon his tender mind; and to say this is, perhaps, to sum up the life of this lad, who, from the cradle to the grave, was a living witness of the force of virtuous precepts and examples.

Like the lads of the neighborhood, William Tuttle, attended the country school, but, unlike many of them, as his invalid father's cash-book shows, he spent the hours for play in "covering corn," "driving oxen," "threshing grain," "chopping wood," "plowing," and other work which he found to do in a farming settlement, and which he gladly performed in order to help a now crippled father, who, in a chair by the side of his anvil, slowly and painfully toiled for his daily bread. This poor father could illy spare the service of this gallant boy, but he had the wisdom and fortitude to defy any sort of suffering rather than to impede the career of a child of so much promise. Consequently at the age of fifteen, William Tuttle, was sent to Newark, New Jersey, to learn to become a printer. "A boy in age, he was a man in action," says his biographer, Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D., from whose "Life of William Tuttle" the facts of this narrative are mainly drawn. In truth, the lad established a reputation for industry, integrity and sobriety, within six months after he had entered the printing office in which he passed his probation, prior to becoming indentured. At the end of that time his employer sold out his establishment, and William, being then on a visit at home and under no obligation to return, went once more to school, aiding and cheering at leisure hours his invalid father. But he had left a good name in Newark. A letter was received ere long by his father, making inquiries as to his engagements, and expressing a desire to secure his services, if he felt disposed to enter another printing office. The result was that he became regularly indentured as an apprentice to the printing business. In latter life Mr. Tuttle wrote a history of his apprenticeship, from which it may be seen that he lost no opportunity to improve his mind by reading and study. He began at length to exercise himself in writing, and in order to test his abilities in this direction, he sometimes copied his essays in a disguised hand and sent them through the post-office to the editor of the newspaper upon which he was at work as a printer. His efforts were successful. His articles were printed, with an occasional remark of approbation from the editor, who little dreamed that it was his own apprentice who was thus contributing to his columns. It is evident that during his youth and, indeed, throughout all his

life, he was an industrious student and a deep thinker. Many of his letters which appeared in the biography above mentioned are models of excellency both as to style and thought.

On August 22nd, 1802, Mr. Tuttle's apprenticeship came to a close, and soon afterwards he was made foreman of the printing establishment. On November 22nd, 1803, in connection with Mr. John Pike, a fellow-journeyman, he purchased of the proprietor, Mr. Samuel Pennington, the establishment, including the newspaper, "Centinel of Freedom;" and Mr. Pennington, in announcing to the public the transfer of the paper, says: "In making this transfer I have taken a scrupulous care that the press has not gone into hands that will prostitute it to venal purposes." The copartnership between Mr. Tuttle and Mr. Pike continued only until August 14, 1804, when Mr. Pike withdrew, resigning his interest in the concern to Mr. Pennington, the recent proprietor, and thus Mr. Tuttle became the partner of his former master. Mr. Pennington was, however, engaged in a business which would not allow him to give any attention to the printing establishment, but Mr. Tuttle managed its affairs so well that on July 1st, 1808, he purchased all Mr. Pennington's interest therein, and now became the sole proprietor and editor of the leading and most popular journal of the State. In his hands the "Centinel" lost none of the vigor or popularity which it had enjoyed since its commencement in 1796; and, in speaking of Mr. Tuttle in connection with it, a contemporary, opposed to him in politics, said: "I never saw him angry, nor ever saw another person angry with him. As the editor of a political paper, he was always firm and conscientiously sincere in the principles which he advocated, but never offensive in his language or opprobrious in his epithets." This is a high encomium to be bestowed by a political opponent upon an editor, especially in times when political discussions will often ruffle the tempers of the wisest and best of men.

It is needless to say that Mr. Tuttle was a successful man. It could not well be otherwise with one possessing his habits as a business man together with his wonderful industry. That he ever became wealthy, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, cannot be said; but that he possessed riches which the world cannot give nor take away, is beyond all doubt. Although not a professor of religion until he had reached the age of twenty-six, he displayed from boyhood to the grave the spirit and the conduct of a veritable son of God. In the journey of life it is rare to meet with a man so utterly unselfish, so entirely devoted to the welfare of his fellow-men. But, in a sketch so limited as this must necessarily be, it is impossible to convey a proper idea of this man's quiet and beautiful career. If, as an unregenerate man, he was the essence of gentleness and love, the very soul of honor, what was there not in him of exalted virtue and profoundest piety as a professed servant of the Lord? Such was the homage paid to his sincerity and truly Christian spirit that at the early age of thirty-one he was chosen an elder of the First Presbyterian Church in Newark, an office which he held up to the time of his death—a period of more than thirty years—and the duties of which he performed with unexampled fidelity. From the time that he was called to this office he appears to have lived more for the welfare of others than for himself. His diary gives evidence of this, and though in it he makes no note of his own charities, it became well known that he was the daily visitor of the poor, the sick and the suffering, and that wherever he went he carried cheer and comfort. Indeed, during the last six years of his life he attended to no business, except that of his notaryship in his old bank, in order that he might have more time to perform his deeds of love; and during those six years he gave in chari-

ties all his income, reserving only what was necessary for his daily wants. Truly like Abou Ben Adhem, he could say to the angel, "Write me as one that loves his fellow-men." His death occurred February 22, 1847.

BERRIEN, John M.,

Lawyer, Jurist, Legislator.

John MacPherson Berrien was born near Princeton, New Jersey, August 23, 1781, son of Major John Berrien, an officer in the Continental army, and of his wife, who was a sister of John MacPherson, who was an aide-de-camp to General Lafayette, and subsequently served on the staff of General Lachlan McIntosh. Major John Berrien settled in Georgia, in 1782, but his son, John MacPherson, passed his school days in New York and New Jersey, and was graduated at Nassau Hall, Princeton, in the class of 1796.

After his graduation, deciding upon the law as a profession, John M. Berrien pursued a course of study along that line, and was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1799, after a successful competitive examination, and located for active practice in Chatham county. In 1809 he was appointed solicitor-general of the eastern district of the State, and two years later was elected judge of his circuit, holding the judgeship until 1821. Shortly after the beginning of the war of 1812, he entered the army as major of cavalry, his service being noted for bravery and ability. The legislature of Georgia in 1812, to relieve the debtor class among the citizens of that State, passed laws which practically closed the doors of the courts to creditors. At a convention of the judges of the State, four cases were presented and a unanimous opinion, prepared by Judge Berrien, was rendered, that the laws impaired the obligation of contracts, and were therefore unconstitutional. This is held as the ablest exposition made on that question. On the expiration of his term as judge, in which capacity he displayed ability of a high order, he was elected a member of the State Senate, and in 1824 he was elected to the Senate of the United States, filling both offices efficiently and capably. He resigned his seat as Senator in 1829, and was appointed Attorney-General in the cabinet of President Jackson. In June, 1831, he resigned, with the other members of the cabinet, receiving a letter from the President expressing his approval of his zeal and efficiency, and tendering him the mission to Great Britain, which honor he declined. He returned to his home at Savannah and resumed the practice of law, his chosen profession. In 1841 he was returned to the United States Senate, taking his seat March 4, and serving for a time as chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1845 he was made judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and in 1847 was once more elected to the United States Senate, resigning his seat in May, 1852, being then in his seventy-first year, and retired to private life. In 1844 he was a delegate from Georgia to the National Whig Convention at Baltimore that nominated Henry Clay for President. His speech in the Senate, on the constitutionality of the bankrupt law won general commendation, and drew from Mr. Clay a graceful compliment in open session of the senate. His argument on "the right of instruction" was complimented by Mr. Justice Story, who proposed to insert it in a new edition of his work on the Constitution,

He was one of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. The College of New Jersey conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1829. The county of Berrien, in the State of Georgia, is named in his honor. He died in Savannah, Georgia, January 1, 1856.

NEILSON, James,

Pioneer in Steamboat Transportation.

James Neilson, son of Colonel John and Catharine (Voorhees) Neilson, was born in

New Brunswick, December 3, 1784, and died there February 21, 1862. He inherited the enterprise of his north of Ireland ancestry, with the persistence of the Holland blood of his mother, Catharine Voorhees, and of his father's mother, Joanna Coejeman, of the great Dutch manor of that name on the Hudson, one of whose ancestors was the celebrated fourteenth century vice-admiral, Joachim Ghyse, who was knighted and received the name Staats, with a coat-of-arms, denoting courage, distinction and watchfulness, from the Dutch government, for his services in the capture of four out of seven vessels of a Spanish fleet, which he persisted in waiting for and engaging when his admiral retreated.

Colonel John Neilson's distinguished military services during the Revolution, and his pre-eminence, as denoted by his election to the Continental Congress and to the convention of 1787 which formed the Constitution of the United States, did not tend to enrich him, and the large property inherited by him from his uncle James, who had died in the preceding year (1783) had no doubt been largely destroyed, and the shipping business with Belfast, the West India Islands, Madeira and Lisbon, in which they had been engaged, was rendered unprofitable by the action of Great Britain after the war. So the large family was poor, and James was hard at work in his father's shipping business while yet a boy of seventeen. Already, between 1810 and 1816, he saw the importance of steam, and was a director and treasurer in the New Brunswick Team Boat and Steam Boat Company, which built the steamboat "John Fitch," the latter to convey the passengers and freight of the former in New York waters, monopolized by Fulton and ex-Chancellor Livingston. This enterprise, however, was given up when the New Jersey retaliating legislation was repealed, allowing Livingston again to run his steamboat to New Brunswick. James Neilson was the most active of the originators of the canal connecting the water of the Delaware with those of the Raritan, and with Garret D. Wall he procured a charter from the New Jersey legislature, December 30, 1824, for such a canal. A company was formed and the stock was subscribed for thirteen times over. There were forty-eight subscribers and twelve of them each subscribed for all of it. The board of directors, elected June 26, 1826, contained such well-known names as John N. Simpson, president: James Neilson, treasurer; Floyd S. Bailey, Richard Stockton, Thomas Cadwalader, Garret D. Wall, George Griswold, Elisha Tibbits, Peter Remsen, Chancellor James Kent, and John Potter. Much time was spent at Harrisburg during the winter of 1825-26 by Messrs. Neilson and Wall, but the act they were able to procure from the Pennsylvania legislature so hampered the company in its use of the waters of the Delaware, the necessary feeder, that it was the unanimous opinion of the very able legal advisers of the company, Daniel Webster, Chancellor Kent, Richard Stockton and Horace Binney, that it was not safe to go on with the enterprise, so $40,000 expended for preliminary work was lost, and $20,000 was repaid to the subscribers, together with $100,000 required by the State of New Jersey as a bonus and now returned by the State. Messrs. Neilson and Wall, however, continued their efforts and succeeded in getting a more liberal charter, dated February 4, 1830, from New Jersey. Now, however, there was a prospect of vigorous competition from the Camden & Amboy railroad, incorporated the same day, and it was with difficulty that the capital stock could be disposed of. Finally Commodore (then captain) Robert Field Stockton took 4,800 shares for himself and his father-in-law, John Potter, thus closing the subscription to the capital stock of $1,000,000. Captain Stockton was elected president of the company, James Neilson, treasurer, John R. Thompson, secretary, the engineer, Mr. White, being the same as that of the first

canal. The canal company at once took measures for laying rails on the canal bank, and the Trenton & New Brunswick Turnpike Company, having later passed into possession of the Philadelphia & Newton Railroad Company, contemplated using their right of way for a railroad. These gentlemen, however, were wise in their generation, and anticipated the business methods of the next century. John C., Edwin A., and Robert L. Stevens, of the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company, and Messrs. Stockton and Neilson, of the Delaware & Raritan Canal Company, met one evening at Burton's Theatre, in New York, and agreed to pool their issues. An act was passed by the New Jersey legislature, February 15, 1831, uniting the two companies under the title of the Delaware & Raritan Canal and Camden & Amboy Railroad Company, which, admirably managed from the first, by these able men, has been profitable to the stockholders and to the state from that day to this. For twenty-five years there was no death in the boards, the members of which became warm personal friends and devoted to the development of these works and of their state. In 1871, the members of the boards being dead, the properties were leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for 999 years.

James Neilson continued his interests in transportation with the New Brunswick Steamboat Company, later John Dennis & Company, and in 1831 the New Brunswick Steamboat and Canal Transportation Company, Edwin A. Stevens, president and manager, James Neilson, treasurer. This company did a very large and prosperous business through the canal and on the railroad, accommodating for those days a large fleet of boats and large assets. The company in 1851 disposed of its business to the Raritan Steamboat Company, which in 1852 sold to the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company. In 1835, seeing that the shipping business of New Brunswick must be cut off by the canals and railroads, Mr. Neilson, with Commodore Richard Field and Major James C. Van Dyck, incorporated the New Brunswick Manufacturing Company, leasing the surplus water at New Brunswick from the canal company. In 1837 they built a mill there for the manufacture of printing cloths. A saw mill was also built. These mills were disposed of after Mr. Neilson's death to the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company, the whole property having passed into Mr. Neilson's possession.

Some five acres of land, comprising most of the land of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church, Mr. Neilson gave to the trustees for the buildings and grounds of that institution, and much of the remainder of the land has been given to Rutgers College for its uses. James Neilson was lieutenant and afterwards captain of the artillery company, Second Battalion, Third Regiment, Middlesex Brigade, and was on duty with his company at Sandy Hook during the War of 1812. He succeeded his father and was for many years and until his death a trustee of Rutgers College. The Colonel became a trustee in 1782 and served until his death in 1833, James, his son, succeeding him and serving till 1862. His son James (2) in turn has served from 1886, making in all a service of 108 years. Mr. Neilson was also a trustee of Princeton Theological Seminary (Presbyterian), of the Presbyterian Church at New Brunswick from his father's death in 1833, and president of the board from 1845 until his own death. To all of these he was a liberal contributor. It is interesting to note that the three members of the family named James, whose three lives touch each other, reach from the sixteen to the nineteen hundreds. A correspondence between James Neilson and his wife, Rivine Forman, and his father, during a business trip of 1,500 miles to Natchez, on horseback, largely through the wilderness, and only from Pittsburgh down by boat, from December 4, 1811, to May 8, 1812, is interesting, as are his notes of a trip to Niagara shortly after the comple-

tion of the Erie canal. An interesting letter from Mr. White, managing director of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, urging the early completion of the Delaware & Raritan Canal, says that in 1820 the first boatload of anthracite coal from that region was sent to Philadelphia and "stocked the market." By 1828 he estimated that 100,000 tons could be shipped. In 1830 James Neilson built the house still occupied by his son James and his wife on land bought by him from his father, and being part of the land bought by Cornelius Longfeldt from the Indians in 1681, and sold to his great-grandfather, Johannis Voorhees, in 1720, inherited by his son John Voorhees, who gave it to his daughter Catharine, Colonel John Neilson's wife and Mr. Neilson's mother. Consequently that part of "Woodlawn" on which the house stands has been in the family 190 years and five generations, and has been added to by father and son until the whole covers some three hundred acres.

Mr. Neilson married (first) March 26, 1811, Rivine, daughter of General David Forman, who was born December 30, 1791, and died December 11, 1816. He married (second) January 25, 1820, Jane, daughter of James and Jean (Moncrieff) Dunlap, who was born in 1793, and died April 29, 1823. He married (third) December 11, 1833, Harriette, born January 10, 1811, died June 16, 1840, daughter of Robert and Clarissa (Dow) Benedict. He married (fourth) January 16, 1844, Catharine, born June 9, 1809, died December 23, 1893, daughter of John R. and Esther Vailey (Linn) Bleecker.

WHITE, Joseph,

Early in River Transportation.

Joseph White, son of John and Rebecca (Haines) White, was born in Mt. Holly, New Jersey, December 28, 1785, and died May 25, 1827. He inherited from his ancestors that great energy of character and cast of mind which made them pioneers in new and important improvements for the benefit of mankind. Had his life been extended to the allotted three score years and ten, he had the ability and energy, as is abundantly proven, to have risen as high or even higher on the pinnacle of fame in the history of his country as his elder brother.

In 1811 he left Philadelphia, intending to travel on horseback to St. Louis and other places in the west and south to extend the business of his firm and collect the debts due it. This firm, long known as White & Lippincott, of 111 Market street, Philadelphia, had been founded in 1808, when he and Samuel Lippincott had purchased the hardware stock of the former's brother, Josiah White. Stopping at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, Joseph White met, by accident, Elisha Hunt, who with his brother, Caleb, were merchants of the place. The Hunts made Mr. White a proposition that if he would give up his journey and assist them in building and freighting a keelboat, Caleb Hunt would join him on his St. Louis trip. Joseph White agreed, and in 1812 he and Caleb, with a crew of French Canadian boatmen, started from Brownsville for St. Louis. The trip was successful and they brought the boat back as far as Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland river, where a few friends left it and journeyed on horseback to Shepardsville, Kentucky, where they separated, Joseph White going on to Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and then to Knoxville, Tennessee, where he formed the acquaintance of the governor. After this he travelled through Virginia and Maryland, and returned to Philadelphia about the end of 1812. On his return he and Elisha Hunt organized a stock company to construct steamboats for carrying passengers and freight between Pittsburg and New Orleans. They engaged the services of Daniel French, who owned a steamboat patent, and was operating one

of his vessels on the Delaware between Camden and Philadelphia. Shops were erected at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, the steamboat "Enterprise" was constructed at a cost of about $15,000, and in 1813 went on her initial voyage to New Orleans, under the command of Captain Henry Shreve. Reaching the latter place, the vessel was seized by the state marshal at the instance of Fulton and ex-Chancellor Livingston, for coming within the limits of Louisiana, as they had a charter from the legislature of that state granting them the exclusive privilege of running steamboats on all the state's waters. Captain Shreve gave security for trial, and the vessel returned home with a full cargo of freight and passengers. On her next voyage General Jackson impressed her into the service of the United States, and she only made three round trips between Pittsburg and New Orleans before the end of the war of 1812. On her fourth voyage the crew abandoned her at Shippen's port, below the falls of the Ohio, and she there sank. Fulton and Livingston obtained judgment against the company in the state courts, but on appeal the Federal courts reversed the decision and declared the navigation of the Mississippi open to all. The steamboat company, having had ill fortune with their second boat "Despatch," became discouraged and dissolved, and Hunt and White then turned their Brownsville shops into a manufactory for tools needed in constructing steam machinery. The importance of their venture lies in the fact that they initiated the movement which ended in turning over the control of all interstate navigable waters to the Federal government.

December 18, 1807, Joseph White married Rebecca, daughter of Daniel Doughty and Elizabeth (Schooley) Smith.

DARCY, John Stevens,

Physician, Legislator, California Argonaut.

No member of the medical fraternity of New Jersey ever enjoyed a higher or more deserved reputation for skill and daring in his profession, which, notwithstanding his multifarious occupations, he continued to exercise until nearly the time of his death, than Dr. John Stevens Darcy, who was as well known by the title of General as by that of Doctor, and yet the latter title was by no means lost under the former.

He was born in Hanover township, Morris county, New Jersey, February 24, 1788. He grew to manhood in his native place, and there became fitted for his profession under the direction of his father, Dr. John Darcy, an eminent and leading physician of that vicinity, and to whose practice he ultimately succeeded. He remained in his native place until 1832, when he removed to Newark, New Jersey, where at that time, as in many other large towns, the Asiatic cholera was committing fearful ravages. With his characteristic bravery and greatness of heart he went among the sick and dying and especially among the poor, by his promptness of decision, his skillful treatment and generous charities, winning the esteem and confidence of the entire community. It is said of him that while he never neglected the most disagreeable and profitless call, he seldom exacted his legal fees, but oftener contributed from his own pocket the means of securing for his needy patients the necessaries and even the luxuries which their condition demanded. The peculiar circumstances under which he began the work of his profession in Newark brought to him almost immediately an extensive practice, and year by year it became so large that had he collected all he earned

he would, it is believed, have become one of the wealthiest men in his profession.

His arduous labors, notwithstanding his powerful frame and vigorous constitution, began finally to make their impression upon him, and this, together with his natural love of adventure, led him in 1849 to project an overland journey to California. He was the leader of the party, which was composed chiefly of acquaintances, and the journey was performed on foot, while wagons, drawn by oxen, transported the provisions, clothing, and whatever was needed on so long a march over a country inhabited only by wild beasts and Indians. The travelers reached their destination, but the fatigue and continual hardships to which they had been for months subjected had not the desired effect upon the health of Dr. Darcy. He returned by the Isthmus route to his friends and patients, who received him with open arms and prolonged expressions of joy and gratitude.

Although an earnest politician of the Jackson school of Democracy, Dr. Darcy was by no means a seeker after office. It is true that in early life he was a member of the State Legislature, and under Presidents Jackson and Van Buren, was United States Marshal for the District of New Jersey, but he had a strong dislike to entering the political arena as a contestant for honors. He was the first president of the New Jersey Railroad Company, and held that position until the time of his death, a period of more than thirty years. In the interests of this corporation he was very active, and to it he rendered many valuable services. For many years he was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, holding for a long time the office of grand master of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey. Distinguished for his geniality, his benignity and his munificence, he died October 22, 1863, lamented by the entire community.

BURTT, John,

Clergyman, Religious Journalist.

The Rev. John Burtt was born in Knockmarloch, Ayrshire, Scotland, May 26, 1789. After receiving a classical education and serving an apprenticeship to a weaver, he was pressed into the navy, and for five years was a sailor before the mast. He then effected his escape, and for a time thereafter served in the capacity of teacher in schools at Kilmarnock and Paisley, performing his duties in such a manner as to win approbation and approval. In 1816 he attended medical lectures at the Glasgow University, and in the following year, 1817, becoming involved in political disturbances he fled to the United States as a means of refuge. He then became a student at Princeton Theological Seminary, where he continued his studies for one year, and then served as a missionary at Trenton and at Philadelphia until the year 1824, when he was ordained to the ministry by the Presbytery of Philadelphia and was made pastor in succession over churches at Salem, New Jersey, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and at Blackwoodtown, New Jersey.

In addition to his pastoral labors he devoted considerable time and attention to journalistic work, and edited the "Philadelphia Presbyterian" from 1830 to 1833, and the "Cincinnati Standard" from 1833 to 1835. A collection of his verses was published in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1817, and republished, with additions, in Bridgeton, New Jersey, two years later, under the title "Horae Poeticae." In 1859 he resigned his pastorate, and spent his remaining years at Salem, New Jersey, where he enjoyed to the full the well earned rest that should be the sequel of an active and well spent life, years spent in the service of others and in promoting the general welfare of the communities in which he re-

sided. His death occurred in Salem, New Jersey, March 24, 1866, well past the scriptural age of three score years and ten.

LUNDY, Benjamin,

Abolition Leader.

Benjamin Lundy, was born at Hardwick, New Jersey, January 4, 1789, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Shotwell) Lundy, grandson of Thomas and Joanna (Doan) Lundy, and of Benjamin and Anne (Hallett) Shotwell, and a descendant of Richard Lundy, a Quaker, who came from Devonshire, England, and settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1685.

Benjamin Lundy was a saddler at Wheeling, Virginia, from 1808 to 1812; removing in the latter year to St. Clairsville, Ohio. In 1815 he organized the first anti-slavery association in the United States, called the Union Humane Society. He contributed articles on slavery to the "Philanthropist," and joined Charles Osborne at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, in the publication of that paper. At that time he decided to sell his property, dispose of his trade, and devote his energies to the cause of anti-slavery. He went to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1819, and while there agitated the slave question in the Missouri and Illinois newspapers. On his return to Mt. Pleasant in 1821, he established "The Genius of Universal Emancipation," and in 1822 removed the journal to Jonesboro, Tennessee, traveling the five hundred miles thither on foot. There he issued a weekly newspaper and an agricultural monthly, besides his own paper, and he transferred the journal to Baltimore, Maryland, in 1824. He had agents in the slave States, and between 1820 and 1830 visited nineteen States of the Union and held more than two hundred public anti-slavery meetings. He visited Hayti in 1826 and 1829, Canada in 1830, and Texas in 1830 and 1833, for the purpose of forming settlements for emancipated and fugitive slaves, but the events preceding the annexation of Texas interfered with his plans for the establishment of colonies under the anti-slavery laws of Mexico. In September, 1829, he invited William Lloyd Garrison to Baltimore, where together they printed "The Genius of Emancipation" until March, 1830, when the partnership was dissolved. During Garrison's imprisonment, Lundy was fined repeatedly and heavily, and was also imprisoned. Being obliged to leave Maryland by order of the court at Baltimore, he removed his paper to Washington City in October, 1830, and printed it there until 1834, when he removed it to Philadelphia and changed its name to the "National Inquirer." It was subsequently merged into the "Pennsylvanian Freeman," and his office was destroyed in the burning of Pennsylvania Hall, which was fired by the mob in May, 1838. He then removed to Lowell, La Salle county, Illinois, and printed his paper under its old name, "The Genius of Emancipation," for a few months.

He married a Miss Lewis, and they were the parents of five children. He died at Lowell, Illinois, October 22, 1839.

COX, Samuel Hanson,

Clergyman, Educator.

Samuel Hanson Cox was born at Rahway, New Jersey, August 25, 1793, son of James and Elizabeth (Shepard) Cox, grandson of Isaac and Susan (Hanson) Cox, great-grandson of Samuel Hanson, planter, of Delaware, and a descendant of Sir Richard Cox, of England. His father died in 1801, and his mother, with her five children, returned to the home of her girlhood in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Samuel H. Cox attended school at Westtown, near Philadelphia, until 1811, when he entered Bloomfield Academy, New Jersey. He afterward studied law in the office of William Halsey, of Newark. Here he organized a volunteer corps of riflemen, who

served at intervals during the War of 1812. The corps included young men from the best families of New Jersey. He had been born and reared a Quaker, but withdrew from the Society of Friends and joined the Presbyterian church. After a course in theology under Dr. James Richards and Dr. James P. Wilson, he was licensed to preach; and on July 11, 1817, was ordained pastor of a church at Mendham, New Jersey, where after a successful ministry of more than three years he accepted a call to the Spring Street Presbyterian Church of New York in 1821, removing to the Laight Street church in 1825, where his congregation was made up of wealthy residents of the neighborhood. He was one of the founders of the University of the City of New York, and a member of the board of trustees, 1830-35, 1837-38, and with the Rev. Dr. Charles P. McIlvaine was appointed to open the course of instruction with a series of lectures, 1831-32. He was a sufferer from the epidemic of cholera in 1832, but refused to leave his post of duty until greatly impaired health forced him to make a voyage to Europe in 1833. He attended the anniversary in London of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and made a notable speech before that body. On this visit he defended his country against the assaults made by the anti-slavery advocates; but what he heard so wrought upon his mind that upon his return to New York he preached an anti-slavery sermon which was severely criticised. In the controversy in his own church (Presbyterian) he took a conservative course, and tried to avert a division on the question of slavery. On other matters of church policy he championed the new-school, while on the question of order and discipline he maintained the old-school tenets. In 1834 he was elected to the chair of Pastoral Theology in the Auburn (New York) Theological Seminary, resigning in 1837 to accept the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, New York. He was president of the board of directors of the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, 1840-41. He made his second visit to Europe in 1846, and attended the Evangelical alliance in London. In 1846 he was moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church. Failing health compelled him to resign his pastoral charge in 1854 and he made his home on a property at Owego, New York, purchased through the liberality of his parishioners. He was president of Ingham University, a school for girls at Le Roy, New York, 1856-63, and a resident of New York City, 1863-69. In 1869 he removed to Bronxville, New York, where he spent the remainder of his life in retirement. The College of New Jersey conferred upon him the honorary degree of M. A. in 1818; Williams gave him that of D. D. in 1825, and Marietta College that of LL.D. in 1855.

He published: "Quakerism not Christianity" (1833); "The Ministry of Need" (1835); "Memoirs of Evarts, Cornelius Wisner-Introduction" (1835); "Thepneustor" (1842); "Bower's History of the Popes, with Constitution" (1847); "Interviews, Memorable and Useful" (1853); and numerous sermons and addresses. He was married, April 7, 1817, to Abiah Hyde Cleveland, of Norwich, Connecticut, and in 1870 to Anna Bacon, of Hartford, Connecticut. He died at Bronxville, New York, October 2, 1880.

BROWN, Harvey,

Officer in Mexican and Civil Wars.

Harvey Brown was born at Rahway, New Jersey, in 1795. After a preliminary education in the schools of his native town, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, and was graduated from that institution, July 24, 1818, being commissioned second lieutenant of light artillery.

He served in garrison at Boston, Massachusetts, and at New London, Connecticut, and later was placed on commissary duty

at St. Augustine, Florida, and was also aide-de-camp to Major-General Brown. In 1821, when the army was reorganized, he was made second lieutenant of the First Artillery, and on August 23 was promoted to first lieutenant. In 1831 he was given the brevet rank of captain for ten years' faithful service. He served in the Florida war, in camp in the vicinity of Trenton, New Jersey, on the northern frontier, on garrison duty, and was present at the principal engagements during the war with Mexico, receiving, for gallantry in the battle of Contreras, the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. In September, 1847, he was brevetted colonel for services at the Gate of Belen, City of Mexico, and from 1849 to 1851 he had command of the general depot for recruits at Fort Columbus, New York harbor. In January, 1851, he was promoted to major of the Second Artillery, and in 1852 was on duty in Florida, remaining there until 1857, and from then until the Civil War he was on garrison and other duty. In April, 1861, at the beginning of hostilities between the North and South, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Artillery. The following year he was made colonel, and in September declined a promotion to the rank of brigadier-general, receiving this rank by brevet, however, a few months later. He was engaged in the repulse of the Confederate attack on Santa Rosa Island, Florida, October 9, and in the bombardment of Fort Pickens, November 22-23, 1861, and January 1, 1862. As a military commander in New York City, he was active in suppressing the draft riots of 1863. He retired from active service, August 1, 1863, and the following day was breveted major-general in the regular army. From June 29, 1864, to November 9, 1866, he was in waiting orders, and then served as superintendent of the recruiting service until April 5, 1867. General Brown died in Clifton, Staten Island, New York, March 31, 1874.

GIFFORD, Archer,

Lawyer, Author.

Archer Gifford, for many years one of the prominent and representative citizens of Newark, contributing in large degree to the welfare and development of the section wherein he resided, was born in Newark, in 1796, son of Captain John Gifford, an old settler of Newark, New Jersey.

He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1814. Entering soon after as a student the law office of Elias Van Arsdale, Esq., he there pursued his studies until 1818, when he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Gifford made a valuable contribution to the legal literature of New Jersey in his "Digest of the Statutory and Constitutional Constructions, etc., with an Index to the Statutes at Large." The work shows a vast amount of labor and painstaking. Although nowise an office-seeker, he was in 1836 appointed by President Jackson to the position of Collector of Customs for the port of Newark, New Jersey, which office he held for twelve years. In 1843 he was elected a member of the common council. For many years he was a prominent member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and made numerous valuable contributions to its collections. Of Trinity Church he was for more than twenty years senior warden, and his interest in religious matters is shown by a work written and published by him, entitled "Unison of the Liturgy."

During the greater part of his life he was a man of robust health, and seemed to enjoy nothing better than a walk from Newark to Trenton, a distance of fifty miles, which he often accomplished in going to and from the sessions of the Supreme Court. The evening before his death he supped cheerfully with his family, and retired as usual; but early the next morning, May 13, 1859, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, he passed away. Among the res-

olutions passed at a meeting of the Essex county bar, held immediately after his death, we find the following: "Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Gifford this bar has lost one of its most upright, honorable and respected members,—one who to great learning in his own profession added large and varied attainments in other branches of literature and science, and to great probity of character and exactness in business transactions added singular kindness of heart and the courteous manners of a gentleman in all his relations."

HODGE, Charles,

Clergyman, Educator, Author.

Charles Hodge, D. D., LL.D., was born in Philadelphia, December 28, 1797, son of the distinguished Dr. Hugh Hodge, surgeon in the Revolution, and eminent for his professional abilities.

Dr. Charles Hodge's early education was received in Philadelphia, and in 1810 with his elder brother, Hugh Lenox, he was sent to Somerville Academy, New Jersey. In the spring of 1812 Hugh entered Princeton and Charles entered the Princeton Academy. He entered college in the autumn of 1812 as a sophomore, and was graduated valedictorian of his class in 1815. In November of the following year he entered the Princeton Theological Seminary, being graduated in 1819. During the winter of 1819-20 he preached at the Falls of Schuylkill, at the Philadelphia Arsenal and at Woodbury, New Jersey. In May, 1820, he was appointed assistant instructor in Oriental Languages at Princeton Seminary, a position he retained for two years. He was ordained November 28, 1821. In May, 1822, the general assembly elected him to the chair of Biblical Literature in the Seminary, and in May, 1840, transferred him to the chair of Exegetical and Didactic Theology, which he occupied until his death in 1878. In 1846 he was moderator of the general assembly. In addition to his professional work he founded, and until 1868 edited, the "Biblical Repertory" or "Princeton Review," which under varying names has been issued to the present time, principally as the organ of the Princeton Theological Seminary. Dr. Hodge's most brilliant writing was done for the "Review" where he was compelled to defend the old school divinity of the seminary against the advanced movements of the day. He is said to have written nearly one-third of the contents of the forty-three volumes of the "Review" which appeared during his editorial connection with it.

In order to complete his preparation for the great life work which lay before him on his election to the chair of Oriental and Biblical Literature, in 1822, he was sent abroad by friends in 1825 to pursue a course of study in the universities of Halle, Berlin and Paris, returning to America in 1828. In Europe he made the acquaintance of many of the leading theologians of the day, and laid the foundations for the wide personal friendships with foreign scholars which he was to enjoy during the remainder of his lifetime. On April 24, 1872, half a century after he was made a professor in the seminary, his friends and pupils commemorated the event by a jubilee gathering which in some respects has had no equal in American academic history. Honor was paid him from all parts of the world. He lived in Princeton for seventy years, and died June 19, 1878, in the eighty-first year of his age. He is buried in Princeton cemetery.

Dr. Hodge was a close student and a superbly equipped scholar. The lameness from which he suffered proved perhaps a veiled blessing in that it compelled him to find his recreation amid his books. As a theological author he enjoyed a foremost reputation, won partly by his work in the "Biblical Repertory" or "Princeton Review." Assisted by a brilliant corps of fellow writers he placed the "Review" in prominence among the leading quarterlies of the age; it became a great formative

power in the theology of the Presbyterian church and its career is part of the literary history of the country. Dr. Hodge edited the "Review" from 1825 to 1868, and his massive learning, coupled with the logic clearness and force of his style, won for him his position as a leader in Orthodox Presbyterian thought. But his reputation does not rest on his editorial work alone. His "Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans" issued first in 1835 and again in 1866 enlarged and revised, has been accounted one of the most masterly commentaries in existence, while his "Constitutional History of the Presbyterian Church in America" (1840), his "Way of Life" (1841), his "Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians" (1856), his "Commentary on First Corinthians" (1857), and on "Second Corinthians" (1859), and his great "Systematic Theology" (1871-1873) are monuments to his scholarship, his simple piety and his literary vigor. His "Systematic Theology" is the great work of his life. It has been republished in Scotland and was translated in Germany and is universally held in highest esteem as the best exposition of the system of Calvinistic doctrine known as Princeton Theology. His last book "What is Darwinism?" appeared in 1874. His articles in the "Review" have been gathered into volumes as "Princeton Essays" (1857), and "Hodge's Discussions on Church Polity" (1878), and have taken permanent place in theological literature.

As a preacher, Dr. Hodge was hardly popular save with a specialized academic audience, his manner being unemotional in the extreme and his sermons being always closely read. But as a teacher and a man he was as endeared to his pupils and friends by his simplicity and modest personality as he was revered for his learning. At his jubilee in 1872, when an entire afternoon was taken up with laudatory addresses from representative men and institutions from the world over, his only comment was "I heard it all as of some other man."

In his home he was an affectionate father, sympathetic guide and charming host. A fine conversationalist, he abounded in humor and anecdote and was a master in the art of listening. Although his academic relations largely compelled him to appear a controversialist in public, yet his personal sympathies went beyond the narrow confines of sect. It has been well said that he gave his sympathy to all good agencies. Historically in the Presbyterian church he is ranked rather as a defender of the traditional Calvinistic theology than as a constructive or progressive force. He received the degree of D. D. from Rutgers College in 1834 and that of LL.D. from Washington and Jefferson College in 1864. He was a trustee of Princeton University from 1850 until his death.

He married (first) June 17, 1822, Sarah Bache, daughter of William and Catherine (Wistar) Bache. Catherine Bache was a sister of Dr. Caspar Wistar, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania. William Bache was a grandson of Benjamin Franklin. Mrs. Sarah (Bache) Hodge died December 25, 1849, aged fifty-one. On July 8, 1852, Dr. Hodge married (second) Mary Hunter Stockton, died February 28, 1880, widow of Lieutenant Samuel Witham Stockton, United States navy. She was a daughter of the Rev. Andrew Hunter (Princeton, 1772), professor at Princeton and chaplain of the navy yard at Washington, D. C.

Dr. Hodge's children by his first wife were: 1. Archibald Alexander, born July 18, 1823. 2. Mary, born August 31, 1825, married, 1848, Dr. William M. Scott, professor at Centre College, Kentucky, who died 1861. 3. Casper Wistar, born February 21, 1830. 4. Charles, born March 22, 1832, died 1876, graduate of Princeton, 1852, a physician, M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1855. 5. John, born 1834, of South Amboy, New Jersey. 6. Catherine Bache, born August 31, 1836, married Dr. McGill. 7. Francis Blanchard, born Octo-

ber 24, 1838, died May 13, 1905, a graduate of Princeton, 1859, minister at Wilkes-Barre and trustee of Princeton University, married Mary Alexander, daughter of Professor Stephen Alexander, of Princeton. 8. Sarah, born 1840, married Colonel Samuel Witham Stockton, of Princeton.

RYALL, Daniel Bailey,

Lawyer, Legislator, Congressman.

Daniel Bailey Ryall, one of the most distinguished and highly regarded lawyers who ever practiced in the courts of Monmouth county, was a native of New Jersey, born in the city of Trenton, January 30, 1798, son of Thomas and Rebecca Ryall.

He was educated in his native city, in the public schools and an academy, and at an early age took up the study of the law under the office preceptorship of Hon. Garret D. Wall, at that time the leader of his profession in the state. He was a most diligent student, and profited to the utmost by the profound legal learning of his preceptor. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in September, 1820, and in the same year located at Freehold, the county seat of Monmouth county, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He brought to his tasks a well balanced mind, a thorough knowledge of practice, sound practical common sense, integrity of character, habits of application, and indomitable energy. He soon acquired a lucrative practice, and retained it for thirty-five years, when he retired from active labor, leaving the profession with a most enviable record. He had really loved his profession for its own sake; moreover, he was not only loyal to his clients, but became engrossed in the causes committed to him, as though they were his own personal concern. He was absolutely free from jealousy of professional rivals. If, in the course of an exciting trial, an angry word or an unguarded expression interrupted the amicable relations between himself and a contesting practitioner, he was the first to renew the friendly greeting with a smile, a pleasant word, and the outstretched hand. He was genial in his intercourse with his professional brethren, and was especially friendly with his younger associates, delighting to relate to them incidents illustrating the characters of the learned and eloquent counsel with whom he had been associated in his earlier years.

Mr. Ryall was called to fill important positions in both the State and national councils. He was for several successive years a member of the New Jersey legislature, and during his service held the office of speaker of the Assembly. Subsequently he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, and he discharged the duties of that position honorably and with marked ability.

He married, September 18, 1822, Rachel Bray Lloyd, daughter of Caleb and Martha A. Lloyd; she died July 1, 1825, leaving two children,—Caleb Lloyd and William Scudder. Mr. Ryall married (second) Juliet Phillips Scudder, daughter of Joseph and Maria Scudder; she died February 8, 1852; their children were: Louisa Scudder, Edward Hunt, William Scudder, Thomas Wall and Philip Johnston.

Mr. Ryall died at Freehold, December 17, 1864. At a meeting of the Monmouth county bar, called to take action with reference to his death, the Hon. Joel Parker delivered a heartfelt panegyric, in course of which he said:

You all know what fears of failure, what anxiety for success, agitate the mind of the young advocate when about passing the ordeal of his first case in court. I well remember my emotions as I took my seat for the first time at this table, and found that Mr. Ryall, the oldest member of the bar, was the oposing counsel. Principles of law applicable to the case, and almost every fact upon which I had relied upon

for a favorable decision, fled from my memory. But there was no attempt on his part to take advantage of my agitation and inexperience. On the contrary, a certain kindness of tone and manner was manifested that soon restored confidence. Afterwards he took occasion to speak kind words of encouragement, so grateful to ambitious youth just entering the threshold of active life. The circumstance impressed me deeply, and when, in subsequent years, doubt and despondency occasionally arose, memory reverted to those cheering words, which had perhaps been forgotten by the friend who spoke them; and now that I am here, after the lapse of more than twenty years, to join with you in mourning his departure, that scene and those words come to my mind as vividly as if they were the events of yesterday.

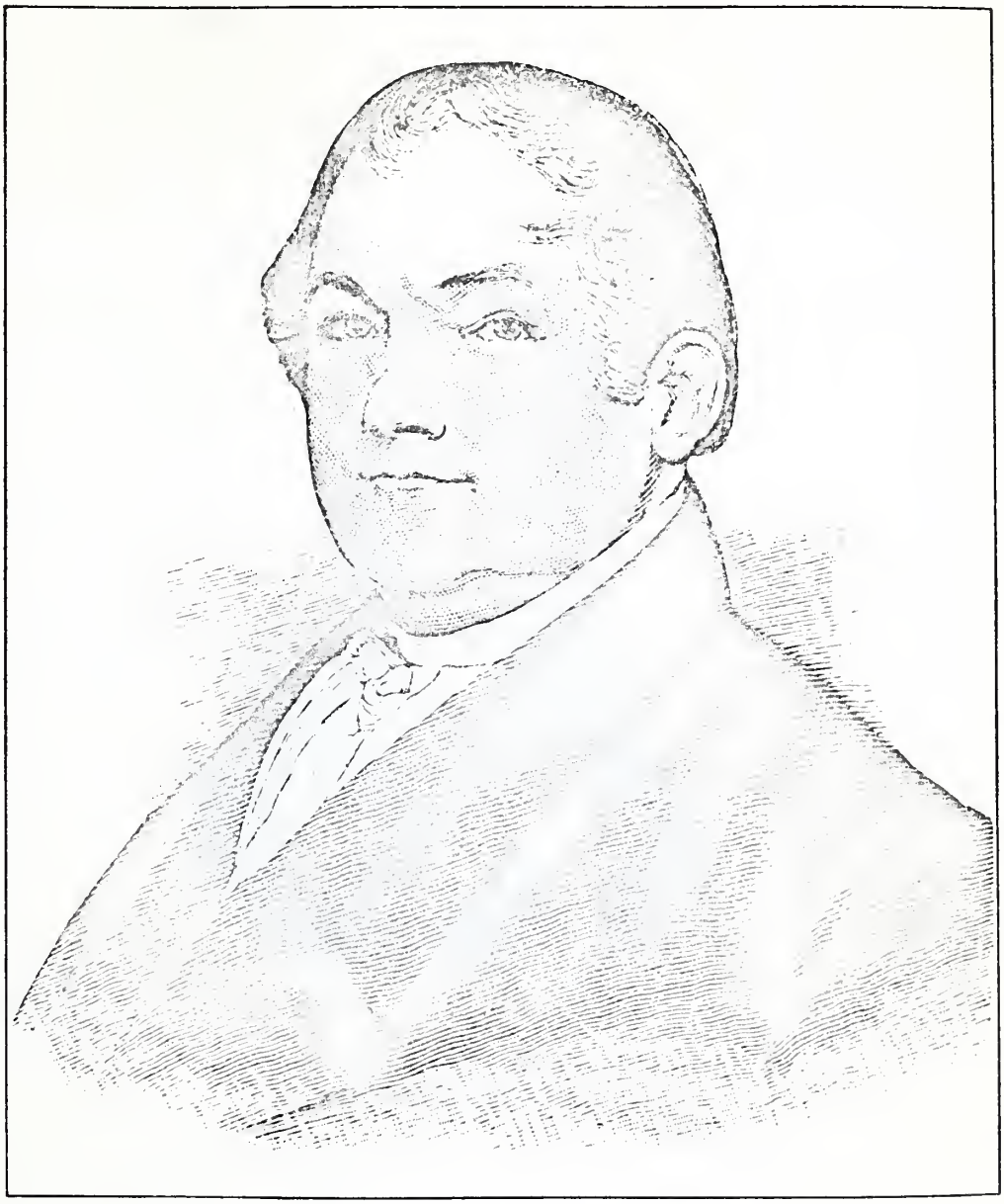
COREY, Ashbel Wheelock,

Lawyer, Man of Enterprise.

Ashbel Wheelock Corey, an eminent and successful member of the legal fraternity, was a native of Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey, born February 12, 1798. His father was from Connecticut, and his mother was Lydia (Harrison) Corey, of Caldwell.

He applied himself at a very early age to reading and study, showing a remarkable aptitude for mathematics. His earnest desire to improve his mind attracted the attention of the pastor of the church which his parents attended, the Rev. Stephen R. Grover, who afforded him every encouragement, and even became his instructor in the Greek and Latin languages, in both of which he made considerable advances. In time he became a student in the office of Hon. Silas Whitehead, clerk of the county of Essex, and, having read law during the prescribed term, applied for examination and was admitted to the bar in February, 1826. He then established himself as a practitioner in Newark, New Jersey, and soon, by reason of his remarkable intelligence and energy, gained a high reputation as a lawyer. In the spring of 1827 he became associated in practice with the late John P. Jackson, a partnership which continued for a short time. Mr. Corey took a great interest in securing the charter of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and, as soon as that charter had been granted by the Legislature in 1832, he took an active part as one of the commissioners in obtaining subscriptions to the capital stock. This was accomplished by May 3rd of the same year, and on the fourth of the following month he was elected one of the board of directors of that corporation. His great activity did not allow him to be a mere looker-on in this enterprise. Although as early as September, 1834, regular trips were made upon the road between Newark and New York, yet the "Bergen Cut" was not completed until January, 1838. The rapid furtherance of this work seemed to absorb all the time and attention of Mr. Corey, and he left nothing undone to bring this important undertaking to a speedy and successful termination. Scarcely a day passed that he was not upon the ground hastening the operations by his advice and presence. It is supposed that in this way he laid the foundation of the disease under which he suffered during the latter years of his life. Hoping that a Southern climate might restore his health, with his family he spent two successive winters in the West Indies, but with no good results, and he finally died of consumption, May 9, 1839.

He was fond of agriculture, and upon his settlement in Newark purchased some farms in fine locations which upon the growth of the city were occupied by some of the most elegant buildings in the State. In 1827 he married Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Caleb W. Bruen, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, the elder daughter, Anna Elizabeth, became the wife of George T. Baldwin, of Newark, New Jersey.



Luther Goble

J. G. Goble

GOBLE, Dr. J. G.,

Physician, Enterprising Citizen.

Dr. J. G. Goble, who was a distinguished and skillful physician, and who was also a firm friend of public-school education, doing all in his power to give popularity to the cause and to elevate the standard of learning, was a native of Newark, New Jersey, born November 13, 1799, the son of Luther Goble. His father having destined him for one of the learned professions, great pains were taken with his early education, and when properly prepared he was sent to Hamilton College, from which institution he was graduated in 1819. Soon after he entered, as a student, the office of Dr. Isaac Pierson, of Orange, New Jersey, and subsequently became a pupil of Dr. David Hosack, of New York. His degree of M. D. was received from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city, where, while a student, he distinguished himself as a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society.

Soon after graduation, Dr. Goble began the practice of medicine in his native town, and rapidly acquired the reputation of a skillful and successful physician. For several years he filled the office of resident physician of Newark, a position which at that time imposed upon him the duties and responsibilities at present shared by the health physician, the district physicians, and the jail physician. During his medical career Dr. Goble was warmly attached to his profession, and left nothing undone which could add to its dignity and usefulness. He was a prominent and active member and officer of the District Medical Society of Essex County, the meetings of which he not only attended with great regularity, but which he always sought to render pleasant and profitable. To the State Medical Society he was repeatedly sent as a delegate, and of that body he was successively a member of the standing committee, corresponding secretary, vice-president, and finally, in 1840, president. Before it he frequently read papers replete with interest and learning, and during all his connection with it was regarded as a devoted and valuable member of the profession which he had so wisely chosen.

After more than twenty years of continuous professional service, Dr. Goble began to withdraw gradually from practice, and finally abandoned it altogether. It was doubtless his wonderful activity and great efficiency in any enterprise in which he might be engaged that drew towards him the attention of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, then in its infancy. This growing corporation felt the need of a master-spirit in the state of New Jersey, and fixing upon Dr. Goble as the man who would meet all its requirements, propositions were made by the company to him to act as the medical examiner and general representative in the State of New Jersey, which, after repeated and pressing solicitations, he was induced to accept. Governed, as he always was, by the injunction, "Whatsoever thy hand findest to do, do with thy might," it is very easy to believe that Dr. Goble answered all the expectations of this now magnificent institution, and, beyond a doubt, it was vastly indebted to him for the firm foothold which it obtained in the state of New Jersey.

In all affairs of public interest he took a prominent and active part, always manifesting a most philanthropic spirit. From 1841 to 1844, inclusive, he was a member of the common council of the city of Newark, and during the year 1844 was president of that body. In 1846 he was a member of the General Assembly of the State. In all these positions he was an earnest advocate of whatever measures tended to promote the public good, and an uncompromising foe to everything that was adverse thereto. In works of Christian benevolence and charity he was always anxious to perform his part, and to a great extent the

colonization cause of his day was indebted to him for its success in New Jersey.

Dr. Goble died, after a very short illness, February 7, 1859. His loss was universally regretted. The Essex County District Medical Society, of which he never ceased to be an interested member, held, on the day before the funeral, a special meeting in respect to his memory, and eulogistic addresses were pronounced by Drs. S. H. Pennington, L. A. Smith, J. F. Ward, A. W. Woodhull and others. The following resolutions were also adopted: "Resolved, That this society has heard with sincere sorrow of the decease of Dr. J. G. Goble, late of this body, and for many years a prominent member of the profession of this city and State. Resolved, That we tender our respectful sympathy to the family of the deceased, and in testimony of our regard for his memory will attend his funeral and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days."

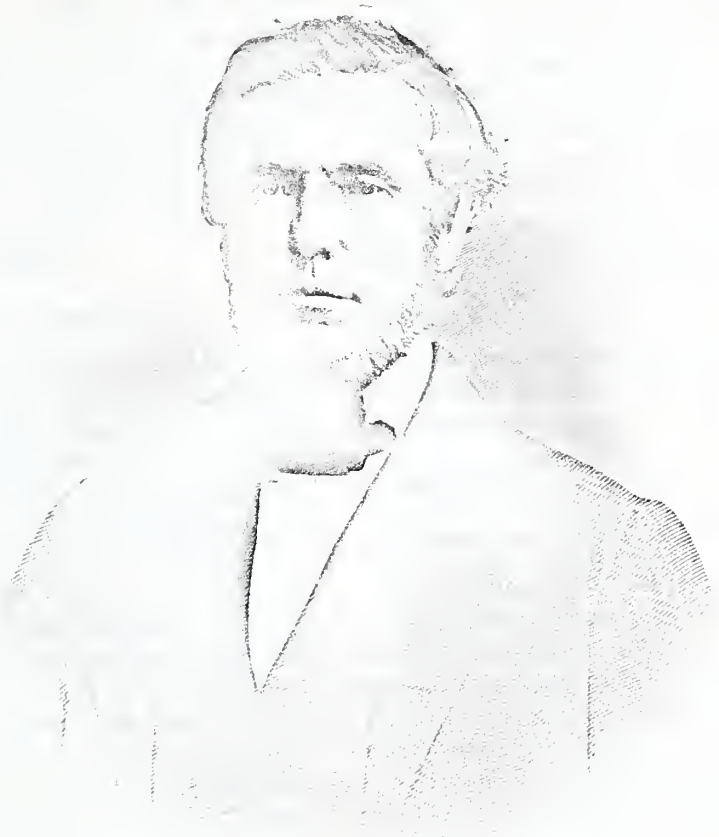
Resolutions expressive of sorrow were adopted by various other societies and institutions of which the deceased had been a member.

CONRAD, Timothy Abbott,

Famous Naturalist.

Timothy Abbott Conrad was born near Trenton, New Jersey, June 21, 1803, son of Solomon White and Elizabeth (Abbott) Conrad, grandson of John and Sarah (White) Conrad, great-grandson of William and Mary (Quee) Conrad, great-great-grandson of Henry and Katherine (Streypers) Cunreds, and great-great-great-grandson of Thomas Kunders, a member of the first band of German emigrants who set sail on July 24, 1683, in the ship "Concord," from Crefeld, Germany, and settled in Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His father, born July 31, 1779, died October 2, 1831, by trade a printer and book seller, was an eminent mineralogist and botanist, whose home was a popular meeting place for the scientists of Philadelphia, and the first natural history saloon opened in that city. He collected a valuable herbarium which he presented to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and in 1829 was elected professor of botany in the University of Pennsylvania.

Timothy Abbott Conrad was born at the home of his maternal grandparents, and was educated in Philadelphia at select schools under the superintendence of Friends. His knowledge of the higher branches was acquired by private study. He learned the trade of a printer in the establishment of his father, after whose death in 1831 he continued the business for a time. In 1831 he was elected a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and some years later of the American Philosophical Society. His first volume, published in 1831, is entitled: "American Marine Conchology, or Descriptions and Colored Figures of the Shells of the Atlantic Coast." The seventeen plates contained therein was drawn by the author and colored by hand by his sister. In 1837 he was appointed geologist of the State of New York, and after resigning the position he remained as paleontologist of the survey until 1842. He prepared official reports on the fossils collected by the United States exploring expedition under Wilkes; by Lieutenant Lynch's expedition to the Dead sea; by the Mexican boundary survey; and some of the surveys for a railroad route to the Pacific. He contributed many papers on the territory and cretaceous geology and paleontology of the eastern United States to the "American Journal of Science;" the "Bulletin of the National Institution;" the "American Journal of Conchology;" "Kerr's Geological Report of North America," and other publications. A complete list of his papers contains one hundred and twelve titles. His non-scientific writings consist chiefly of verses. He was the principal American worker in the field of tertiary geology for many years. His published volumes are:



James S. Fleming

"American Marine Conchology" (1831); "Fossil Shells of the Tertiary Formations of North America" (Vol. I., 1832); "New Fresh-water Shells of the United States" (1834); "Monography of the Family Unionidae, or Naiades of Lamarck of North America" (1836) "Fossils of the Tertiary Formations of the United States" (1838); "Paleontology of the State of New York" (1838-40); "The New Diogones, a Cynical Poem" (1848); and "A Geological Vision and other Poems" collected by his nephew, Dr. C. C. Abbott (1871). He died in Trenton, New Jersey, August 9, 1877.

MAXWELL, John P. B.,

Lawyer, Legislator.

John Paterson Bryant Maxwell was born in Flemington, New Jersey, September 3, 1804, son of George C. and ——— (Bryant) Maxwell, grandson of John Maxwell, a captain in the Revolutionary army who served under General Washington, and great-grandson of Anthony Maxwell, who came from Ireland early in the eighteenth century and settled in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and had two sons, John and William, the latter named having been a major in the Colonial army, was made a brigadier-general in the American service, October 23, 1766, and served through the war; he never married. George C. Maxwell was graduated at the College of New Jersey, 1792, was a representative in the Twelfth Congress, 1811-13, and died in 1873.

John Paterson Bryant Maxwell obtained his preliminary education in the common schools of the neighborhood, and pursued a course in advanced studies at the College of New Jersey, his father's *alma mater*, from which institution he received the degree of A. B., in 1823, and that of A. M., in 1826. Deciding upon the profession of law for his life work, he placed himself under the tutelage of Chief Justice Hornblower, and after his admission to the bar of his native State he located for active practice in Belvidere, New Jersey, in 1827, and in addition to his professional duties was editor and proprietor of the "Belvidere Apollo." He was a Whig representative in the Twenty-fifth Congress, 1837-39, and was one of the four Whig candidates for representative in the Twenty-sixth Congress who received Governor William Pennington's certificate of election which led to the "Broadseal" controversy. Congress refused to recognize the validity of Mr. Maxwell's certificate, and on March 10, 1840, his opponent, Daniel B. Royall, was seated. Mr. Maxwell was re-elected to the Twenty-seventh Congress, serving from 1841 to 1843. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1842-45.

He married, September 11, 1834, Sarah Brown, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who died October 17, 1834.

FLEMMING, James, Sr.,

Exemplary and Public-Spirited Citizen.

James Flemming, Sr., who was a member of the Board of Education of Jersey City, from its organization till his death in 1863, was born in Tamworth, England, May 5, 1804. On his mother's side he was connected with the Digges and West families, so well known during the colonial days in Virginia and Delaware, which latter State was named after Earl de la Warr, whose family name was West. In the year 1827, Mr. Flemming came to Jersey City, and in 1831 married Alice, the eldest daughter of Isaac Edge.

During the years that Mr. Flemming carried on the business of builder, he erected many of the best houses in Jersey City. He gave much of his time to public duties in various city and county offices to which he was elected, but to none did he show a more untiring devotion than in his efforts to extend the temperance reformation. He united heart and soul in the Washingtonian movement to spread the

doctrines of total abstinence from the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage. Always first in doing good, he organized the Washington Society in Jersey City, one of, if not the first in the State. A public-spirited citizen, he built a hall on Gregory street, devoted exclusively to temperance meetings and work connected with the cause. That hall was dedicated in 1841, and for years was used for the good work, the society numbering at the close of Mr. Flemming's presidency one thousand members; but men and things change, and a fire finished the career of a building that had served a noble purpose, and a bar-room occupied the spot once made sacred by the teachings of Greeley and the eloquence of Gough. Mr. Flemming organized the Second Division in the State of Sons of Temperance, and became its first officer, and subsequently the head officer in New Jersey and a member of the National Division. After a time, the men who had worked so hard grew tired, and the temperance excitement subsided, but its fruits remained.

Several times elected as alderman of Jersey City and chosen freeholder, Mr. Flemming became identified with and was one of the leaders of the "Water-right party," the object of which was to secure to the people of Jersey City certain privileges and control over the shore, and to pervent the Gothic invasion of the rights of the people of Hudson county by the remainder of the State. Had proper spirit been shown by its inhabitants from 1840 to 1850, Jersey City would not have been so long lamenting the want of dock facilities as she did. Mr. Flemming was a member of the Board of Education from its organization until his death, and was instrumental in building up the public-school system in Jersey City. In the latter years of his life Mr. Flemming had retired from business, but kept himself busy in the performance of public duties in offices filled by him.

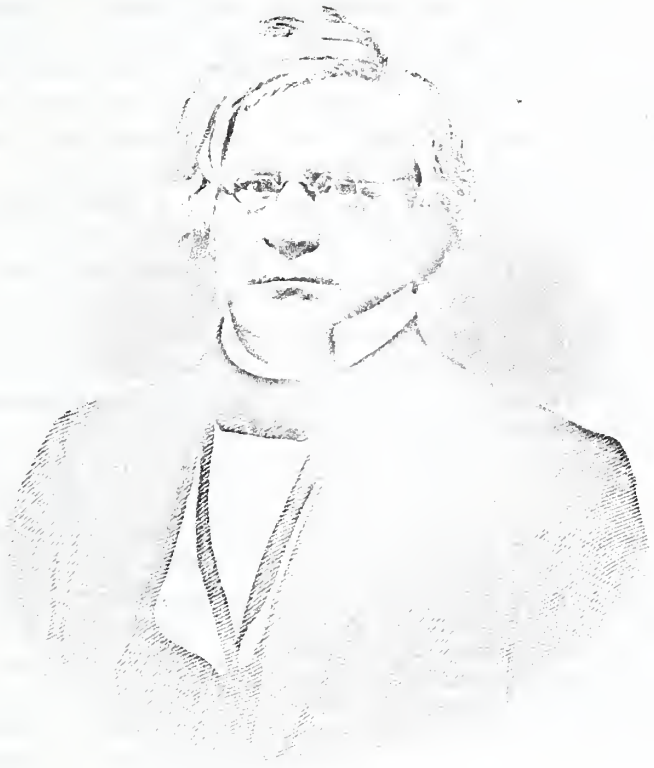
Suddenly he was stricken with an illness which terminated his life on March 14, 1863. The numerous public bodies with which he was and had been connected met and passed eulogistic resolutions. The Board of Education bore willing testimony to the earnestness and diligence with which all the duties pertaining to his office were ever faithfully discharged. In the Common Council, resolutions were offered by Alderman Hardenbergh, and, among other things, he said of Mr. Flemming: "In his private life he was quiet and unobtrusive; in his public course he was devoted to principle, and knew no compromise, nor would he admit of any. We have lost a citizen of no mean distinction, and it is eminently fitting the public authorities should thus make record of their appreciation of their loss and of his own public and private worth."

Mr. Flemming had eight children; two died very young, and one (Benjamin) within a few years. Five survived—James and Dudley, and three daughters: Frances, wife of Dr. I. N. Quimby; Alice E., wife of W. Henry Lewis; and Louisa, wife of C. Gray Parker. Mrs. Alice Flemming, always a good helpmate to her husband, a quiet, prudent, unostentatious woman, died at Jersey City, December 11, 1870.

VREDENBURGH, Peter,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Judge Peter Vredenburgh was a son of Dr. Peter Vredenburgh, of Somerville, New Jersey, a physician of long standing and high repute in the county of Somerset. The first generation of the family on this side of the Atlantic, as appears from ancient records, sprang from William I. Vredenburgh, who came to Netherlands from the Hague in May, 1658, in the ship "Gilded Beaver." (See Col. Hist. N. Y., MSS. Dutch, page 225. Also "N. Y. General and Biographical Record," (1878), vol. ix., pp. 62, 151). An old Dutch Bible, bound in



P. Vredenburgh

wooden covers, with brass hinges, preserves the family record continuously from October, 1743, to March, 1776, in the Dutch language, and after the latter date in English. The same old record states that on the 24th of August, 1823, Peter Vredenburgh died at New Brunswick, New Jersey, "in the seventy-ninth year of his age, with his faculties but little impaired, and executing the duties of county treasurer, an office he had filled without interruption for forty-two years." This was the father of Dr. Peter Vredenburgh, of Somerville, before mentioned. His son, Peter, after Judge Vredenburgh, was born at Readington, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1805.

About the year 1829 he came to Monmouth county, and commenced the practice of the law at Eatontown, where he remained about a year, and then removed to Freehold, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. He took a leading part in politics, identifying himself with the Whig party. He held the office of Prosecutor of the Pleas for fifteen years. He represented the county of Monmouth one term in the upper branch of the Legislature, then called the Council, now the Senate of New Jersey. In 1855 he was appointed one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court by Governor Price, though opposed to him in politics. In 1862 he was reappointed to the office by Governor Olden, thus holding the position for fourteen years, discharging the duties of the office ably and acceptably, and sustaining a reputation second to no one on the bench. Many of his decisions are regarded as the ablest reported. At the close of his second term of office he resumed the practice of law, but his health soon began to fail. This was increased by the death of his son, Major Peter Vredenburgh, Jr., who was killed in the battle of Opequan, or Winchester, Virginia, in 1864,—the sacrifice he laid upon the altar of his country to maintain the right and to preserve the Union. From this sad stroke Judge Vredenburgh never recovered; the vivacity for which he was distinguished never returned; his heart was broken. He was like Jacob when he refused to be comforted, and said "I will go down into the grave unto my son mourning." It was not long before his health gave way so entirely that he was obliged to retire from active life. For a time he found partial solace and comfort in reading; but his sight failed, and that source of enjoyment to a cultivated mind was denied him. At length, in the hope of prolonging life, he was induced to seek a more genial clime; but all was unavailing. The hand of death was upon him, and in a strange land, though surrounded by loving hearts, his spirit took its flight. He died at St. Augustine, Florida, March 24, 1873. Among the many eulogistic notices of Judge Vredenburgh, published in the newspapers of the State and elsewhere soon after his death, those of the "Monmouth Inquirer" and the "Monmouth Democrat" are here given. The "Inquirer" said:

It is rarely, even in the highest positions man is called upon to fill, that one passes away who is so sincerely and highly esteemed in life and so deeply mourned in death. He was truly a good man, kind and generous in nature, with no austere or repelling demeanor even to the humblest. We never met him but we received such a greeting as made us feel glad that we knew him.

Said the "Democrat":

No man in this country was more generally beloved and respected than Judge Vredenburgh and his death will be sincerely deplored by the entire community. In this town where he has resided during the whole period of his active life, no member of the community will be more missed. During the last few years he was fond of promenading Main street during the day, and always had a pleasant word for old and young alike. He always noticed children, and not a boy, perhaps, in the town, but has many kindly reminiscences of pleasant chats with Judge Vredenburgh. His genial flow of spirits, and his kindness of heart, and his polished demeanor towards all, will cause his memory long to be cherished in the community.

The "State Gazette" said:

Judge Vredenburgh was an ornament and honor to the bench and bar of New Jersey. He was one of those great and pure minds who have given the judiciary of this State such honorable pre-eminence in the nation. . . . He was a lawyer of no ordinary ability, and while at the bar was eminently successful as an advocate. The high opinion of his friends who urged his appointment as justice of the Supreme Court was fully realized by the reputation gained by Judge Vredenburgh while on the bench.

Among the resolutions adopted in the Supreme Court on the occasion of the death of Judge Vredenburgh, were the following:

Resolved, That as a judge he was remarkable for patience in hearing, sincerity in his search for right and its application to each case before him, minute analysis, and fearlessness of responsibility.

Resolved, That the general simplicity of his manner, the ready sympathies of his heart, the noble frankness, candor and plainness which characterized his intercourse with the Bar, and his bearing upon the bench, endeared his person to all of us; and though dead, he lives in our memories as one by whose life and example we have been instructed, improved and served; and whose virtues deserve to be recorded, that they may be emulated and perpetrated.

Judge Vredenburgh was, as a lawyer, remarkable for his powers of minute analysis—a trait especially referred to in the foregoing resolutions by the Supreme Court. This power he brought to bear in the important questions of fact tried before him at the circuits, and which led him so unerringly to the truth. In the exciting murder trials of Donnelly, Slocum, Fox, Bridget Durgan, and others, the smallest threads of evidence, sometimes overlooked by counsel, were woven by him into nets from which the guilty could not escape. It was remarked by an astute lawyer at the meeting of the bench and bar, that "Law as administrated by Judge Vredenburgh was no 'spider's web to catch flies while hornets escaped'." His concern in the settling of rules of law and in the decision of questions and cases before him was not so much what the action of the appellate courts might ultimately be, as what was right and justice in the matters he was called upon to decide.

In 1836 Mr. Vredenburgh was married to Eleanor Brinkerhoff. They had three children, all sons, and all of whom became lawyers, viz.: Peter Vredenburgh, Jr., born February 12, 1837, admitted as an attorney in February, 1859, and as counsellor, February, 1862, entered the United States military service in the War of the Rebellion as major of the Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, and was killed September 19, 1864, in the battle of Opequan, Virginia; William H. Vredenburgh, a member of the Monmouth bar; and James B. Vredenburgh, born October 1, 1844, studied law with Hon. Aaron R. Throckmorton, at Freehold, was admitted as an attorney in June, 1866, as counsellor in June, 1869, a prominent lawyer of Jersey City.

OAKES, David,

Manufacturer, Financier, Legislator.

Mr. Oakes was descended from English stock, his grandfather, John Oakes, having been a resident of Ellastone Mills, Staffordshire, England. The latter had two sons, David and Thomas, of whom Thomas emigrated to America in 1802, and pursued his vocation, that of a consulting engineer and millwright, having acted in the former capacity for the Philadelphia Board of Water Works, and later was made superintendent of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. He married Rachel Kingsland, whose children were David, Joseph, Sarah, John, and Mary. Mr. Oakes, in connection with his duties as an official of the Schuylkill canal, removed to Reading, where his death occurred in 1823.

David, son of Thomas Oakes, was born January 13, 1809, in that portion of Bloomfield afterward known as Franklin township, where he lived until nearly two years of age, when his parents removed to the

D. Barnes

present site of Bloomfield, and he, until the age of seventeen, pursued his studies at the school adjacent to his home. In 1826 he removed to Orange, New Jersey, for the purpose of acquiring the trade of a finisher of woolen goods. Soon after completing his apprenticeship he located in the village of Bloomfield, and at once erected a frame building which he equipped with the necessary machinery and stock, and began the manufacture of woolen goods. After a successful business had been established, the structure was destroyed by fire in 1836. The enterprise of Mr. Oakes was manifested in the immediate erection of a new building, which was devoted to the exclusive manufacture of flannels and yarn. Again, in 1842, the products of the mill were varied, tweeds becoming the staple article, which, by their superior quality, gained a wide reputation. The mills were enlarged in 1849, and in 1860 the first brick building erected, which was followed by various additions in 1873 and again in 1879, 1880 and 1882 respectively, Mr. Oakes' son Thomas having succeeded him as general manager.

Mr. Oakes was married to Abigail H., daughter of Simeon Baldwin, of Bloomfield. Their children were—Sarah (Mrs. Cornelius Van Lieu), deceased; George A., deceased; and Thomas. Mr. Oakes continued in active business during his lifetime, having established a reputation not less as a master in his special department of industry than for integrity and uprightness in all commercial transactions. He was in politics early a Whig, later a Republican, and always strongly anti-slavery in his proclivities. In 1860 and 1861 he was a member of the State Legislature, and filled at various times the important offices connected with his county and township. He was a director of the National Newark Banking Company, and a member of the board of managers of the Howard Savings Institution. He was for years one of the board of trustees of the Bloomfield Presbyterian Church, and a member of this church at the time of his death, which occurred July 26, 1878.

HARRIS, John,

Revolutionary, Soldier.

The Harris family of New Jersey is of Welsh extraction, from which country came two brothers, Samuel and Thomas Harris, about the beginning of the eighteenth century. They located first on Long Island, from whence they later removed to South Jersey, and their descendants are both numerous and influential in Cumberland and Salem counties, New Jersey.

John Harris, one of the descendants, was born October 10, 1753, fourth son of Abraham and Esther (Langly) Harris. His life was an eventful one. He was about twenty-two years old when the war of the Revolution commenced. He went first, in 1776, into the militia of the Flying Camp, as it was then called, for six months; was in the army under General Washington which assembled at New York for the defense of that city, and participated in the battle of Long Island, on August 27, 1776. That fall or winter he was sick at Somerset, New Jersey, and returned home at the expiration of his term of service. The following spring he enlisted in the Continental regular army for seven years or during the war, as a bombardier in the Pennsylvania artillery, Continental line, also as drum major, and joining the main army under General Washington, took part in the battles of the Brandywine and Germantown, and suffered at Valley Forge while the British army had comfortable quarters at Philadelphia. In the summer of 1778 he went with General Sullivan on the expedition against the Indians up the Susquehanna. After that he was sent with a part of the army to Pittsburgh, then called Fort Pitt, where he continued during the remainder of the war. Hugh Blackwood accompanied him through the Flying Camp and regular army, and they returned home together. Following is in substance his account of his experience in army life:

At the battle of Germantown we planted our cannon at the gate before Chew's house,—by the

stone gate-posts, which are there now. Just inside the gate lay six British grenadiers dead. We were ordered to fire grape-shot. After we fired awhile it seemed as if we were not making as much impression as we ought; and as the fog was so thick we could not see very much, one of our officers rode up to the house where the British were, and when he came back he said, "Boys, use cannon ball: it is a stone house;" but the fog lifted pretty soon, and as there were but a few of us we had to retreat. If we had known it was a stone house when we first commenced we would have knocked it to pieces, likely. The old shot shows to this day. The shutters are patched, and one shot went through it to the kitchen. I was in a great many skirmishes around Philadelphia while the British had it in possession. As they would send out foraging parties around it the Americans would send out parties to capture them. It was late in the fall and we often had the Schuylkill river to wade. The officers would order us to hold up our ammunition to keep it dry. As I belonged to the artillery I generally rode over on my gun. One of those nights I thought my time was about to come. The English heard of our being after them and threw up intrenchments across a road in the wood; and as they had cannon it was expected, of course, that they would plant some to sweep the road; and as my gun came in the road as we marched up in order of battle expecting them to fire, I could see their camp fires blazing high. But the Americans kept marching up, marching up; but they did not open their batteries. At last an officer rode up and looked over the breast-works. When he came back he said, "Damn them! They have given up the bag: have left everything there to deceive us,—even their supper cooking!" But the officer would not let us eat it, hungry as we were, for fear of poison. On the 11th of September, 1777, the battle of Brandywine was fought. I was in that, and wintered at Valley Forge, 1777-8, with Washington: was starved and frozen. A soldier's life was worse than a dog's. The saying is, "A dog's life is hunger and ease;" a soldier's was hunger and hardships.

It is thought that Mr. Harris was also in the battle of Monmouth, the 28th day of June, 1778. Soldiers in both armies died from heat and want of water. They fared badly also for clothing, their shirts would be all gone except wristbands and collars. Horse beef, and it was often spoiled, they had for meals. Resuming the narrative of Mr. Harris, within quotation points, we proceed:

In the fall of 1779 I was with General Sullivan up the Susquehanna to destroy the Indians' corn. As they were partly civilized and farmed a good bit, it was thought that they had an extra amount planted to feed Burgoyne's army, that was expected to come from Canada down that way; and also to retaliate for the massacre of Wyoming. But General Gates defeated Burgoyne at Saratoga, New York. It was splendid corn, about forward enough for roasting or boiling, when we cut it up and set fire to their wigwams. It ruined them and they never recovered from the blow. A part of the army, I among them, was sent across the mountains to Fort Pitt, now Pittsburg. What route we went I cannot tell. There was not even a wagon road further than Gettysburg. We got our supplies from there by pack-mules, as we would start a train when the path was reported clear of Indians. They could run almost equal to a deer or lie flat as a rabbit and hide where there was almost nothing. I did not admire the Indians' character. They would lie and steal anything they could lay their hands on. We had a great many skirmishes with them, but not much we could call battle. Their warfare was to get behind trees and shoot from cover. In one of our skirmishes I was not feeling very good and an Irishman said to me, "Braize up, Harris: this day a golden chain or a wooden leg." I told him I thought the prospect for a golden chain was not very bright, fighting Indians, when they could carry all they had on their backs and run with it. I went with General Sullivan in the fall of 1779 west of the Alleghany mountains. I never got back or heard from home during the war, but was in the neighborhood of Pittsburg most of the time. We made an expedition down the Ohio river. That was the hardest campaign of all. It was not very much work to go down with the current, as we were in a flat-boat of some kind, with oars to row it. It was reported that a settlement of white people was along the river on the Ohio side at one place, perhaps Marietta, but we did not know certainly. We were in two divisions and I was in the first; and our officers ordered every one to be ready with his finger on the trigger, and so we drfited by, never seeing any one. The other party, carelessly thinking the advance had stopped, rowed up to the shore and the Indians sprang out and killed and took every man! We heard the reason the Indians did not attack us: they thought we were only a small advance party and they felt able for the main body and ex-

pected our general was in the rear; and as he had a red head they wanted his scalp particularly; but they were deceived in that; and if they had attacked us they would have met with a warm reception. We went as far as Louisville, then called the Great Falls, but were not there but a short time before we were ordered back to Pittsburg, just at the setting in of winter, and the river low and full of ripples. We would have to jump out and push our boats over and then get in and row, sitting with wet clothing on and almost freezing. As we went down one of our number died, and we had no shovels to bury him. We placed him in a hollow in the ground made by the blowing down of a tree, and put what dirt we could on him; but as we came back we saw that the wolves had dug him out and picked his bones! We would stay out in the middle of the river all day pulling up till, toward night, we would work in shore and land a party to scour the woods for Indians and post our sentinels around, and camp for the night. The wolves would come up around the sentinels and howl and appear as if not farther off than the length of our guns; but we dared not shoot them: it would be giving a false alarm. We also had another thing to contend with, worse than any I have mentioned—hunger: we came very near starving. There was a settlement at Wheeling, West Virginia, and a temporary mill that would grind corn, which was run by man power. So we made great calculations when we reached there; but pretty soon after we got to work the soldiers got hold of some whisky and got so drunk that they could not work, got nothing done and we came nearer starving than before! Pittsburg was a hundred miles yet before us. We were working up the Ohio. In one canoe was a sick Irishman and the current catched and upset it. We lamented his fate, supposing he was drowned, of course; but when we came to turn up the canoe there he was in it, not any the worse, only wet! Some one asked him if he could take a little whisky. He said, "By the Lord! try me." During the winter of 1777-8, at Valley Forge, we were so badly off for clothing one could track the soldiers over the frozen ground by the blood from their bare feet! and no blankets! would lie down around our camp fire to sleep and our hair would freeze fast to the ground! We finally arrived at Pittsburg, a poor place then, not even a frame house in it. There was a line of soldiers' barracks, or framework. There were several log houses, with a quarter of an acre of ground attached, which formed the city at that time. There was no road across the mountains, and from Gettysburg to Pittsburg everything was carried by pack-mules. Not much there but whisky, and it would take a month's wages to buy a gill with the money we were paid with! About eighty dollars good money would buy a quarter of an acre of ground with a log house on it then, but I would not have had one even for a gift if I had to stay there; it was such a poor place, and I thought always would be.

Mr. Harris was discharged at that place, September 30, 1783, William Irving, brigadier-general, in command. His discharge is still in possession of one of his descendants. His pay for the last two or three years was the Continental money that was issued by Congress. He was in seven general battles, including that at Flatbush, Long Island, August 27, 1776, besides many skirmishes, but was never wounded: was once, however, knocked down by a spent ball. He came home poor and for a year or two was in very poor health, his constitution much impaired by exposure while in the army, being afflicted with chills and fever. In after life his company was much sought, and he, having a retentive memory, would interest his friends by relating incidents and occurrences he had experienced while in the army.

In 1785 he married Lydia, a daughter of Captain William Smith, of the militia in the battle of Quinton's Bridge, who had some of his hair shot away from the back part of his head, a bullet grazed his loins, and his horse received two bullets in him; yet he carried his rider safely over the bridge and then fell dead under him! Mr. Harris's wife was more than ten years younger than himself. He bought Round Island, in 1796, of Joshua Eaton. The island contained thirty acres of upland, likewise a considerable quantity of salt marsh, and was about two miles south of Alloway's Creek Neck. He lived there nine years. In 1804 he purchased Ragged Island, of Elijah Fogg, it being a short distance from Round Island. He removed

to the former and remained there until his death, which event took place March 29, 1814, from typhus fever.

DICK, Dr. Samuel,

Officer in Revolution, Congressman.

Among the patriotic men of the last century who took an active part in the troublous times of our country, was Dr. Samuel Dick, of Salem, New Jersey. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. His paternal grandfather was a Presbyterian minister whose home was in the North of Ireland, and the Doctor's father was John Dick, who married Isabella Stewart, a Scotch lady of superior mind and character. It is supposed that John Dick and his wife came to America between the years 1730 and 1740. Samuel, their third child, was born on the 14th of November, 1740, at Nottingham, Prince George's county, Maryland. In 1746 the Rev. John Dick was stationed in New Castle, Delaware, as a minister in the Presbyterian church, and continued his pastoral labors in that vicinity until his death in 1748. His son, Samuel was a child of uncommon promise, and commenced the study of the Latin language when but five years of age. He was educated by Samuel Finley, afterward president of Princeton College, by Governor Thomas McKean, of Delaware, and by the Rev. Dr. McWhorter, of New Jersey, and under their preceptorship laid the foundations of a classical knowledge which few in our country have surpassed.

The medical education of Dr. Samuel Dick, according to the State Medical Society report, was "acquired at one of the medical schools of Scotland." He served in Canada as assistant surgeon in the colonial army in the war between the English and French, which was terminated in 1760 by the conquest of that province by the English, and was present at the surrender of Quebec. In 1770 he came with his mother to Salem, New Jersey, and in that place practiced his profession until his death. On October 5th, 1773, in Philadelphia, he married Sarah Sinnickson, a daughter of Andrew Sinnickson, a gentleman of wealth and prominence in the county.

In 1776 Dr. Dick was a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, and was one of the committee of ten, composed of Green, Ogden, Cooper, Sergeant, Elmer, Hawkes, Covenhoven, Symmes, Condit and Dick, appointed to prepare a draft of the constitution of the State. By that Congress he was given a commission as colonel of militia, in the Western Battalion of Salem county, dated June 20, 1776, in which capacity he was an active and zealous officer in the Revolutionary War. In 1780 Dr. Dick was appointed surrogate of Salem county, by Governor Livingston, by whom he was highly esteemed as an officer and as a man. This office he held for twenty-two years. On November 6th, 1783, Dr. Dick was elected by the State of New Jersey to Congress, and was a member of the law-making body of the nation when the treaty was ratified by which Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States. In the years 1783, 1784, and 1785, he was a member of the Continental Congress held in Annapolis, New York, and Philadelphia, respectively, and was selected with others to transact important business. He was made one of the "Grand Committee of 1784," consisting of Messrs. Jefferson, Blanchard, Gerry, Howell, Sherman, De Witt, Dick, Hand, Stone, Williamson and Read, to revise the institution of the Treasury Department and report upon such alterations as they might think proper (Journal of Congress, volume ix). He was also one of the committee elected to sit during the recess of Congress for transacting the business of the United States, consisting of Messrs. Blanchard, Dana, Ellery, Sherman, De Witt, Dick, Hand, Chase, Hardy, Spraight and Read (Journal of Congress, volume ix). With some of these gentlemen Dr. Dick formed friendships which contin-

ued through life. He was from early manhood intimately acquainted with Dr. Benjamin Rush and also with Dr. James Craik, a Scotchman who settled in Virginia, held a position in the army of the Revolution, and was the family physician of General Washington. In 1789 Dr. Dick was again nominated as a candidate for Congress, but declined to accept the proffered honor. The following letter from Governor Livingston on the subject shows the estimation in which Dr. Dick was held by the distinguished gentleman of that time:

ELIZABETHTOWN, January 25, 1789.

DEAR SIR:—Be persuaded that it is not through wilful neglect that I have not until now acknowledged the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. I make it a rule to answer every letter from the meanest creature in human shape as soon as I have leisure to do it; and I cannot therefore be supposed inattentive to those gentlemen of distinction and gentlemen who are endeared to me by old acquaintance and the amiableness of their characters. But the conjunction of bodily indisposition and a greater variety of public indispensable business than I have for a considerable time past met with, made it impossible for me to do myself the pleasure of discharging so agreeable an office as that of answering your letter sooner than I now do.

But my dear sir, I wish you had given me a more agreeable commission to execute than what I find I must according to the tenor of your letter carry into execution. Your requests it is true, shall always with me from real volition carry with them the nature of a command. But I am sorry that your present one must "aut volens, aut nolens" be considered mandatory. For it seems you have left me no other choice than the alternative of erasing your name from the list of nominations, or to write against it, "Dr. Dick declines to serve." I had a particular reason to wish you to stand as a candidate, and finally appear to be one of the four elected. Because (without compliment I dare say it) though we have had many in congress who in other respects were possessed of such qualifications as men in that station ought to be endowed with, a great part of them have been totally destitute of the knowledge of mankind, and that certain "politesse" which Lord Chesterfield calls attention, without which the greatest talents in other things will never make a man influential in such assemblies. But if it must be so, that either you cannot or will not go, I must submit.

Believe me to be with great sincerity,

Your most humble servant,

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.

To DR. SAMUEL DICK,
Salem, N. J.

In private life Dr. Dick was highly respected. He was a man of brilliant talents and great attainments, fine taste and polished manners, a skillful surgeon and physician, a discerning politician and zealous patriot. He died in Salem, New Jersey, November 16, 1812, leaving a widow and five children, all now deceased. His only descendants were the children and grandchildren of his daughter, Isabella Stewart Dick, who was married in 1804 to Josiah Harrison, a member of the New Jersey bar. She left four children: Maria and Henrietta; Lydia, who married James Mecum, and had six children,—Isabella, George, Ellen, James Harrison, Maria and Charles; and Julia, wife of Robert C. Johnson, by whom she had two sons, Robert and Henry H. Johnson. The Mecum family have in their possession a very beautiful silver-hilted sword which was carried by Dr. Dick in the colonial as well as the Revolutionary War. This sword has a genuine Andrea Farrara blade, which could not have been made later than 1477 or 1480, this celebrated Toledo sword-maker having been invited by James III. of Scotland to come to his country about that time, according to "Gurthie's Geographical and Historical Grammar," published in London in 1797, page 166.

TAYLOR, Edward,

Old-time Physician.

Edward Taylor, M. D., only son of Edward Taylor, was born in Upper Freehold township, Monmouth county, May 27, 1762. After graduating at Princeton College, he studied medicine with Dr. James Newell, of Allentown. During the winter season

he attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and visited the wards of the hospital until he received his degree of M. D., March 25, 1786. He commenced practice at Pemberton, Burlington county, New Jersey, but soon after removed to his native place, where for many years he engaged with remarkable activity and usefulness in the labor and responsibilities incident to a large country practice, often extending from the Delaware river to the sea-coast, traveling on horseback by day and night, regardless of weather. Notwithstanding this life of intense mental and physical exertion, by temperate habits he preserved his medium-sized, compact frame in an unusually healthy condition until near the close of his life, which was terminated by a local disease after a short illness.

Identified with the formation and early history of the Monmouth Medical Society, Dr. Taylor was its vice-president in 1816 and president in 1820, when he read a valuable address upon "The Causes, and Treatment of Pneumonic Inflammation." In or about the year 1823, under a conviction of duty, he accepted the position of superintendent of the Friends' Asylum of Frankford, Pennsylvania, which he ably filled for nine years, and then returned to his old home in New Jersey, where he died on May 2, 1835. "His end was peace." Few men have occupied a higher position in the estimation of those who knew him, for morality and strict integrity, adorning by his life and conversation the doctrines he professed, and rendering himself beloved and honored by all, but more especially by the members of his own Society of Friends. In the old burying ground of that society, near Cox's Corner, two adjoining mounds, thickly covered with myrtle, attract attention. They are the graves of Dr. Edward Taylor and his wife, Sarah, whose death preceded his own. At the head of each mound, just appearing above the deep green, is a small brown stone, and by depressing the surrounding foliage there could recently be seen inscribed on one "S. T., 1832," and upon the other "E. T., 1835," as full an epitaph as was permitted by the usage of the society of which they were members.

ROBERTS, Thomas,

Missionary Minister.

Rev. Thomas Roberts was born in Denbighshire, North Wales, on June 12, 1783. His father died when he was about five years of age. Having worked upon a farm from the time he was thirteen until about seventeen, he spent three years in learning the cooper's trade. Before the age of twenty he had completed his apprenticeship and shortly after went to England.

Very soon, in a way undiscerned by himself, his steps were directed to the land wherein many labors, trials and triumphs awaited him. He sailed in 1803 from Dublin for America, and after a passage of five weeks reached New York. In May, 1804, he sailed for Madras, in the East Indies, in company with four Baptist missionaries; from there to Prince of Wales Island, near the Straits of Malacca; and thence to Madras, from which city they returned to New York in 1805.

Mr. Roberts was baptized on March 8, 1807, and being urged to use his gift in exhortation, complied, being then without the most distant idea of preaching the gospel. In 1808 he removed to Utica, New York, and united with the First Baptist Church, meanwhile laboring in Utica, Trenton and Holland Patent. He also preached at Albany to the few Baptists who assembled in the courthouse, conducting service in the morning in English and in the evening in Welsh at a private house. He subsequently removed to the Great Valley (Pennsylvania) Baptist Church, and for eight years labored fervently with this people. In 1821, under the auspices of the Acting Board of Foreign Missions, he organized a mission to preach the gospel and establish schools among the Cherokee In-

THOMAS ROBERTS.

dians, where he labored for two years, when it was deemed necessary for him to return to present the claims of the mission. While traveling in New York and New Jersey to solicit aid among the churches for the Cherokee mission, he visited Middletown, Monmouth county, where he was afterward called, and remained in this chosen field for thirteen years, preaching with marked acceptance and profit to the church and community. In 1837 he removed to South Trenton, New York, and took charge of the Holland Patent Church, also preaching for two years at South Trenton and at Deerfield Corners. In April, 1843, he removed to Utica, to be near his charge, and on the 18th of October of the same year was deprived of the companionship of his devoted wife. Removing in May, 1844, to Middletown, in the fall of the same year he took charge of the Pennypack church in Pennsylvania, where he continued four years as pastor, having married Eleanor, widow of Rev. David Jones, the former incumbent. He devoted the following three years to the pastorate of the Holmesburg church, and in 1851 returned with his wife to Middletown. He supplied the Navesink Baptist church until a pastor was installed, after which he preached by invitation among the many churches of his acquaintance. His wife having died in 1859, Mr. Roberts found a home with his youngest son, continuing to preach for the churches in the vicinity, as strength permitted, and as a patriarch among his children was welcomed with veneration and love. After eighty-two years of life he died, September 24, 1865.

While in New Jersey, Mr. Roberts met and married Elizabeth, daughter of John Rutan, May 25, 1806. To this union were born ten children: Thomas, married Mary Griggs, of Freehold; Elizabeth, wife of Richard A. Leonard; John, married M. Lavina Patnam; Elisha, married Naomi Jones; Mary, wife of Edmund Morris; William S., died in youth; Nathaniel, married Phoebe M. Rowland; Sarah, married Richard A. Leonard; Daniel, married Eleanor V. Arrowsmith; and a daughter who died in infancy.

JOHNES, Rev. Timothy,

Prominent Old-Time Clergyman.

The first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown was the Rev. Timothy Johnes, who entered upon his pastorate, August 13, 1742, and continued his labors with that congregation until his death.

He was of Welsh descent, and was born in Southampton, Long Island, May 24, 1717. He was a graduate of Yale College, of the class of 1737, and in 1783 his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In his "History of the Presbyterian Church," Mr. Webster says: "Of the period between his leaving college and going to Morristown we have seen no notice, except that in this perilous time, when some haply were found fighting against God, those who separated from the first parish in New Haven worshipped in the house of Mr. Timothy Johnes." From this it would appear that he studied theology in New Haven, Connecticut. He was no doubt licensed by the Congregational body, and came to Morristown, New Jersey, by means of the letter of presbytery to the president of the college, or by a subsequent request to the same. Tradition asserts that he labored for a short time on Long Island in some of the vacant churches. He began his labors in Morristown, August 13, 1742, was ordained and installed, February 9, 1743, and continued pastor until his death. In 1791 he fractured his thigh bone by a fall, which confined him for months to his bed and made him a cripple for the remainder of his life. After more than a year's confinement he was able to attend public worship. Aided by one or two of his elders he reached the desk,

where, seated on a high cushioned chair, he would occasionally address the people. In this condition, in 1793, he preached his half-century sermon to a large congregation who came from all quarters to hear it. His text was, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course." In the delivery of that discourse he manifested unusual animation, and in the closing prayer he seemed to breathe out his whole soul in fervent petition for the peace, prosperity and salvation of his people. Seldom did he address them after this. In the following winter he was riding to church one Sunday morning when his sleigh was upset a short distance from his home, and his other thigh bone was fractured. He was never able to leave the house after that, and died September 15, 1794, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, the fifty-second of his pastorate, and the fifty-fourth of his ministry. On his tombstone was placed the following inscription: "As a Christian few ever discovered more piety; as a minister few labored longer, more zealously or more successfully than did this minister of Jesus Christ."

DEMAREST, David A.,

Founder of an Important Family.

David A. Demarest was without doubt in his day one of the most widely known and highly respected men in Bergen county. He was of the sixth generation from David des Marest, the French Huguenot emigrant. The line of descent was as follows: David des Marest (1), the emigrant, and his wife, Maria Sohier, had four children, one of whom was David Demarest, Jr., (2), who married Rachel Cresson and had twelve children, one of whom was Jacobus (3), who married Lea de Groot and Margrietie Cozines Haring, and had fifteen children, one of whom (by the second wife) was Abraham D. Demarest (4), born at Old Bridge, Bergen county, September 25, 1738, died near Closter, New Jersey, July 9, 1824, married in 1763, Margaretta Garrets Demarest, born at Schraalenburgh, December 2, 1744, died June 13, 1834. Abraham D. Demarest (4) resided at Old Bridge for many years, when he removed to Hackensack and kept the Mansion House. About 1781 he purchased a large farm on the west side of the Schraalenburgh and Tappan road, lying on both sides of the road to Old Hook. There until his death he kept a general store of groceries, hardware and such wares as farmers require. He also kept, until 1809, a tavern where the elections were held and other public business transacted. In April, 1787, he added to his farm on the south by purchases from the Harings and Van Horns. Abraham was a man of some note. His store and tavern were known and patronized by the people for miles around. From 1781 until 1799 he held many town offices, including those of commissioner of appeals, townsman, roadmaster, and justice of the peace. He was one of the most active members and workers in the North Church at Schraalenburgh, in which he several times held the offices of deacon and elder. His issue were: David A.; Rachel, 1768; Margaret, 1773; John, 1775; and Christina, 1783.

Of these, David Abraham Demarest (5), the subject of this narrative, was born at Old Bridge, August 28, 1764, and died at Nyack, New York, February 1, 1860, aged ninety-five years five months and three days. He was an unusually bright and active boy. Realizing this, his father sent him to the best schools in the village of Hackensack, where he acquired a fair education, including a knowledge of penmanship and composition. Clerking in his father's store, purchasing stock as well as attending to the wants of the tavern guests, threw him into contact with all kinds and conditions of people from whom he obtained a large fund of information which in later years he turned to good account. When the Revolutionary struggle broke out, he was a lad twelve years of age, yet

David A. Demarest

the father had difficulty in restraining the patriotism of his son sufficiently to prevent him from offering his services as a drummer boy to the Continental forces. That struggle over, and having married and settled down to business, he gave his attention not only to the store but to agricultural pursuits, which were then profitable. Products of the farm were sent by sloop from Old Bridge, or Closter dock, to New York. A considerable trade in pig iron was carried on with the iron works at Ramapo. Groceries were exchanged for pig iron, and the iron shipped to New York and sold at a profit. In October, 1794, he was one of the militia force from New Jersey, Virginia and Pennsylvania sent by President Washington to Pittsburgh to suppress what in American history is known as the "Whiskey Insurrection." In 1796 he began to mingle in and wield influence in town affairs, and from that time to 1843 he held numerous town offices, including that of justice of the peace. In 1809 he superintended the construction of his father's new stone dwelling; the tavern business was abandoned with the demolition of this old family mansion. In 1812 the quota of Bergen county drafted troops for the war with Great Britain rendezvoused at Jersey City for three months. Captain Samuel G. Demarest (of what was later Westwood, New Jersey), who raised a company of men for that war, recruited part of his force at the store of Abraham D. Demarest. It has been said that David A. Demarest served in the war of 1812, but if so, his name does not appear on the muster rolls of the companies that went from his vicinity, commanded by Major Van Saun.

At his death in 1824, Abraham D. Demarest gave all his lands to his son, David A. Demarest. The latter soon after purchased several adjoining tracts, until the whole area of his homestead farm was over three hundred acres. He also owned a large farm west of the Hackensack river and a tract at Ramapo. Henceforth and until his death he was considered a wealthy man. But he was one of those men whom wealth makes neither proud nor avaricious —a most genial and hospitable man, noted for his liberality. Nearly all his life he had been a member and liberal supporter of the North Church at Schraalenburgh, which he helped to organize and to which he liberally gave. His commodious mansion was always open to the ministers of that and sister churches, who came and went at their pleasure, sometimes staying with their families for weeks at a time. Their host's hospitality was of the good old-fashioned variety, spontaneous and hearty; all were welcome beneath his roof. He had great influence over his neighbors, and a happy way of settling disputes. As a justice of the peace for many years, his practice was to avoid trials, if possible, and usually he would bring the parties to an agreement to settle before the trial day came on. He was a gentleman of "ye olden time"—a sort of "Cadi" in the community, to whom the people went for advice in time of trouble, and did not go in vain. He was a lover of music, and in 1801 organized a band in which he played second clarionet. The minutes of this band in his handwriting show that it prospered for some time. He was an entertaining conversationalist and story-teller who never lacked for listeners. Physically he was remarkably robust, and was never severely ill. He was found dead in bed one morning at the home of his daughter, at Nyack, New York, whom he was visiting. He lay as though he had quietly dropped into a peaceful sleep. He was of the type of man rarely to be met with in these days. He saw the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and had he lived another year he would have seen the beginning of the Civil War. The year before his death the Northern railroad was completed. The company gave him a pass, but he never used it, and died without having

experienced the sensations of riding on a moving railroad train.

He married, in 1787, Charity Haring, daughter of Cornelius Haring, of Pascack, where she was born July 24, 1769. She died at Schraalenburgh, January 29, 1849, aged about eighty years. She was a lady of sound judgment, with a kind and cheerful disposition, who was her husband's faithful helpmeet and companion for more than sixty years. The issue of this union was only one child, a daughter, Margaret Demarest, born at Schraalenburgh, September 5, 1789, married, in 1810, John Perry, a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families in Rockland county, New York, by whom she had issue two daughters, Catharine (1811), and Charity (1822).

Catharine and Charity Perry, his granddaughters, married respectively Isaac and Tunis Smith, of Nyack, New York, who for many years owned and operated a steamboat line between New York and Nyack. Isaac and Tunis Smith were descendants of Lambert Ariaense, a native of Guilderland, Holland, who came to America when a young man and settled at New Amsterdam, where on April 9, 1682, he married Margaretta Garrets Blawvelt, a daughter of Garret Hendricksen Blawvelt, of Deventer, Holland. In 1686 Lambert and his brothers-in-law, the Blawvelts, and others purchased the Tappan patent. Lambert settled on part of it at the "Green Bush," in Rockland county. His descendants soon became so numerous that it was necessary to distinguished one from the other, and as Lambert was a smith by profession, it became convenient to designate him as Lambert Ariaense Smidt. Most of the family eventually dropped the Ariaense, and called themselves Smith. Lambert Smith and Margaretta Garrets Blawvelt had issue, among other children, a son, Garret Smith, who married Brechie (Bridget) Peters Haring, of Tappan, and had issue, among other children, a son, Peter G. Smith, who married Annetie (Hannah) Blawvelt, and had issue, besides other children, a son Isaac, who married Rachel Smith, and had issue several children, among whom was Peter Smith, who married Christina Demarest (a sister of David A. Demarest, above mentioned). The old patrons of the steamer "Chrystenah" long remembered her portrait at the head of the stairway to the upper deck. They had issue of the sixth generation: Isaac, Abraham, Tunis and David. Isaac married Catharine Perry, and Tunis married Charity Perry, as above stated. The issue of Catharine Perry and Captain Isaac Smith were: John, James and Margaret Ann. The issue of Charity Perry and Tunis Smith were six children.

MILLER, Samuel,

Eminent Divine.

Samuel Miller, D. D., LL.D., was a descendant of an old and honored Puritan family, tracing their ancestry to the "land of the heather." He was a son of John and Margaret (Millington) Miller, the former named having been a widely known clergyman, for forty years presiding over the Presbyterian churches of Dover and Duck Creek cross roads, Delaware, and a grandson of John and Mary (Bass) Miller, the former named of whom emigrated to this country from Scotland in 1710, and the latter named was a great-granddaughter of John and Priscilla Alden.

The Rev. Samuel Miller was born near Dover, Delaware, October 31, 1769. He was prepared for college by his father, and so well was this duty performed that he entered the senior class of the University of Pennsylvania in 1788 and carried off the highest honors the following year, when he was graduated at less than nineteen years of age. Three years later he received from the same institution his degree of Master of Arts. He studied divinity for two years

with his father, after whose death he finished his course with Dr. Charles Nisbet, president of Dickinson College. When he was twenty-three years of age and ready for a charge, in 1792, two calls were pressed upon him—one, his father's church; and the other, to be one of the collegiate pastors with Drs. Rogers and McKnight in the Presbyterian church of New York. This was a peculiar parish, being made up of the Brick, Wall Street and First churches, with three pastors who preached in turn in the three places. Mr. Miller accepted the New York call in 1793, although it was no easy task to accomplish satisfactorily his third of the work when he had two such able men as his colleagues to set the standard. Apparently his efforts met with success, as this triple arrangement continued until 1809, when he became the sole pastor of the First Church, a position he held until 1813, when he was appointed Professor of Church History and Government in the new Presbyterian Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey. While sole pastor of the First Church, he inspired the congregation to begin the building of a new church in Wall street. "He left behind him in New York a vigorous and united congregation and one deeply attached to him." He was called to be the colleague of Dr. Ewing, the provost of the University of Pennsylvania, in the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. "It is a remarkable tribute to his character and gifts. Before he had reached thirty years of age he had been called to the most important pulpits of the two largest cities of the land."

The bent of Mr. Miller's mind was historical. In the midst of his labors as a city pastor, "he petitioned the legislature of New York to allow him to search the records of the public offices of the State," having in his mind to write a history of New York, which, however, he never accomplished. Mr. Miller published the "Retrospect of the Eighteenth Century" in 1805, and this work met with great success and was republished in London. As an acknowledgment of its merit, Union College and the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon Mr. Miller the degree of Doctor of Divinity. All through his life, Dr. Miller was ever within call to assist his denomination with his mind and pen, and his power of smoothing out difficulties was frequently in demand. Dr. Carnahan says: "His biography in its public relations would be the history of the Presbyterian church for fifty years." It seems to be considered that his biography, written by his son, Dr. Samuel Miller, Jr., is such a history. Besides articles in periodicals which cannot be traced, there are about two hundred known publications of Dr. Miller's, some biographies, and a large number volumes upon church government and polity. Other facts show the versatility of Dr. Miller. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1800; a corresponding member of the Philosophical Society of Manchester, England, 1804; founder and corresponding secretary of the New York Historical Society, 1804; also a founder of the New Jersey Historical Society; corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; was moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly in 1806; was made a trustee of Columbia College in 1806, and of the College of New Jersey in 1807, holding the latter office until 1850. He was commissioned by Governor Tompkins in April, 1809, chaplain of the First Regiment, New York Artillery. He was offered the presidency of the University of North Carolina and of Hamilton College in 1812. Also, in 1812, "several leading and influential trustees" of the College of New Jersey "conferred with him in regard to his accepting the office of president of that institution," assuring him that "if he would at all entertain such a proposition, the president's chair would be regularly offered to him at once;" but he stoutly refused, and was very active in the election of Dr. Ashbel Green to the post.

He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Yale and the College of

New Jersey in 1792, that of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Pennsylvania and Union College in 1804, and from the University of North Carolina in 1811, and that of Doctor of Laws from Washington College, Maryland, in 1847. He resigned from the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1847, but the board of directors refused to accept the resignation; he again resigned two years later, when the resignation was accepted. Six months later, January 7, 1850, Dr. Miller died at Princeton. Dr. Archibald Alexander says: "No man in the church was more zealous and active in founding this institution. He and Dr. Ashbel Green may more properly be considered its founders than any other persons." In Dr. Sprague's "Annals" we read: "Dr. Miller was a man of varied learning, of retentive memory; was a graceful, easy and polished writer, and, to as great an extent as almost any man of his day, enjoyed both an American and European reputation. He was a voluminous author, an able controvertist, a fine ecclesiastical historian, and an able and beloved professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton from its foundation to the close of his long and brilliant life. And the hundreds of students that enjoyed his instructions as a professor, while they reverenced him as a teacher, loved him as a father."

Dr. Miller married, in 1804, Sarah Sergeant, daughter of the Hon. Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, originally of Princeton, later an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, a member of the Continental Congress and Attorney-General of the commonwealth; and granddaughter of Rev. Elihu Spencer, pastor of the First Church of Trenton, a trustee of Princeton College, and so ardent a patriot and rendering himself so obnoxious to the British that they set a price of one hundred guineas upon his head. There were ten children of this marriage, seven of whom attained maturity: Margaret, married Rev. John Breckenridge, D. D.; Sarah, married John F. Hageman, the Princeton historian; Mary, unmarried; Jonathan Dickinson, medical director in the United States navy; Samuel, D. D., a minister; Spencer, a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia; John, minister and author.

LYON, James,

Pioneer Psalmodist.

James Lyon was a native of New Jersey, born in Newark, July 1, 1735, son of Zopher and Mary Lyon. His father was "yeoman" of the town of Newark.

He was graduated from the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1759. From his early youth he manifested excellent musical taste and ability, and at the graduating exercises of his class an "Ode to Peace" was sung to music of his composition. In 1760 he was living in Philadelphia, and in all probability was connected with the singing school conducted by Mr. Williams, on Second street. On the occasion of the commencement of the College of Philadelphia, May 23, 1761, an anthem of Mr. Lyon's composition was performed. On June 3rd of the following year he published "The Urania Psalm Tune Collection," a volume of 198 pages of music. The importance of this work is attested by the fact that it was republished in 1767 and 1773, and there are circumstances which lead to the belief that there was a third edition. Mr. Lyon took his second degree, that of Master of Arts, at the College of New Jersey on September 29th, 1762. He was ordained in the ministry by the Synod of New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1764. In the following year he was sent to Nova Scotia, and preached in Halifax, Onslow, and other places, until 1771. His life was now one of hardships, his compensation being inadequate for the proper support of his family. During this period he corresponded with Washington, suggesting what he deemed a feasible plan for the conquest of Nova Scotia, and expressing his readiness to undertake the task, but his overtures were disregarded. Leaving

Nova Scotia in 1771, he accepted a call to Machias, Maine, where he ministered until his death, with the exception of the years 1773 and 1783-85. He was a devoted patriot, and gave sturdy support to the Revolutionary cause. He was author of "Charge," and the "Saint's Daily Assistant." He died in Machias, Maine, in 1794. His second wife, who survived him, and whom he married the year before his death, was the widow of Samuel Skillings.

OGDEN, John,

Early Settler at Elizabethtown.

"Good old John Ogden," as Hatfield, the historian of Elizabeth, rightly calls him, was born at Bradley Plain, England, September 9th, 1609, of good old Puritan stock. On May 8th, 1637, he married Jane Bond, and three children—John, David and Jonathan, twins, were born to them before emigrating to the New World in 1640.

John Ogden first settled at Southampton, Long Island, where he took an active part among the first settlers, later moving to Stamford, Connecticut. In 1662 John and his brother Richard were engaged by Governor Kieft to build the stone church at New Amsterdam. Becoming restless under the limited franchise granted them by the authorities at New Haven, John Ogden returned to Long Island and took up land in 1664, at Hempstead, then under the Dutch rule, where Governor Kieft granted him and his associates, the Rev. Robert Fordham, John Stricklen, John Karman, John Lawrence and Jonas Wood, a tract known as "the Great Plains." Dissatisfied with the treatment of the Indians by the Dutch, Ogden in 1647 removed again to the eastern end of Long Island, where two or three years later he founded the town of Northampton. About this time, whale fishery was proving profitable, and John Ogden in 1650 secured a monopoly of the industry for seven years, together with a large grant of land on the south shore. In March, 1650, he was made freeman at Southampton, and magistrate in October of the same year. In the years 1651, 1659 and 1661, during his residence in Northampton, he served on juries, was elected representative to the general court in 1659, and sat in the upper house in 1661 and at other times.

Although a prosperous man, further adventures a-field apparently tempted him, for on December 1, 1664, he joined with John Baker, John Baily and Luke Watson, in obtaining a grant from Governor Nichols, of New York, for a tract of land on the Achter Kol and Raritan river, where they founded a settlement afterwards known as Elizabethtown. This tract had already been purchased by them from the Indians, October 25, 1664. The tract was laid out and the land divided, and John Ogden built his homestead on Point road, now Elizabeth avenue. New Jersey had been granted to the Lords Proprietor, Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, the previous year, but no attempt had been made to take possession of the tract until July, 1665, when Governor Philip Carteret arrived from England and joined the Ogden associates. The ability of John Ogden at once impressed Governor Carteret, for he appointed him justice of the peace in October, 1665, and a member of the Council, or Deputy Governor, in November, 1665. In May, 1668, Ogden served on the commission to establish the boundary between Newark and Elizabeth, which met on Dividend-Hill. When the legislature first convened at Elizabethtown on May 26, 1668, John Ogden served as one of the burgesses. In 1669 he obtained a three year permit to whale-fish along the Jersey coast.

Through the years of dissension between Governor Carteret and the members of the Elizabethtown community, John Ogden was actively opposed to the Governor, and carried his point in most instances. Under Dutch rule in 1673, John Ogden filled the office of schout, or sheriff, of the six towns of New Jersey—Elizabethtown, Wood-

bridge, Shrewsbury, Newark, Piscataway and Middletown, and with Samuel Hopkins was authorized to make an inventory of the estate of Governor Carteret. In the year following, Ogden was virtually Governor of New Jersey. The English taking possession of New York and New Jersey again in 1674, Governor Carteret returned, and in the controversy between Carteret and Governor Andros, of New York, John Ogden espoused warmly the cause of Carteret. Personal emnity seemed no part of John Ogden's character. The right and the cause of freedom were the determining factors of his nature.

The sturdy old patriot died in May, 1682, and was probably buried in the Presbyterian churchyard. Honest, and of great integrity, John Ogden left a legacy to his fourteen thousand descendants which those living would do well to emulate. His five sons were all men active in public life, and three Governors of New Jersey trace their ancestry back to "Good Old John Ogden."

BURNET, Jacob,

Lawyer, Jurist, Statesman.

Hon. Jacob Burnet, LL.D., was the son of the elder Dr. William Burnet, of Newark, New Jersey, and grandson of Dr. Ichabod Burnet, a native of Scotland, who was educated at Edinburgh, came to America, and settled at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, where he practised medicine until his death in 1773, at the advanced age of eighty years.

Dr. William Burnet born in 1730, was educated at Nassau Hall during the presidency of the Rev. Aaron Burr, and graduated in 1749. He studied medicine under Dr. Staats, of New York, and engaged in practice. From the beginning of the difficulties with the mother country, he took an active and leading part in resisting the encroachments of the British government. He was a member of the Newark Committee of Safety, with Judge J. Hedden and Major S. Hays. In 1776 he was elected to the Continental Congress, afterward resigning in order to accept appointment as Surgeon-General of the Eastern Division of the American army, which position he filled with distinction until the close of the war. He died in 1791, in the sixty-first year of his age.

Jacob Burnet, sixth son of Dr. William Burnet, was born in Newark, New Jersey, February 22, 1770, and was educated at Nassau Hall, Princeton, under the presidency of Dr. Witherspoon, graduating with honor in September, 1791. He remained at the college a year as a resident graduate, and then entered the office of Judge Boudinot, of Newark, as a law student, was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the State in the spring of 1796, and proceeded at once to Cincinnati, Ohio, in which neighborhood his father had made considerable investments. Cincinnati was then a small village of log cabins, including about fifteen rough, unfinished frame houses with stone chimneys, not a brick house in it, and only about 150 inhabitants. Mr. Burnet was appointed to the first Legislative Council, by President Adams and was a member of that body until the organization of the State government in 1802-03. His professional practice had obliged him to travel over the entire settled portion of the Territory as far as Detroit, and the personal knowledge of the people and conditions, which he thus acquired served him to good purpose, and he was author of most of the important measures adopted by the Council. When a State government was proposed, Judge Burnet opposed such action, believing it premature and, when the State was formed, he retired from active participation in politics and devoted himself to the practice of his profession. He secured from the first an extensive and lucrative business, and in 1817 he retired from practice. In 1821 he accepted an appointment by the Governor to the bench of the Supreme Court of the State, and was subsequently elected by the Legislature to the same position. In 1828 he re-

signed, and was elected to the United States Senate, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the retirement of General William H. Harrison, accepting the position on the condition that he should not be considered a candidate for re-election, but on the expiration of his term be permitted to carry out his long cherished purpose of retiring to private life. His term expired in 1833, and from that time until his death, in 1853, at the advanced age of eighty-three years, he took no further active part in public affairs.

As a lawyer, judge and legislator, Judge Burnet was doubtless the most influential and prominent person in his region. He was brought up amid the stirring scenes of the Revolution, and those connected with the discussion and adoption of the Federal Constitution. He was brought into association with Washington, Hamilton, and other leaders in those days, through his father's intimacy with and friendship for them. To his great natural ability he united thorough scholarship. Holding strong and decided convictions, and great energy and persistence in maintaining them, he was eminently qualified to take a leading part in developing the resources of the great Northwest Territory and in shaping its institutions. As a lawyer he was the acknowledged leader of the bar in the west. Within the twenty years of his practice at the bar, very few men were engaged in more important causes or with more uniform success, and his professional fame was coextensive with the west. About the time of his appointment to the supreme bench of Ohio, he was elected Professor of Law in the University of Lexington, Virginia, and received from that institution the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, an honor subsequently conferred upon him also by his own *alma mater,* Nassau Hall.

It has already been stated that while in the Territorial Legislature, Judge Burnet was author of most of the necessary legislation. During the session of 1799 alone he prepared and reported the following bills: "To regulate the admission and practice of attorneys-at-law"; "To confirm and give force to certain laws enacted by the Governors and Judges"; a bill making promissory notes negotiable; a bill to authorize and regulate arbitrations; a bill to regulate the service and return of process in certain cases; a bill establishing the courts for the trial of small causes; a bill to prevent trespassing by cutting of timber; a bill providing for the appointment of constables; a bill defining privileges in certain cases; a bill to prevent the introduction of spirituous liquors into certain Indian towns; a bill for the appointment of general officers in the militia of the Territory; a bill to revise the laws adopted or made by the governors or judges; a bill for the relief of the poor; a bill repealing certain laws or parts of laws, and a bill for the punishment of arson. He also prepared and reported rules for conducting the business of the Legislative Council, and an answer to the Governor's address to the two houses at the opening of the session; also a memorial to Congress in behalf of purchasers of land in the Miami country, and a complimentary address to the President of the United States. After the formation of the State government he succeeded in settling in favor of the State of Ohio the right of arresting criminals on the river between that State and Kentucky, which the latter had denied. Under the established system for the sale of public lands by the law of 1800 and supplementary acts, an immense debt was owing to the United States by the people of the west, a sum exceeding the entire amount of money in circulation in the west. This had been accumulating for twenty years, and was rapidly increasing. The first emigrants to the west and the greater part of those who followed them, were of necessity, obliged to purchase on credit, exhausting all their means in making the first payment on their entries. The debt due the government in 1820 at the different western land offices amounted to $22,000,000, an

amount far exceeding the ability of the debtors to pay. Thousands of industrious men, some of whom had paid one, some two, and some three installments on their lands, which they had cleared, fenced and improved, faced forfeiture of their money paid, and loss of their labor. The conditions were desperate. It was evident that if the government attempted to enforce its claims, it would meet with resistance, and probably result in civil war. Judge Burnet, at this momentous crisis, matured and proposed a plan which met the approval of all the sufferers, and so commended itself to Congress and the government that it was soon adopted, the threatened evils were averted, and the prosperity and rapid settlement of the country greatly promoted. He early recognized the importance of unobstructed navigation of the Ohio river, and especially the importance or removing the falls obstruction in the river at Louisville. He was among the first to advocate the construction of a canal around the falls, and was appointed by the State of Indiana one of the commissioners for carrying out this project, in which he took an active part. Considerable progress had been made in the work, when the rival project of a canal on the Kentucky shore was begun, and which met with more general favor, resulting in the abandonment of the Indiana canal and the construction of the canal on the Kentucky shore, thus removing a most serious obstruction to the navigation of the upper Ohio. The construction of a canal from the Ohio river at Cincinnati, to Lake Erie, at Toledo, Ohio, thus affording water communication between the commerce of the lakes and the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, was another project that enlisted his earnest support. Under an act of Congress making a large grant of public land in aid of this project, considerable progress was made in the work, when it was found that certain restrictions in the grant would embarrass if not defeat the completion of the work, and which for this reason was about to be abandoned. Judge Burnet, on taking his seat in the Senate, secured the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the modification of the original grant so as to remove its objectionable features. His representations before that body were so effective that he was requested by the committee to draw up a report in support of the claim, and a bill to carry it into effect. The committee presented the report and bill, with a recommendation that it should pass, and it became a law during the session, securing the completion of the canal.

In the Senate Judge Burnet was the friend and associate of Adams, Clay and Webster, especially of the latter. When General Haynes, of South Carolina, made the celebrated nullification speech which elicited Mr. Webster's more celebrated reply, Mr. Webster was absent from the Senate, and it was remarked that in his reply he answered General Haynes' points *seriatim,* as if he had been present and heard them. Judge Burnet, who heard Haynes' speech, had make full notes of it which he gave to Webster, who was thus enabled to make his reply, and no one was more delighted with Mr. Webster's unanswerable rejoinder than the volunteer reporter who had assisted to call it forth. With the close of his term in the Senate, Judge Burnet's public career ended. In full vigor of mind and body, with brilliant prospects of political preferment before him, he chose rather to spend the remainder of his days in private life. He had never been ambitious of place, and had accepted office out of a sense of duty. In 1837, at the request of a friend, he wrote a series of letters, detailing at some length such facts and incidents relating to the early settlement of the Northwestern Territory as were within his recollection and were considered worth preserving; these letters were laid before the Historical Society of Ohio, and ordered to be printed among the transactions of that institution. A few years later, at the solicitation of friends, he

DIRCK BRINKERHOOF

revised and enlarged these letters and put them in a form more convenient for publication, and in 1847 published his "Notes on the Northwestern Territory," a most valuable contribution to the history of this region.

He married, January 2, 1800, at Marietta, Ohio, Rebecca Wallace, daughter of the Rev. Matthew Wallace, a Presbyterian clergyman; they lived together fifty-three years, and the wife outlived her husband fourteen years. They were the parents of eleven children, five of whom attained maturity and survived the father at his death. In appearance Judge Burnet was rather above medium height, erect in form, with animated countenance and piercing eyes. His manners were dignified and courteous, of the school of Washington and Hamilton. His colloquial powers were uncommonly fine. He expressed himself in ordinary conversation with the precision, energy and polish of an accomplished orator. His friendships were ardent and lasting; he who once won his friendship, unless proved to be unworthy, enjoyed it for life. It is related of him that when Aaron Burr was in Cincinnati, seeking to enlist in his treasonable designs as many prominent persons as possible, he sought out Judge Burnet, who, although unaware of Burr's designs, yet peremptorily refused to see him, giving as his reason that he would never shake hands with the murderer of Hamilton, his father's own friend and his own. In morality and integrity he was above suspicion both in his public career and private life. He was a firm believer in the truth of Christianity and the inspiration of the Bible; and although a Presbyterian both from conviction and preference, he was far removed from anything like sectarian bigotry, and ministers of all denominations were at all times welcome and honored guests in his house. On May 10th, 1853, in his eighty-fourth year, with mind still vigorous, memory still unimpaired, and bodily vigor such as to give promise of still more advanced age, he died at his home in Cincinnati, of acute disease, after a comparatively short illness.

BRINKERHOFF, George O.,

Strong Early Character.

As we are denied the personal acquaintance of our ancestors, it is a pleasure to know from tradition, they have lived and left memorials.

Richard (commonly called Dick) Brinkerhoff was born in Holland. He emigrated to America in the early part of the seventeenth century, married, and remained in New York City, then called New Amsterdam. He was the father of two sons and one daughter. The sons, Richard and Abraham, engaged in business in New York City, Richard in the mercantile business, and Abraham in the hardware business. Abraham married a Miss Van Duser. They lived in the city of New York, where he died in the year 1819.

Richard Brinkerhoff married Catherine Van Wyck, of New York City. They had six children, four sons and two daughters—Richard, Isaac, Abraham and George O., Elizabeth and Catherine. Three sons died in early manhood, 1775. Catherine married Harvey Peters, of New York City, in October, 1807. After the death of her husband, in December, 1827, she removed to Parsippany, New Jersey. She lived but a few months, dying in September, 1828, and was interred in the Brinkerhoff burial plot in the cemetery of the parish of Parsippany.

George O. Brinkerhoff removed from the city of New York to Mount Hope, New Jersey, in the year 1788. He dressed in the style of 1700, always wore a powdered wig, and kneebuckles and shoebuckles. He entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, John Jacob Faesch, in the iron and mining business, keeping bachelor's hall for five years. However, he did not forget a lady whom he admired that lived in New York City. January 12, 1793, he was mar-

ried to Miss Euphemia Ashfield, daughter of Honorable Louis Morris Ashfield and Elizabeth Redford, daughter of John Redford, by Rev. Abraham Beach, of Trinity Episcopal Church, New York City. Their marriage is recorded in the church register of marriages—"the Lord give us grace to live to his glory here, that our end may be peace and happiness."

While living at Mount Hope, two children were born, both daughters. Eliza was born November 23rd, 1793. On Monday, May 5th, 1794, she was baptized by Rev. Mr. Spragg, an Episcopal clergyman of New York City, by the name of Eliza Sussanne. Her sponsors were Miss Susan Faesh, Miss Elizabeth Ward, and Miss Eliza M. Faesh stood as proxy for Captain Michael Kearney, the third sponsor. "May this outward sign be followed by an inward principle of Grace and may she live to show the Christian, and be worthy the esteem of all who know her." On the first day of September, 1796, a second daughter was born. "On Sunday, July 30, 1797, we had her baptized in the old Boonton Church by the Rev. Mr. Ostrander and named Euphemia Maria. Her sponsors were Mrs. Susanne Darby and John Jacob Faesch Jr. May an early principle of Grace be instilled in her that should she live may she grow up in the nurture and fear of the Lord, and be a pattern of Piety to all that may know her."

George O. Brinkerhoff bought a large tract of land at Parsippany, in the year 1795. On the land stood a house that had been used as a tavern before the Revolution. As Mrs. Brinkerhoff wanted a larger house, an addition was added, making a double house. The rooms were eighteen feet long with a ten foot ceiling, a large kitchen was added twenty-one feet in length, with any number of closets, cellars, etc. The place was named Hybla Hill soon after it was purchased, before they took possession. Soon after the family were established, Mr. George O. Brinkerhoff was appointed postmaster, which position he held as long as he lived, which was until 1827, his daughter taking charge after his death until a successor was appointed.

In the year 1810, Mr. Brinkerhoff purchased two slave girls to be trained as maids for his daughters. They remained in the family until slavery was abolished in 1820. The elder, Lucy, remained for some years, then married and went to New York City to live. The family kept in touch with Lucy until her death, which occurred at the Colored Home in New York City, at an advanced age. Her papers of purchase and manumission are in the New Jersey Historical Society at Newark, New Jersey.

As Mr. and Mrs. Brinkerhoff were both fond of flowers and shrubbery, their garden was laid out with much care, and the choicest flowers of the time were cultivated, making it very attractive. Hedges were around the walks. Among the flowers left at the present time are one rose-bush, some daffodils, white lilacs, syringas, a sweet-scented shrub, one large boxwood tree and one horse chestnut. This is all that remains of one hundred years.

Mr. George O. Brinkerhoff held the office in Brick Church at Parsippany as clerk until his death in 1827.

NOTE.—The foregoing is from the pen of Mrs. Ruth E. Fairchild, and was read by her before a chapter meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

WOOD, Richard D.,

Merchant, Manufacturer.

Richard D. Wood was born in Greenwich, Cumberland county, New Jersey, March 29, 1799. His ancestors came from Gloucestershire, England, and were among the original settlers of Philadelphia. Richard Wood, who arrived with some of the earliest Quaker emigrants in the latter part of the seventeenth century, here located.

Richard Wood, grandson of the above-named Richard, moved to Cumberland county, New Jersey, where he became a

judge and a justice of the peace, in the reign of George II. He also represented his county in the Legislature of the State, as did also some of his descendants, who were men of marked intelligence and influence. Passing through the limited course of instruction of the country schools of that period, he acquired a fair elementary education. For some years he was an assistant in his father's store, where the town library was kept, and this being placed under his care, gave him the opportunity of reading of a varied character. Of this advantage he diligently availed himself, at once gratifying his taste, and continually adding to his store of information. Before attaining his majority he removed to Salem, New Jersey, and a successful career of two years in that place enabled him to establish himself in Philadelphia. To that city he removed in 1823, and with William L. Abbott and S. C. Wood, under the firm name of Wood, Abbott & Wood, he began life as merchant at what is now No. 309 Market street. With this house, under all its various changes of title, he remained until his death. Commencing with but limited means, in competition with established houses of large capital and unlimited credit, who had been accustomed to extend long credits to their customers, with correspondingly large profits, the firm of Wood & Abbott inaugurated a system of selling for cash and at only five per cent. advance on cost, and by rapidity of sales and a frequent turning of capital, the new house succeeded in equalizing profits with their more powerful competitors. From that time forward the labors and influence of Mr. Wood were felt in almost every undertaking for the advancement of the material prosperity of Philadelphia. He was the first to introduce the bleaching and dyeing of cotton goods on a large scale for this market, in competition with the established and powerful corporations of New England. Even while carrying on this extensive business, he found time to embark in other enterprises. The advance of the town of Millville, New Jersey, was due to his far-sighted sagacity. About the year 1851 he became interested in that place, establishing there a large cotton factory, bleaching and dyeing works, as also extensive iron works, which gradually built up the town to a manufacturing place of importance. He projected and built the Millville & Glassboro railroad, and afterward was a prime leader in the building of the Cape May road, with its various branches. About 1851 he began to manufacture cast iron gas and water pipe, under the firm name of R. D. Wood & Co., whose products have entered a large proportion of the Union. He was the owner of the original tract upon which is built the town of Vineland, New Jersey, and it was due to his liberal dealing with the founder of that thriving place, that the project was carried out. About 1867 he erected a large factory at May's Landing, New Jersey, and also constructed a mammoth dam on the Maurice river at Millville. He was also, at critical periods, a powerful supporter of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, promoting confidence in it by liberal subscriptions to its stocks and loans when they were looked upon with suspicion and doubt; and, at another time, of the Pennsylvania Central railroad, when it was of the most critical importance that its then president (Samuel V. Merrick) should be supported, as he was, in his efforts to carry forward to completion that great undertaking, by men in its directorship of just such personal influence, fertility of resource and force of character as Mr. Wood. In fact, he was one of the projectors of this great railroad, as well as one of the reorganizers and largest owners of the Cambria Iron Works at Johnstown, Pennsylvania. He was long a director of the Philadelphia Bank; was one of the founders of the Union Benevolent Association of Philadelphia, and held directorships in numerous other railroads, corporations and public institutions.

Mr. Wood's talent and goodness of heart

alike were ever shown by his conspicuous ability in moulding those who at different times joined him in his enterprises as assistants. He rarely separated from those men, but developed and applied their powers until they became useful members of his different firms, or sometimes left him, upon the completion of their business education, for the creation of individual fortunes. From the laboring man to the possessor of business talent, he recognized the qualifications of every applicant, and became the life long friend of all who were suited to aid him; so powerful was his influence and disposition to promote the advancement of enterprising and deserving young men, that possibly a hundred of Philadelphia's wealthy and honored citizens owe their first success in business to a partnership in one of the various enterprises inaugurated and prosecuted by Mr. Wood. His agreeable relations in society depended largely upon his own even and pleasant temper, conversational powers, ready and well-stored memory, and natural urbanity. Educated with the Society of Friends, of which he was a lifelong though not active member, he ever displayed the sobriety and justice of apprehension common to that sect. Of his religious character, it may be said that he felt far more than he showed, having a dislike to formality and bigotry quite equal to his love for true heartfelt Christianity.

Mr. Wood died April 1st, 1869. Out of his fortune of several million dollars, he devised numerous bequests to charitable and public institutions, among which were $5000 to Haverford College; $500 to the Union Benevolent Association of Philadelphia; and $500 to the Shelter for Colored Orphans. He was a benefactor not only to the community in which he lived, but to the entire country; and benefits of his enterprise and examples will be strong in their influence for good in generations to come.

YOUNG, David,

Accomplished Amateur Astronomer.

The career of David Young, the American astronomer, is an example of modest merit obscured by circumstances, denied a well deserved fame and forgotten by the world; it shows the life of a man without pride or self-conceit and devoid of presumption, yet one whose brilliant attainments would have brought wealth and distinction to many another thus gifted in mind, but more self-seeking in disposition. Worthy of being notable among the notables, his name is to-day known by but few, and in the churchyard at Hanover, marked by a small and simple stone, rests all that is mortal of him "who trod the earth with the step of a Newton, and explored the heavens with a Newton's mind." Newton's fame is world-wide, but David Young, though endowed with remarkable genius, lived and died in almost entire obscurity, lacking even the delayed earthly reward and appreciation which come to some great intellects when, after death, their labors on earth are done and their souls pass from material and transitory environments into the realm of the spiritual and eternal.

David Young was born at Pine Brook, New Jersey, in the year 1781. His biographer had no data concerning his ancestry, nor can anything definite be recorded of his youth, except that it is certain that most of his life was spent there, during which time he acquired a common-school education. Starting out in life, he left Pine Brook and located in Morris county, opening a store at the lower end of Rockaway Neck, in a place later called the Simmes estate. Having married, his wife kept the store while he taught a private school, until he removed to Hanover Neck, where most of the remainder of his life was spent and where all of his astronomical calculations

were made. It is not known where or how he learned astronomy; his knowledge of this science must have been a natural gift or endowment; when questioned on this point, he always said he picked it up—if he did "pick it up," it was a great achievement, for surely few astronomers before his time picked up more. His most important work was finding the variations in the rising and setting of the sun and the moon. This, like his other calculations, was always done with the utmost facility and exactness, and while he viewed the movements of the celestial spheres and penetrated as far as mortals may into the mysteries of each planet, constellation and galaxy, his mathematical skill enabled him to correctly foretell their changes, no matter how remote. Thus he communed with the stars, and followed with familiar eye each glittering train upon its swinging orbit. Mr. Young made calculations for almost all continental Europe, while in this country the practical results of his labors were seen in the well known "Farmers' Almanac," a publication which he originated, and which was long a welcome annual visitor in the old homesteads of Morris county.

When "Millerism" was at its height, some gentlemen employed Mr. Young to calculate back to the time of the crucifixion of Christ and see if the wonderful event of the darkening of the earth, which then took place, was caused by any eclipse or like phenomenon. He did so, and declared that there was none whatever. At another time, some English astronomers who were puzzled over a difficult problem, came to the United States and visited Mr. Young for the purpose of securing his aid in solving the same. Much to the surprise of these foreign scientists, he reached a conclusion after making a little calculation; when offered a pecuniary reward, he promptly declined pay for what he considered a very slight service. He was a man of marked individuality; many peculiarities and odd sayings are credited to him. Referring to his numerous moves, he used to say that three moves were good as a fire, and that he had been burned out often, for he had lived in no less than four different houses while residing in the neighborhood of Hanover Neck. Another idea of his was that he never wanted to own but seven feet of land, just enough to bury him in and he had his wish. When engaged upon his calculations he would see no one nor allow any noise about the house that would disturb him in his absorbed and profound application to his work. One evening some mischievious boys placed a jack-o-lantern on a post near his house to simulate the moon. When Mr. Young saw it he exclaimed: "Why, it isn't full moon to-night! I'll get my calculations and see." When the trick was discovered, he threatened to thrash the boys soundly, though it is not probable that the serenity of his nature was much ruffled by the amusing incident. Another of his distinct peculiarities was that he had no use for the horse as a means of locomotion; where others would ride, he walked. Mr. Young visited New York City frequently on business connected with his astronomical observations, always making the journey there and back on foot. He was quite an author, though but few of his writings survive; of these, perhaps the best known is a small volume called "The History of the Morristown Ghost," which relates in an interesting manner how a New England schoolmaster, assisted by an accomplice, imposed upon the superstitions of many of the worthy inhabitants of the locality. The book is entertaining and of value as a chronicle of a somewhat curious phase of Morris county history. Another work of his was a sermon entitled "The Illustrious Guest," and is marked by a lofty tone of thought, lucidity of theological reasoning, and a spirit of deep and simple piety. Mr. Young's manuscripts were examples of neatness and careful preparation, while his clear, plain style of penmanship reflected the original character of the man. His as-

tronomical charts and the books containing his calculations, also showed marked evidence of methodical and systematic work. It is to be regretted that no portrait of Mr. Young is obtainable; probably none ever existed. Little remains on earth to remind the world of his individuality, except the old headstone in Hanover churchyard, which marks his grave and bears the following inscription:

In memory of David Young, Philom.
Born Jan 27, 1781.
Died Feb. 13, 1852.

On the reverse side of the stone is the following eulogy:

The American Astronomer.
He lived like Newton mid yon stars of light
He died to see, with unobstructed sight,
The works of God in nature and in grace
And view his God and Savior, face to face.

Such was the life and death of this humble yet truly great man. Living apart from the world, unmindful of its selfish strifes, untouched and uninfluenced by its ambitious schemes for wealth and power, he pursued the simple, even tenor of his way, following the course which the Creator destined for him, and passing quietly from earth when his work here was ended.

WHITEHEAD, Ira Condict,

Honored Lawyer and Jurist.

Ira Condict Whitehead was a native of Morris county, born near Morristown, April 6, 1798. In early youth he showed a strong bias for literary pursuits. His father was a farmer of rather moderate means, but, anxious that his son should become a professional man, gave him every possible advantage. He was prepared for college at the academy at Morristown, under the care of an able and successful teacher whose memory still survives in that town as a most distinguished educator. Mr. Whitehead entered the junior class at Princeton College in 1814, and graduated in 1816, with a creditable record. Among his classmates were some very distinguished men—McDowell, Governor of Virginia; Judge Nevius, of the New Jersey Supreme Court; Senator Butler, of the United States Senate; Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio; President McLean, of Princeton College, and others. After graduating, Mr. Whitehead taught school for two years, part of that time in the academy where he himself had been a pupil. He then entered the office of Joseph C. Hornblower, afterward Chief Justice of New Jersey of New Jersey, and was licensed in 1821 as an attorney, and in 1824 as a counsellor-at-law. He began the practice of his profession at Schooley's Mountain, having his office in the building known as the Heath House. He remained here for only a short time, perhaps for two or three years, when at the request of George K. Drake, afterward Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, who was then in full practice at Morristown, he removed to that place and entered into partnership with that gentleman. From that time until his death he continued to be a resident of Morristown. The partnership with Mr. Drake did not continue long. Mr. Drake was appointed to the bench in 1826, when, of course, the business connection between the two gentlemen ceased. Mr. Whitehead very soon gained the respect and confidence of the community by his integrity and ability, and secured a very large clientage by his strict attention to business and devotion to the interests of his clients. He had no particular specialty in his practice, but his services were very often required by his numerous clients as trustee, executor and guardian, for which positions he was peculiarly equipped, being a careful, prudent man, of great business capacity, and thoroughly trustworthy. On November 3rd, 1841, the term of Judge Ford expired, and Mr. Whitehead was elected to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench. He assumed the duties of the position at the time when there was an array of the ablest and most

brilliant lawyers that ever practiced at the bar of New Jersey; in fact no abler lawyers ever existed anywhere. These men appeared before him and argued their causes. In many respects this was an advantage to the new judge. He had the benefit of their wisdom, of their experience and of their great abilities. But it was a severe ordeal for him. He must measure swords with these expert gladiators in the mental arena.

The sound common sense of Judge Whitehead made him a very valuable addition to the bench. His opinions were always carefully prepared after the most patient investigation and research, and were always regarded with great respect. The earliest delivered by him was in the case of Den vs. Allaire, which was a most important case involving many intricate and abstruse principles of law. The cause was argued by the most eminent counsel in the country. The opinion of the court, which was unanimous, was delivered by the Judge, and showed an immense amount of labor and a thorough examination of the subject. All cases presented to Judge Whitehead received the most patient and industrious investigation and his decisions, found in the reports, only serve to increase the respect due to a learned and laborious jurist and impartial judge. He continued in office only one term; when that expired the Governor of the State was a Democrat and, although greatly desirous of reappointing Judge Whitehead, yielded to the demands of his party, and a Democrat succeeded.

Judge Whitehead returned to his practice in Morristown, and met with considerable success, but having secured a competency sufficient for his simple habits of life, finally accepted a seat on the bench of the Common Pleas of Morris county, where he served for one term. He then retired from active practice, confining his business to the care of the many estates of which he was executor and trustee. A few years before his death he suffered a slight attack of paralysis and finally died of apoplexy, in 1867.

LALOR, Jeremiah,

Neighbor of Joseph Bonaparte.

The Lalor family of New Jersey, which was ably represented by the late Jeremiah Lalor, is of Irish origin, early members of the family residing in Queens, Kings and Tipperary counties, Ireland, and they take their name from Leathlabhar, pronounced "Lalower," and "Lalor," who was king of Ulster for fifteen years, and who is No. 101 on the "Lyneles" of Ulster pedigree. The line of descent of Jeremiah Lalor is traced back to Major Jeremiah Lalor, through his son, Richard Lalor; his son, Jeremiah Lalor; his son, Thomas Lalor; his son, John Lalor; his son, Jeremiah Lalor, who was engaged in mercantile pursuits in New Brunswick, New Jersey, for many years, married Kitty de Klyn, daughter of Barnt de Klyn, of French descent, whose father was an early settler where the city of Brooklyn now stands; and who died September 2, 1807, in the forty-first year of his age, interred in the graveyard of Christ Church, New Brunswick.

Jeremiah Lalor, son of Jeremiah and Kitty (de Klyn) Lalor, was born September 26, 1800. His early years were spent as a merchant in the city of New York, and in 1829 he took up his residence on the Bow Hill property willed to him by his grandfather, Barnt de Klyn, in 1825, and which consisted of about three hundred acres of land lying in what was later Hamilton township, Mercer county, New Jersey, and he passed the remainder of his days in farming. He was an active enterprising man, and at his death was the possessor of about seven hundred acres of land. He was prominent in the ranks of the Democratic party. He married Elizabeth Tilton Smith, daughter of John Smith, a prominent miller of Hightstown, New Jersey, and a sister of R.

Moore Smith, for seventeen years treasurer of the State of New Jersey. John Smith was a son of Captain William Smith, of the Revolutionary army, who died February 14, 1791, aged forty-eight years, and was buried in the Presbyterian graveyard at Cranbury, New Jersey. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Lalor: John Beatty, died August 22, 1881; Julia R., became the wife of Andrew Barrickla, of Jersey City; Mary S., became the wife of Dr. Symmes H. Bergen, of Toledo, Ohio; Elizabeth S., unmarried; Caroline V., unmarried; de Klyn, who as first lieutenant of Company E, Fifth New Jersey Volunteers, lost his life at the battle of Williamsburg, Virginia, during the Civil War, being shot through the head while leading his company, May 5, 1862; Kate B., became the wife of Henry T. Cook, of Trenton; William Smith, a physician, of Trenton; Frank Howard. Jeremiah Lalor, father of these children, died November 20, 1865, and his body was interred in Riverview Cemetery, Trenton, New Jersey. His wife died May 29, 1875.

At the very southern end of Trenton, New Jersey, where the higher ground of the city suddenly falls away to the meadows beyond, there is a most curious promontory locally known as Bow Hill, which juts out into the marsh-lands like a huge horseshoe. Right in the middle of this peninsula stood a veteran house, a specimen of very diverting colonial architecture, whose chief claim to public attention was not so much on that account as by reason of having been for some time the residence of that ubiquitous Frenchman, Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain, King of Naples, member of the Legion of Honor, Count de Survilliers, who leased the house for two years while Barnt de Klyn, his friend (father of Jeremiah Lalor's mother), lived in New York City. The house was built in 1785 out of bricks brought from England, as was the necessary custom in those days, and with sand from Pennsylvania. The house was planned after a very common colonial scheme,—simply that of running a wide hall through the house from front to back, and putting two rooms on either side of it. The kitchen of Bow Hill was in a little wing tacked to the building on the east side. The doorway, with its semicircular transom of stained glass, was very attractive, and upon entering the hallway was seen another semicircular stained glass transom at the other end of the hall, peeping over the landing of the stairs. Under the landing was a door exactly similar to the entrance door, and outside a porch precisely like the porch without the other door. Within the house were many interesting things. The stairway was an exquisite piece of architecture, dainty and attractive, and managed with remarkable restraint and good taste, while the steps had just short enough radius to give an aesthetic sense of excitement regarding the possibility of reaching the bottom in safety. The sides of the stair, below the string course, instead of being panelled in the usual way, were decorated most charmingly with little reed mouldings running perpendicularly. There were several Chippendale dining-room chairs, a mantel done in the real colonial manner, with little baby pilasters and applied carvings of ropes of flowers and baskets of fruit, and candelabra.

JOHNSON, Thomas V.,

Man of Strong Character.

The subject of this review, Thomas Vail Johnson, was born in Littleton, Morris county, New Jersey, October 8, 1809, and was the fifth son of Mahlon Johnson. He was named for his grandfather, Thomas Vail, who was an early occupant of land in Morris county, and was the ancestor of all the Vails in this country.

In early manhood, Thomas Vail Johnson married, and located in Newark, New Jersey, where he made his home for many years. He there engaged in merchandising on an extensive scale, handling various articles of commerce, and dealing in grain.

doing both a wholesale and retail business. He was a man of resourceful business ability, whose efforts were by no means confined to one line of endeavor, was very energetic, progressive and farsighted, and his capable management and thorough reliability in all business matters won success, as well as the confidence of all with whom he came in contact. At one time he owned a steamboat and four sailing vessels plying between New York City and Newark. In 1846 he was associated with ex-Governor Marcus L. Ward and others in the organization of the American Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company, which began business without any capital: but the names of Mr. Johnson, Mr. Ward and other well known and reliable business men, were on the notes of the company to cover any loss by fire. Later Mr. Johnson purchased a farm near his birthplace, Littleton, Morris county, where he lived for many years; but for several years prior to his demise he was a resident of Morristown, and there he passed away, March 29, 1879.

Mr. Johnson was ever a public-spirited and progressive citizen, active in reform work, especially in the line of slavery abolition and of temperance work. He did all in his power to create an abolition sentiment in his community, even at a time when it was dangerous to hold such views. On one occasion, at a public meeting, he exhibited a lash used in the south for whipping negroes, and this so angered the friends of slavery in that locality that he was threatened with mob violence. His home became a station on the "underground railroad," and he personally conducted many a poor negro on his way to freedom. So bitter became the opposition to him on account of these humanitarian acts that he often had to have a guard around his house to save it from destruction at the hands of the pro-slavery men. Mr. Johnson, however, was a man of firm convictions, and neither fear nor favor could turn him from a course which he believed to be right. He was a friend to the poor and needy and no one who sought his aid was ever turned from his door empty-handed. His life was the exemplification of a true Christian spirit. In his early life he belonged to the Presbyterian church, but afterward became an active worker in the Congregational church, and contributed largely to the building of the house of worship of that denomination in Newark. In many other ways he assisted in promoting the best interests of the city, and was far in advance of the times both in humanitarian ideas and business principles. At one time he purchased a farm near Newark, and laid off streets and town lots.

Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to a daughter of Jonathan Cory, one of the prominent citizens of Newark at that time. She survived her husband a number of years, passing away in 1892. They reared nine children: J. Cory, of Bloomfield, New Jersey; Francis C.; Thomas Vail, a resident of Madison; Henry M., of Morristown, New Jersey; Edward Payton; Martha F., of Newark; Mary E., of Morristown; Sarah F. C.; and Anna Vail, of Morristown.

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